



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
Service for Foreign Policy Instruments

Service for Foreign Policy Instruments

2014

Management Plan



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1. Mission statement

The mission of the Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI) is to support the attainment of the objectives of the EU foreign and security policy as defined in Article 21 of the Treaty on European Union, in particular as regards peace and conflict prevention, and to project the EU's interests and image in the world. For that purpose FPI is responsible, under the authority of the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy in his/her capacity as Vice-President of the Commission, for the operational and financial management of the budgets for Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP), Partnership Instrument, Election Observation Missions (EOMs) and press and public diplomacy (PPD). In addition, FPI is also responsible for the implementation of Foreign Policy Regulatory Instruments (such as "Sanctions", the Kimberley Process on conflict diamonds, and the "Anti-Torture" Regulation).

The Service is directly attached to the High Representative/Vice-President and works closely with the European External Action Service and with the Commission's Directorates-General, notably Development and Cooperation - EuropeAid, Enlargement, Trade and ECHO.

2. This year's challenges

Crisis response will remain the major part of FPI's work in 2014. Taken together, crisis response and crisis management operations under the CFSP and the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP - the successor to the Instrument for Stability) will represent 76% of the EUR 721 million budget to be deployed in 2014 by FPI. The number of conflicts as a measure of global instability, remain high with 396 conflicts worldwide (a slight increase compared to 387 in 2011) including 18 wars, 25 limited wars, and 165 violent conflicts (not counting other, non-violent, crises and disputes). With continuing or growing crises in Syria, Libya, Egypt, Somalia, Mali, and Central African Republic (CAR) affecting security in the southern neighbourhood and together with other world-wide emergencies and challenges, demand for EU action and a response through FPI's instruments is certain to be persistent in 2014. Stakeholders and partners place high expectations in the capacity of the EU to respond. But the volatile and violent situation in many crisis zones implies serious security concerns and typically leaves the EU with a limited choice of options and implementing partners. In other words, interventions are called for in dangerous operating environments and political contexts with a concomitant risk of ineffectiveness, while at the same the reputation of the EU is at risk if it is seen to be unable to act in pursuit of its policy goals. The insufficient budget in Payment Appropriations, aggravated by the shortage already experienced in 2013, will be a specific challenge as it may compromise the launching of high political profile operations such as CFSP, IcSP and EOMs as well as the renewal of some CSDP missions. All FPI instruments will need to be reinforced during the year to avoid the stopping of the operations.

The continued effective and efficient management of FPI operations will therefore remain the overarching objective, with the emphasis on aiming for consistent high standards even in the most

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difficult circumstances. Security for our operations and the people serving in them will remain an absolute priority, particularly for CFSP and EOMs missions, by making sure that adequate means for providing security are at the disposal of all operations in the field, in liaison with the EEAS. FPI will continue to ensure the capacity of the EU to respond across the full range of our foreign policy instruments – CFSP operations, EUSRs, election observation missions, crisis response under the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace, and the foreign policy regulatory instruments (especially sanctions). The adoption of the new Partnership Instrument marks an important step in the foreign policy tools to support EU strategic interests, and a successful launch will be a key challenge for 2014. Finally, new arrangements with EEAS for press and information services will be tested.

Key management objectives and challenges are:

1. Successful launch in the best possible conditions of **the new Partnership Instrument** with its significantly increased budget compared to its predecessor, the Industrialised Countries Instrument, and an increased presence around the world for promoting EU interests.
2. Effective and sound implementation of all our instruments by **addressing challenges linked to the establishment of the new programmes** (Stability and Peace, Partnership, and election observation) and the completion of all the necessary decision-making steps and addressing any resource or organisational difficulties, including the insufficient budget in Payment Appropriations.
3. Ensuring the **best possible and most efficient / effective arrangements for management of CFSP and Election Observation Missions** by addressing underlying logistics, compliance and implementation issues which might impede the achievement of the EU's objectives. Arrangements to improve support to CFSP missions will be pursued.

1. Common Foreign Security Policy (CFSP)

As the Commission's service responsible for managing the budget of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), the main challenge is to ensure sound financial management in accordance with the Financial Regulation of a budget subject to specific provisions under the Treaty of European Union (chapter 2) where operations are decided by the Council through ad hoc Decisions with a short duration (between 12 and 24 months).

For that purpose, FPI works in close cooperation with the EEAS and represents the Commission in the Foreign Relations Counsellors Working Group (RELEX Counsellors) and in the Committee for the Civilian aspects of Crisis Management (CIVCOM) to ensure that the presentation of budgetary and financial aspects of CFSP operations is in line with the Treaties and the Financial Regulation. These operations cover CSDP Civilian Crisis Management Operations, EU Special Representatives, and projects in the area of non-proliferation and disarmament.

