

HEADING 4: Global Europe

Common foreign and security policy (CFSP)

Lead DG: FPI

I. Overview

What the programme is about?

The European Union's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) operations contribute to the preservation of peace, the prevention of conflicts and strengthening international security. CFSP actions help safeguard the Union's values, fundamental interests, security, independence and integrity, and to consolidate and strengthen democracy, the rule of law, human rights and the application of principles of international law worldwide.

EU budget distinguishes four types of CFSP actions:

- The conduct of *civilian* CSDP Missions to promote stability and build resilience by strengthening the rule of law on the strategic and operational levels in fragile environments.
- The work of the European Union's Special Representatives (EUSRs) who promote the EU's policies and interests in troubled regions and countries and play an active role in efforts to consolidate peace, and to promote stability and the rule of law.
- Operational Actions under Article 28 TEU as well as support to the European Security and Defence College.
- Actions to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (including their delivery mechanisms) and to combat the illicit spread and trafficking of other conventional weapons, particularly through supporting multilateral activities.

For the CFSP to be effective, the EU needs to be ready to respond rapidly and flexibly to emerging threats to its strategic interests. As such, CFSP actions cannot be programmed in advance and the CFSP budget in principle should include a sufficient margin each year to cater for crisis situations. Due to their nature CFSP actions are often announced at short notice and foresee short implementation periods which may later need to be adapted, re-sized, prolonged or terminated, in accordance with the changing needs and priorities on the ground.

EU added value of the programme

The Treaty on the European Union (article 21) defines common overarching principles and objectives for the external action of the Union, in particular to 'preserve peace, prevent conflicts and strengthen international security'.

While the individual activities of Member States clearly contribute to achieving the goals of the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), the EU's joint CFSP approach described above provides a critical mass to respond to global challenges. Joint ownership on the EU side, in combination with appropriate diplomacy to communicate the EU's support to partner countries' security and stability needs, are the vector forces that make the CFSP a successful instrument. Given the EU's impartial position to deliver external action on behalf of and with Member States, CFSP operations enjoy enhanced credibility and trust in the countries they operate.

Regarding non-proliferation and disarmament activities (NPD), the EU's support provides significant benefit for the universalisation and effective implementation of international treaties, conventions and agreements addressing the proliferation of both, Weapons of Mass Destruction, including their delivery mechanisms, and of conventional arms. These measures target the illicit accumulation and trafficking of small arms and light weapons and aim to implement effective controls on international arms transfers, thereby contributing to peace, security and stability worldwide and indirectly to the safety of European citizens.

Implementation mode

The large majority of CFSP actions is implemented through indirect management, through the signature of Delegation Agreements with the relevant CSDP Missions, EU Special Representatives and beneficiaries of funding in the area of non-proliferation and disarmament, notably with the relevant UN organisations. A smaller number of actions is managed through direct management, as for example the grant provided to the European Security and Defence College, and the Kosovo Specialist Chambers. Grants may also be provided in some cases for non-proliferation actions.

II. Programme Implementation Update

Implementation status (2017-2019)

In 2019, the total commitment for CFSP actions amounted to EUR 359 million. The voted budget for 2019 amounted to EUR 334.3 million, plus carry-overs from 2018 (EUR 15.9 million) and a transfer (EUR 8.5 million). Unused funds that CSDP Missions (EUAM Iraq, EULEX Kosovo, EUBAM Libya, Kosovo Chambers) returned in 2019 due to low absorption capacities, amounted to EUR 35 million which could be fully committed again in 2019.

As most Missions benefit from mandates longer than 12 months, budgetary commitments have been split over the 2018 and 2019 CFSP budgets.

CSDP Missions

The following eleven Missions have been operating between 2017 and 2019:

- EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia (EUMM Georgia)
- EU Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX Kosovo)
- EU Advisory Mission for Civilian Security Sector Reform in Ukraine (EUAM Ukraine)
- EU Capacity Building Mission in Mali (EUCAP Sahel Mali)
- EU Capacity Building Mission in Niger (EUCAP Sahel Niger);
- EU Integrated Border Management Assistance Mission in Libya (EUBAM Libya)
- EU Capacity Building Mission in Somalia (EUCAP Somalia)
- EU Co-ordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support (EUPOL COPPS)
- EU Border Assistance Mission at the Rafah Crossing Point (EUBAM Rafah)
- EU Advisory Mission to Iraq (EUAM Iraq)
- EU Advisory Mission to the Central African Republic (EUAM RCA; established in December 2019, launch of operations expected for early summer 2020)

Operational Actions under Article 28 TEU

- Stabilisation action in the Malian regions of Mopti and Ségou in 2017 (closed in 2019)
- Support of the UN Verification Mechanism based in Djibouti (renewed in 2019).

