

**Question for written answer E-010619/2011
to the Commission**

Rule 117

Hans-Peter Martin (NI)

Subject: Embargo on Syrian products

The EU has placed an embargo on crude oil and certain crude-oil products from Syria. Given the worldwide demand for crude oil, however, it is possible that Syria will find other outlets and thus minimise the damage to its economy.

What effects does the Commission expect the embargo to have? What criteria will be used to measure its success in the future? What consequences does the Commission expect the embargo to have for the civilian population of Syria?

What mechanisms are being used to prevent Syria from circumventing the EU embargo, for example by getting third countries to import Syrian oil and then sell it on to EU countries?

In the light of the ongoing conflict in Syria, does the Commission intend to extend the embargo to other Syrian products? If so, which products and when?

In recent years, how many barrels of oil were being imported from Syria over a time span equivalent to the period of application of the embargo? On that basis, what is the monetary value of the embargo in euro?

Will the Commission also recommend placing an embargo on certain types of export to Syria?

Does the Commission recommend using mechanisms such as import embargos against other countries where governments also use violence against their own people?