The general challenge is to ensure that the EU can continue to provide support for the preservation of stability in Kosovo, Afghanistan, the Middle East, South Caucasus and Africa through the on-going substantial civilian CSDP missions, while continuing the financial implementation of recently deployed operations in Africa and the financial management of preparatory missions in view of

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deploying new CSDP missions. The CSDP missions represent around 85% of CFSP budget. FPI supports also the implementation of these operations through framework contracts for the procurement of essential equipment and services. Close cooperation with the civilian crisis management structures in the European External Action Service is always necessary.

A particular challenge consist of putting in place a new legal framework for the financial management of CFSP missions following the adoption in June 2012 of a Communication by the Commission on the financial rules for the CFSP missions. This task requires cooperation of both the Council and the EEAS. In parallel, with the agreement of the HR/VP and in cooperation with the EEAS, FPI is working on options for a possible shared service centre to pool the support-related expertise for the CSDP operations.

In addition to the general challenge of managing the CFSP budget and ensuring the financial implementation of the on-going civilian CSDP missions, the key challenges in the coming year will consist of: possible establishing of a new mission in Mali (difficult environment) preceded by a preparatory measure; implementing new projects in Syria in the field of non-proliferation and disarmament; the orderly closure of the CSDP missions EUJUST LEX Iraq, EUAVSEC in Juba, EUPOL DRC, EUSEC DRC and the office of the EUSR for the African Union; the considerable downsizing of EULEX Kosovo; following-up the results of the cost benefit study on a possible Shared Service Centre (SSC); creating in cooperation with the Council and EEAS new staffing rules for personnel employed by civilian CSDP missions and EUSRs. The effort to close old contracts for CFSP projects, started in the second semester of 2012, will continue to be a challenge in 2014. Finally, the insufficient budget in terms of payment appropriations will cause an additional challenge to get the necessary reinforcements during the year and to avoid a shortage in the financing of the operations.

2. Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP)

The core challenge for FPI with regard to the financial implementation of the Instrument's "crisis response and preparedness" objective (Article 3 of the Regulation) is to be able to react to international crises at short notice, while ensuring a coherent perspective in relation to longer term approaches by integrating conflict prevention and peace-building activities within the scope of its funding decisions. By its very nature, the IcSP is called upon to operate in hostile and war-affected environments, thus it remains a major challenge to constantly adapt planning and implementation to this highly volatile operational context.

It will remain essential to strengthen partnerships with the EEAS and the Commission services, with regard to planning and definition of crisis response actions. This task will require an even closer coordination with the EEAS, DEVCO, ECHO and the EU Delegations with regard to crisis preparedness, conflict prevention and peace-building. In accordance with the EEAS' leading role in the programming of that component, FPI will liaise closely with the EEAS in order to fully reflect relevant thematic priorities and policies and take forward the work on identifying appropriate measures for the Annual Action Programmes (AAP). Early 2014 will necessitate, in cooperation with the EEAS, rapid and near-simultaneous adoption of the Strategy Paper and the Multi-Annual

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indicative Programme for 2014-2017, with adoption of the 2014 AAP for the new Article 4 (crisis preparedness, conflict prevention and peace-building) as soon as the new IcSP Regulation enters into force (foreseen in March 2014).

For 2014, the IcSP has been allocated EUR 226.8 million in commitment appropriations (of which EUR 22,5 million for the conflict prevention, crisis preparedness and peace-building). The budget in terms of payment appropriations will have to be carefully managed, and reinforced during the year, to avoid the shortage experienced at the end of 2013 (which has also an impact on the needs for 2014).

Both the new Multi-annual Financial Framework (MFF) and the changes to the Financial Regulation will necessitate a programme of raising awareness to ensure that staff in the Delegations, as well as at headquarters, are fully aware of the changes and understand what these entail when made operational across the IcSP. In this respect, the IcSP Guidance Note and the IcSP Training Week offer natural communication points to convey key messages and disseminate learning. These will be supplemented with ad hoc training/communication items as and where deemed necessary.