EU Special Representatives

- EUSRs for the South Caucasus and the crisis in Georgia, the Sahel, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, the Horn of Africa, for Human Rights, the Middle East Peace Process and Human Rights
- EUSR for Afghanistan (closed in 2018)

Non-proliferation actions

In addition, the CFSP also supports actions to promote disarmament, non-proliferation and arms export control (NPD actions) as well as horizontal measures contributing to security and peace. During the period 2017-2019, 32 different NPD actions started and another 9 were completed.

Other projects

The CFSP budget also finances the Warehouse II action providing civilian Missions and EUSRs with strategic equipment, the Mission Support Platform (MSP) providing support and advice to Missions in various areas (finance, procurement, logistics, IT, etc.), the European Security and Defence College as well as the *Kosovo* Specialist Chambers based in the Netherlands.

Key achievements

FPI has made considerable progress in its area of competence as regards civilian CSDP, notably concerning the harmonization and simplification of operating procedures in CSDP Missions. Progress was made on a number of key pillars: a central Warehouse funded by the CFSP budget since its start in 2018, a single IT platform (ERP – Enterprise Resource Management) standard guidelines and manuals on procurement and financial matters, and dedicated support service via the Mission Support Platform (MSP), which is also funded by the CFSP budget.

The following covers examples of the work achieved by some of the civilian CSDP Missions and projects in the field of NPD (please also see the section on the ‘specific objectives’):

EU Capacity Building Mission in Mali (EUCAP Sahel Mali)

The 22-month mandate of EUCAP Sahel Mali (starting in March 2019) foresees a total budget of EUR 67 million. EUCAP Sahel Mali continued to deliver operational input to help restore state authority and rule of law throughout the country. In May 2019, Member States agreed to enhance the regionalisation process in the Sahel by moving the Headquarters of the Regional Advisory and Coordination Cell from Mali to Mauritania. Following the decision to extend EUCAP’s area of operations, the Mission has contributed to the regionalisation of CSDP in the Sahel region by delivering the first training under the umbrella of the Regional Advisory and Coordination Cell in Chad. The Mission also continued to ensure the sustainability of its advising and training activities and regularly assessed the implementation of projects and the overall impact of its actions.

The EU Advisory Mission to the Central African Republic (EUAM RCA)

On 9 December 2019, the Council decided to open a new civilian CSDP Mission in Bangui. The objectives of this Mission are to support the sustainable transformation of the Central African Republic’s Internal Security Forces and their operational effective

functioning and deployment. A first core team is expected to be deployed in early 2020 to lay the grounds for the establishment of the Mission. Operations are expected to start in early summer 2020, but maybe delayed to the outbreak of COVID-19. This is the first Mission to be set-up in light of the commitments taken by the Institutions and Member States under the Compact to strengthen civilian CSDP. It brings the total number of civilian EU Missions to currently eleven.

FPI participated in the Technical Assistance Mission deployed in December 2019 to set up the Mission. FPI was able to secure and commit € 7.1 million from the CFSP budget for the six-months establishment phase of the Mission.

Non-proliferation and disarmament actions

The EU has demonstrated its active commitment to effective multilateralism. Through its support for UN organisations ⁽¹⁾, the EU contributes to international and regional safety and security. Between 2017 and 2019:

- 3 countries ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (bringing the total to 169);
- the number of countries submitted National Implementation Action Plans for the United Nations Security Council's Resolution 1540 ⁽²⁾, which obliges States, to refrain from supporting by any means non-State actors from developing, acquiring, manufacturing, possessing, transporting, transferring or using nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their delivery systems (bringing the total to 35), increased by 6 to 39;
- 16 more State parties ratified ⁽³⁾ the Arms Trade Treaty, bringing the total to 105.

In addition, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) provided support for nuclear safety and security to around 100 countries per year.

Evaluation/studies conducted

As regards civilian CSDP Missions:

- CFSP actions are not subject to classical evaluations through external experts. They are subject to Strategic Reviews, which are conducted by the internal services of the EEAS for assessment by Member States. These Reviews aim at analysing the achievements and efficiency of a Mission and form the basis for the Missions' Operational Plans.
- Apart from the Strategic Reviews that each Mission undergoes individually, the EEAS issues an Annual Lessons Learnt Report based on contributions from within the EEAS-CPCC and from the Missions. As regards to structure, the report addresses both new and previous lessons which are presented by theme and topic. There are four themes: 1) Planning, 2) Conduct of Operations, 3) Mission Support and 4) Horizontal issues. Planning covers both, lessons in operational planning/mission set up and planning aspects of mission reviews and/or transition. The Conduct of Operations phase refers to the time a Mission is operational on the ground in theatre. Functional Mission Support is crucial to support effective mandate implementation and an agreed minimum requirement support for a CSDP Mission is needed before any Mission is launched or established. As Horizontal issues span over more topics than the other themes, this part is the largest.
- According to the last report issued in early 2019, a main issue to note from 2018 is the agreement on a 'civilian CSDP Compact'. This aims to strengthening Civilian CSDP, and many work strands connected to lessons will be covered by the Joint Action Plan to implement the Compact. As such, in some cases, issues are considered learnt in this format, and moved over to the process implementing the Compact.
- Although this was a clear recommendation by the Court of Auditors in its 2017 report on the Sahel Missions, no external evaluations have so far taken place. In addition, the Court recommended setting verifiable indicators to assess the work of Missions. These are contained in the benchmarking sections of the Operational Plans.
- Only the budgetary and financial implementation of the actions undergo regular external auditing as foreseen by the contractual arrangements with the Commission. In addition, the Commission oversees the financial implementation and the respect of procurement rules through ex-post audits, pillar assessments and ad-hoc and planned operational monitoring.

As regards non-proliferation and disarmament actions:

As regards the evaluation of the non-proliferation and disarmament actions, the competent Council bodies (Working Group on Non-proliferation or conventional arms export) establish final impact assessments at the end of each actions for discussion. Annual progress reports are presented to Council on the implementation of the strategies against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and to combat the illicit accumulation and trafficking of small arms and light weapons and their ammunition ⁽⁴⁾. In addition, the Commission and EEAS receive quarterly reports on the implementation from the contract beneficiary (e.g. IAEA, UN or Member State agency). Regular financial audits are conducted.

⁽¹⁾ the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation and other international bodies

⁽²⁾ which obliges States, to refrain from supporting by any means non-State actors from developing, acquiring, manufacturing, possessing, transporting, transferring or using nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their delivery systems

⁽³⁾ or accepted, approved or acceded to the treaty.

⁽⁴⁾ See for instance <http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-5361-2017-INIT/en/pdf> and <http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-5975-2017-INIT/en/pdf>

Forthcoming implementation

Safeguarding the EU's ability to respond decisively throughout the spectrum of crisis management tasks will continue to be important, requiring both the availability and flexibility of funding, to respond to new crisis situations or expand the EU's response to existing crises and to continue funding existing CFSP operations. As Member States have outlined in the context of the CFSP Budget Orientation Paper 2020-2021, in view of the unstable security environments in the south and the east, the migration crisis, terrorist threats, and in order to preserve the capability for the EU to react swiftly, the CFSP budget for the coming years should have a sufficiently large margin for contingency and possible new actions.

The Budget Orientation Paper lists a number of factors that could impact on the CFSP budget in 2021. These are, inter alia, the reinforcement of local presences of Missions in Ukraine and Mali, an evolution of their environment allowing EUBAM Rafah and EUBAM Libya to deploy and operate as intended in their host countries and the launch of operations of the newly established CSDP Mission in the Central African Republic.

The high ambitions in the field of non-proliferation and disarmament and arms export control will continue to require important funding. Even though assuming that funding needs for the EU Special Representatives will remain at the same level as in previous years, the CFSP Budget will continue to be under high demand until the end of the current MFF.

Outlook for the 2021-2027 period

The Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) budget allows the EU to respond to external conflicts and crises, build the capacity of partner countries and protect the EU and its citizens, through:

- civilian Common Security and Defence Policy missions
- EU special representatives
- non-proliferation and disarmament

CFSP remains separate but complementary with other conflict and crisis response tools, e.g. rapid response pillar of NDICI.

The negotiations on the MFF are ongoing.

Given the implementation mode of the instrument, it is not possible at this stage to indicate the priorities for 2021.

III. Programme key facts and performance framework**1. Financial programming**

Legal Basis	Period of application	Reference Amount (EUR million)
	2014 – 2020	

	Financial Programming (EUR million)							
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Programme
Administrative support	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,5	3,1
Operational appropriations	300,8	269,6	202,4	286,3	347,6	342,9	351,4	2 101,0
Total	301,1	270,1	202,9	286,8	348,0	343,2	351,9	2 104,0

2. Implementation rates

	2019				2020			
	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate	CA	Impl. Rate	PA	Impl. Rate
Voted appropriations	343,184	99,98 %	308,527	99,90 %	351,927	6,95 %	328,650	14,84 %
Authorised appropriations (*)	384,001	93,73 %	361,897	93,82 %	380,377	7,16 %	355,378	18,30 %

(*) Authorised appropriations include voted appropriations, appropriations originating from assigned revenues (internal and external) as well as carried-over and reconstituted appropriations; the execution rate is calculated on 15 April 2020

3. Performance information**Programme performance**

Due to the Commission's limited role in CFSP, FPI has no influence on shaping the actual deployment rate. Deployment is managed by the Missions, together with the EEAS-CPCC who assists the Missions by publishing calls for contributions for seconded and contracted personnel. The deployment figures that are used for reporting purposes are based on statistics gathered by EEAS-CPCC and put at the disposal of FPI.

For this reason, this indicator will no longer be used under the upcoming Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027.

The deployment rates are outlined in the table ‘CFSP indicators file’.

Apart from the indicator on staff deployment, a close monitoring is conducted as regards the performance of budget absorption rates of CSDP Missions. Missions benefit from the main share of the CFSP budget (up to 80 % each year). While some Missions do have a relatively satisfactory budget absorption capacity, some reaching levels of above 90 %, in 2019, three CSDP Missions and one further CSDP entity returned unused funds to the Commission amounting to a total of EUR 35 million. Therefore, the budgetary performance remains an important milestone for the measurement of the way CSDP entities handle the funding attributed to them.

As regards the achievements of civilian Missions, it has to be noted that Missions are not subject to external evaluations. They report to Member States in regular intervals, under the guidance of the EEAS. As per the Treaties, the Commission is only responsible for the financing of Missions, but does not intervene in the programming or the political steer of the mandates of the Missions. The 2018 EEAS Annual Report on EU CSDP Missions and Operations states the following:

‘CSDP Missions are important in enhancing stability and promoting peace and the rule of law. Since the launch of the first Mission in 2003 in the Balkans, the EU CSDP civilian Missions have been one of the key players of the EU’s response to international crisis, working with the EU’s diplomatic and mediation efforts, development cooperation and humanitarian aid. This constitutes the EU’s integrated approach, which makes it a significant contributor to peace and security and a security provider. The establishment of the Civilian CSDP Compact by the EU Member States in December 2018 strengthened the capacity of civilian CSDP. Member States agreed on strategic guidelines, committing politically to 22 development goals and to increased contributions to civilian CSDP Missions by the Member States’.

From the perspective of the Commission, a key element in the achievement of the Missions is their budget absorption rate, which may vary substantially from Mission to Mission depending on their capacity to do realistic budget planning. While lower absorption rates are at the level of 70 %, Missions with an advanced capacity of budget implementation show spending rates of up to 90-95 %. Please see further information on budget implementation under section 3.

General objectives

General Objective 1: Contribute to the implementation of the Lisbon Treaty (Article 21 (2) (c) which seeks to preserve peace, prevent conflicts and strengthen international security, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, with the principles of the Helsinki Final Act and with the aims of the Charter of Paris.

Indicator 1: Actual vs. planned capacity deployment rate (international staff) of the main CSDP missions								
Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2012	Milestones foreseen							2020
84.0 %	80.5 %	82.3 %	85.0 %	86.0 %	87.0 %		90.0 %	90.0 %
	Actual results							
	80.5 %	82.3 %	82.0 %	80.6 %	88.0 %	80.0 %		

Comment: NB: The indicator measures the actual implementation of the deployment (versus the operational plan) of the CSDP civilian missions under the respective responsibilities of:

- EEAS in terms of human resources mobilization (international staff, i.e. staff seconded from the Member States and contracted staff), IT, logistics, etc.,
- FPI in terms of expenditure management (budget, procurement/contracting, support to Missions in financial issues, etc.).

The indicator monitors the effectiveness of the ongoing civilian CSDP Missions’ deployment but also the level of cooperation between the HRVP’s services (EEAS and FPI). The fulfilment of the objectives of the mission’s mandate depends on the transfer of know-how which is linked to the rapid generation of civilian capabilities. Reaching the full operational capacity of CSDP Missions depends on effective mobilization of human resources and logistics.

Since 2018, most CSDP Missions and EUSRs have two-year mandates. The milestones and targets have been identified on the assumption that these actions will be extended until 2020, while keeping the same objectives.

Specific objectives

Specific Objective 1: Support to preservation of stability through substantial CSDP missions and EUSRs mandates

Performance

According to the Treaties, the evaluators of the CFSP achievements are the European External Action Service (EEAS) and the Council. Therefore, the Commission has no role in evaluating the degree of achievement of the objectives defined in the Council Decisions or to report on performance of Missions when it comes to their mandate implementation. Currently, the EEAS does not conduct external evaluations to measure the achievements of civilian Missions or EU Special Representatives. Therefore, an accurate assessment of the performance of Missions is currently not available.

Based on information received from the EEAS and the Missions itself, some examples of performance of CSDP Missions (please see also part I of this Programme Statement for further examples) are listed below:

The EU Advisory Mission in support of Security Sector Reform in Iraq (EUAM Iraq) achieved some positive impact in providing advice with regard to national strategies, including developing the Countering Violent Extremism Strategy. The Mission successfully developed and maintained an overview of EU Member States and other international actors activities related to the civilian aspects of the security sector reform and developed tools to ensure effective coordination of the EU and EU Member States' efforts.

The Contribution Agreement with EUAM Iraq covers an amount of EUR 55 million for its 18-month mandate (starting in October 2018). Due to a lower hiring rate than originally foreseen by the Mission, the Mission had to return to the Commission unused funds amounting to EUR 7 million. The Commission was in a position to recommit these funds in the course of 2019 for the benefit of other CFSP actions. The Mission was pillar-assessed and declared compliant in line with the Financial Regulation in 2019.

As regards the EU Integrated Border Management Assistance Mission (EUBAM) in Libya, currently operating from Tunis, the Mission – continued working and engaging with counterparts and relevant stakeholders to prepare the ground for its return to Tripoli. The return took place in September 2019 in a reduced format. Concrete progress was achieved in the area of border management reform, including a dialogue on projects related to the support to the Integrated Border and Migration Management in the south of Libya and in the area of law enforcement and criminal justice, with a workshop on the National Counter Terrorism Strategy and the re-launching of the Criminal Justice Working Group.

The Contribution Agreement signed with EUBAM Libya for its 18-month mandate (starting in January 2019) covers an amount of EUR 49 million. During the course of 2019, the Mission was relocated from Tripoli to Tunis due to the deterioration of the security situation triggered by hostilities between the Libyan National Army (LNA) and the Government of National Accord (GNA). As a result, the Mission could not implement its activities in full and therefore returned an amount of EUR 10 million to the Commission. This amount was committed again in 2019 for other CFSP actions.

As regards the EU Capacity Building Mission in Niger, in spite of a deteriorating security environment, the Mission, with support from Member States present in Niamey, successfully supported the Nigerien security forces through a set of crisis management exercises in preparation for the African Union Summit which took place in Niamey in July. At strategic level, in cooperation between the Mission and the EU Delegation, a partnership has been established with the Nigeriens in the drafting of a National Policy on Defence and Security. A methodology for mentoring activities has been implemented, which allows the Mission to deliver in an increasing number of competencies, such as forensic, crisis management, detection of forged documents. EUCAP Sahel Niger continues to ensure greater sustainability of its efforts in training Nigerian trainers. The Mission also increased its support to the Nigerien in the trust-building between the security forces and the civil society in particular in Agadez. In addition, work on the Compagnies Mobiles de Controle des Frontieres (CMCF) project advanced well.

Indicator 1: Degree of achievement of the objectives as defined in the respective Council Decision / Joint Action								
Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2010	Milestones foreseen							2020
EUMM Georgia 0.91	80.5 %	82.3 %	85.0 %	86.0 %	87.0 %		90.0 %	90.0 %
	Actual results							
	91.0 %	72.0 %	73.0 %	73.0 %	96.6 %	75.0 %		
2008	Milestones foreseen							2020
EULEX Kosovo 0.91	80.5 %	82.3 %	85.0 %	86.0 %	87.0 %		90.0 %	90.0 %
	Actual results							
	87.0 %	86.0 %	92.0 %	93.3 %	89.0 %	83.0 %		
2013	Milestones foreseen							2020
EUBAM Libya	80.5 %	82.3 %	85.0 %		87.0 %		90.0 %	90.0 %
	Actual results							
			25.0 %	95.8 %	72.2 %	47.0 %		
2013	Milestones foreseen							2020
EUPOL COPPS 0.91	80.5 %	82.3 %	85.0 %	86.0 %	87.0 %		90.0 %	90.0 %
	Actual results							
	91.0 %	82.0 %	92.0 %	68.6 %	92.0 %	80.0 %		
2017	Milestones foreseen							2020
EUAM Iraq 0.91	80.5 %	82.3 %	85.0 %		87.0 %		90.0 %	90.0 %

	Actual results							
					37.0 %	86.0 %		
2014	Milestones foreseen							2020
EUCAP Sahel Mali	80.5 %	82.3 %	85.0 %	86.0 %	87.0 %		90.0 %	90.0 %
	Actual results							
	50.0 %	74.0 %	77.0 %	72.1 %	82.9 %	78.0 %		
2014	Milestones foreseen							2020
EUAM Ukraine	80.5 %	82.3 %	85.0 %	86.0 %	87.0 %		90.0 %	90.0 %
	Actual results							
	62.0 %	81.9 %	89.0 %	81.2 %	92.1 %	87.0 %		
2012	Milestones foreseen							2020
EUCAP Sahel Niger 0.725	80.5 %	82.3 %	85.0 %	86.0 %	87.0 %		90.0 %	90.0 %
	Actual results							
	80.7 %	79.0 %	65.0 %	74.0 %	86.0 %	85.9 %		
2012	Milestones foreseen							2020
EUCAP Somalia (previously EUCAP Nestor) 0.08	80.5 %	82.3 %	85.0 %	86.0 %	87.0 %		90.0 %	90.0 %
	Actual results							
	54.0 %	72.0 %	88.0 %	73.2 %	100.0 %	78.0 %		
2018	Milestones foreseen							2020
EUBAM Rafah	80.5 %	82.3 %	85.0 %	86.0 %	87.0 %		90.0 %	90.0 %
	Actual results							
				100.0 %	100.0 %	93.0 %		

Comment: Libya: Operational activities stalled partially or fully between 2014 and 2016 and again in 2019 due to relocation of Mission to Tunis. Iraq: Mission established in October 2017; low deployment rate in 2018, as the authorised strength of Mission was increased from 52 to 98 staff members end of 2018 and recruitment was not finalised by end of 2018.

Source: EEAS-CPCC Statistics on human resources deployment in CSDP Missions.

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Draft Budget 2020	
		Number	EUR million
1. CSDP Mission: EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia	19 03 01 01	1	22
2. CSDP Mission: EU Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX Kosovo)	19 03 01 02	2	79
3. CSDP Mission: EUPOL (EU Police Mission) Afghanistan	19 03 01 03	0	0
4. CSDP Mission: EUCAP Sahel Mali	19 03 01 04	1	29
5. CSDP Mission: EUCAP Sahel Niger	19 03 01 04	1	29
6. CSDP Mission: EU Police Mission for the Palestine Territories (EUPOL COPPS)	19 03 01 04	1	10
7. CSDP Mission: EUCAP Nestor (Somalia)	19 03 01 04	1	24,9
8. CSDP Mission: EUBAM Ukraine	19 03 01 04	1	22
9. Warehouse	19 03 01 04	1	14
10. Other CSDP Missions	19 03 01 04	5	61,527
11. Emergency measures (including reserve for the financing of staff and other costs in support of the EUSRs based outside the EU)	19 03 01 05	1	11
12. Preparatory and follow-up measures	19 03 01 06	2	1
13. EU Special Representatives	19 03 01 07	8	20
Total			323,427

The budget line 'other civilian CSDP Missions' covers the funding for the following: Warehouse II, EUAM Iraq, EUAM Ukraine, EUBAM Libya, EUBAM Rafah, EUPOLCOPPS, EUAM RCA, EUCAP Somalia, EUCAP Sahel Mali and EUCAP Sahel Niger.

Specific Objective 2: Support the implementation and promotion of: 1) strategy on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in order to increase security in this area (WMD); 2) strategy on combating illicit accumulation and trafficking of Small

Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) as well as measures against illicit spread and trafficking of other conventional weapons; 3)EU's policies in the field of conventional arms exports, in particular on the basis of Common Position CFSP/944/2008

Performance

The different key performance indicators for Specific Objective 2 vary in nature. The number of countries having ratified the Comprehensive Test-ban Treaty has increased steadily, and is currently well on track to reach the goal of 169 ratifications in 2020. The number of countries having implemented the national implementation plan for UN Resolution 1540 started from a very low baseline, and has more than doubled from 14 in 2014 to 39 in 2019. The number of countries provided Nuclear Security Assistance by the IAEA varies year by year, and is not cumulative. The indicator has remained within the bounds of the baseline (82) and the maximum target (120) throughout the period. Ratification of the Arms Trade Treaty remains well below the target, only reaching the 100 ratifications milestone for 2017 in 2019 and with no prospect of reaching the 2020 target of 130.

Indicator 1: Number of countries having ratified the treaties mentioned in the baseline								
Baseline	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Target
2012	Milestones foreseen							2020
Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, CTBTO 159	Actual results							169
	163	164	166	166	167	168		
2012	Milestones foreseen							2020
UN Resolution 1540	Actual results							192
	14	21	26	31	35	39		
2012	Milestones foreseen							2020
Nuclear security assistance provided by IAEA 82	Actual results							120
	100	104	120	104	97	97		
2012	Milestones foreseen							2020
Arms Trade Treaty	Actual results							130
	61	79	88	89	95	105		

Narrative: Sub indicators comments:

b) Baseline: Number of countries having submitted the National Implementation Plan.

c) Target: Focusing on countries for EU interest.

d) Baseline: number of ratifications NB: entered into force on 24/12/2014

Comment: Progress in other monitoring reports will be followed: Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC), Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCoC).

To be noted that some results would seem relatively low, compared to the targets set for 2020. Indeed, the indicator measuring the number of countries having ratified the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty is subject to political decisions by states to ratify or not. In addition, delays in the start-up of the support programmes and their implementation further negatively impact on the achievement of actual results. The same is true for nuclear security assistance provided by the International Atomic Energy Agency, as adherence to this programme is demand-driven.

Source: CTBTO website: <http://www.ctbto.org/the-treaty/status-of-signature-and-ratification/>

UN Resolution 1540 website: <http://www.un.org/en/sc/1540/>

IAEA website: <https://www.iaea.org/Publications/index.html>

Arms Trade Treaty website: <http://www.un.org/disarmament/ATT/>

Unit of measure: Number of countries or state parties that ratified resolutions

Expenditure related outputs

Outputs	Budget line	Budget 2020	
		Number	EUR million
1. Projects in the area of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	19 03 02	7	17
2. Projects in the area of non-proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons	19 03 02	4	11
Total			28

Outputs		Number of outputs foreseen (F) and produced (P)						
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1. Projects in the area of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	F	4	5	5	6	6	6	4
	P	4	5	2	7	4		
2. Projects in the area of non-proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons.	F	3	3	3	3	3	4	1
	P	1	3	1	6	4		

4. Contribution to Europe 2020 Strategy and mainstreaming of policies

Gender mainstreaming

Civilian CSDP Missions and EUSRs

While gender activities are not the main core task of the civilian CSDP Missions, they do, to a certain extent, cover topics related to gender in their work in line with Objective 2.2.1 of the EU Gender Action Plan 2016-2020. This is done in particular through measures to combat violence and discrimination against women and girls, such as:

- EUCAP Sahel Mali integrated human rights and gender awareness across its activities, e.g. through the organisation of a workshop on Women, Peace and Security in May 2019 in close cooperation with civil society.
- EUPOL COPP: In close cooperation with the UN Women and the Palestinian Civil Police (PCP) training department, the Mission has engaged in discussions on the review of the gender training package for the PCP, with the aim of building a more gender responsive organization, including concrete steps to raise awareness and build internal capacities.
- EUBAM RAFAH supported enhancing the awareness of the General Administration for Border and Crossings (GABC) staff on Human Rights and Gender Issues through trainings and projects. In August 2019, the Mission provided the equipment necessary for a breastfeeding room, with the aim of enhancing the ability of the GABC to conduct border checks whilst taking into account gender sensitivities.
- EUAM Iraq works with the Iraqi Ministry of Interior on gender related aspects of the security sector reform and on domestic violence. The Mission also supports the Female Training Institute of the Ministry of Interior. A joint event on the implementation of UNSCR 1325 on women, peace and security was organized with the NATO Mission in Iraq.

EUSRs address gender issues throughout their activities. For example, the EUSR Kosovo launched in January 2019 a series of monthly debates ‘EU Gender Talks: Because We Make a Difference’, which gathered more than 400 participants from Kosovo institutions, civil society organisations and other stakeholders. He continued backing government’s efforts to fight gender-based violence. In May 2019, the EUSR launched the project ‘Women in Politics, Confidence, influence and effective leadership’, aimed at training Kosovo women with leadership potential and ultimately at improving the situation of under-representation of women in politics in Kosovo.

5. Programme contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Non-proliferation and disarmament actions

Non-proliferation and disarmament actions also contribute to a gender perspective. An example is the decision of the Council of 2018 to approve a three-year actions to be implemented by the United Nation Office for Disarmament Affairs aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of small arms control measures through gender analysis and integration of gender perspectives. Activities under the action include training national officials in eighteen countries on gender-mainstreaming and small arms control; promoting gender mainstreaming in regional initiatives; strengthening the small arms control component in the Women Peace and Security (WPS) framework, and awareness-raising and partnerships. The contribution of the EU amounts to EUR 4,4 million.

SDG 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

The Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) contributes directly to the achievement of General Objective No 9 ‘A stronger global actor’ of the priorities of the Juncker Commission as well as those of the new Commission ‘A stronger Europe in the World’ in the area of Security and Defence. Taking into account the distinct, yet shared, responsibilities of the Council, the European External Action Service (EEAS) and the Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI) in relation to CFSP actions, CFSP actions contribute to the support to:

- the preservation of stability through CSDP Missions and EUSR Mandates
- the implementation and promotion of: 1) strategy on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in order to

increase security in this area (WMD); 2) strategy on combating illicit accumulation and trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) as well as measures against illicit spread and trafficking of other conventional weapons; 3) EU's policies in the field of conventional arms exports, in particular on the basis of Common Position CFSP/944/2008'.

The work of some Missions may in addition indirectly help achieving development SDG 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions). However, it is to be noted that CSDP Missions (and EUSRs) do not report on their activities against the SDGs.

The CSDP Missions work in the area of civilian security sector reform, including police and rule of law (EUAM Ukraine and Iraq), the fight against terrorism and organised crime (EUCAP Sahel Mali), maritime capacity building (EUCAP Somalia) and border management (EUBAM Libya, EUAM Iraq). There are three types of Missions: capacity building Missions, monitoring Missions and advisory Missions, and some of their work could indirectly help building accountable Institutions. This is, for instance, the case in Ukraine where the Mission advises national institutions in their fight against corruption and in streamlining community policing and in Kosovo, where the EU Rule of Law Mission provides support to Kosovo Police's crowd and riot control capability. The Mission continues to manage a witness protection programme and assists the Kosovo Specialist Chambers and Specialist Prosecutor's Office based in The Hague with logistic and operational support in line with the relevant Kosovo legislation. As regards the promotion of institutions at all levels, the Art. 28 TEU Action in Mopti can be mentioned, which aimed at stabilising the Centre region of Mali and contributing good governance.

As neither Missions nor EU Special Representatives are subject to external evaluation, the direct or indirect impact of their work towards these goals cannot be adequately assessed by the Commission.