Under Article 4 of the new Regulation (assistance for conflict prevention, crisis preparedness and peace-building), particular mention is made of the UN as an implementing partner of the EU. In this context, one of the main future challenges will be to anchor cooperation with UN organisations at field level within an agreed operational and policy framework, based upon strategic choices informed by EU policy priorities. This will necessitate a much closer upstream dialogue with the EEAS and timely communication of EU priorities to the UN in order to favour optimal programming conditions. It is also anticipated that the work programme will incorporate recommendations of the ongoing evaluation of the so-called "Peace-building Partnership" to further bolster the performance and effectiveness of actions to be covered under Article 4. Meanwhile, particular attention will need to be given to ensuring an effective launch and implementation of the new two-years project 'European Resources for Mediation Support' (ERMES), financed under the 2013 IfS AAP, which provides an important facility enabling the EU to provide technical support to third parties engaged in inclusive peace mediation and dialogue processes at the international, regional and/or local levels.

Enhanced efforts will be needed to maintain a strong political relationship with the European Parliament. It is essential that FPI maintains its current close cooperation with the Foreign Affairs Committee and, in particular, its Working Group on Conflict, Security and Development. This will allow for regular exchanges on issues of mutual concern and help ensure the continuity of political support for the IcSP, in particular for conflict prevention and peace-building actions, after the change of the European Parliament elections.

3. Foreign Policy Regulatory Instruments: Restrictive Measures (CFSP-related Sanctions), Kimberley Process and Anti-Torture.

Commission competence and tasks in relation to restrictive measures ('Sanctions'), the 'Kimberley Process' (KP) certification scheme for rough diamonds, and trade restrictions concerning goods that could be used for capital punishment torture or other ill treatment ('Anti-Torture Regulation') are managed within FPI. In particular, FPI prepares the relevant legislation, represents the Commission in discussions on the proposals for regulations in the Foreign Relations Counselors Working Party

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(RELEX Counselors) and other relevant Council groups, and prepares the Commission line for COREPER and Council meetings. FPI also represents the Commission at EP Committee meetings where appropriate, and supervises implementation of these regulations in the EU. FPI needs to continue addressing the challenge of preparing legislation and ensuring effective implementation of the restrictive measures in a rapidly changing environment where sanctions play a significant role in the political response to certain crises. FPI is also responsible to update and maintain the "electronic-Consolidated Targeted Financial Sanctions List (e-CTFSL)" necessary for the application of financial sanctions applied in pursuit of the specific CFSP objectives set out in the Treaty of the European Union. This is essential to ensure access by the European Banks to the EU consolidated list of persons, groups and entities subject to CFSP related financial sanctions.

In July 2013, the European Court of Justice handed down a key judgment in relation to UN Security Council based restrictive measures. The decision in the Kadi II case, which concerns respect for fundamental rights and obligations under the UN Charter, directly impacts on the EU Al Qaida sanctions regulation (Regulation (EC) No 881/2002) but in fact has wide implications for EU sanctions policy and the way the EU and its Member States implement list-based restrictive measures. As lead service FPI needs to ensure that the Commission manages the general follow-up to the judgment by further working on a number of short and medium-term actions as agreed upon jointly with the EEAS

Moreover, FPI, on behalf of the Commission, represents the EU internationally in the Kimberley Process, where the EU is confronted with many on-going and demanding challenges. In the EU's capacity as Chair of the KP Working Group on Monitoring, FPI has to follow-up on general implementation and compliance matters as well as country-specific issues in relation to e.g. the Central African Republic and Côte d'Ivoire, but also to contribute to innovation of the KP under the lead of the rotating KP Chair, which in 2014 will be China. In parallel, FPI will need to start up preparations with the Member States for hosting a fully-fledged KP peer review visit to the EU in 2015.

Finally, FPI is responsible for the review of the "Anti-Torture" Regulation (Council Regulation (EC) No 1236/2005 of 27 June 2005 concerning trade in certain goods which could be used for capital punishment, torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment). This review was initiated in 2012 in response to calls from the European Parliament (Resolution of June 2010), Amnesty International and other human rights NGOs. The outcome of the review has been reflected in:

- a draft Commission Regulation amending the lists of goods annexed to the Regulation
- a legislative proposal for further amendment to the Regulation. This legislative proposal is due to be presented to the European Parliament and to the Council in early 2014 with a view to legislative debate and adoption by 2015.

Managing these regulatory instruments represents a constant challenge to the FPI given the required resources to manage them. However, it is essential for FPI to continue coping with the legal challenges and administrative burden that the restrictive measures entail for the reason of their high political profile for the EU.

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4. Cooperation with third countries under the Partnership Instrument

The core challenge for FPI is to ensure that this new instrument is successfully launched and implemented in 2014. More concretely, FPI will have to ensure that, upon the strategic dialogue with the European Parliament, the adoption of the multi-annual programming (MIP) led by the EEAS takes place as early as possible in 2014, thus enabling the subsequent adoption of the first PI's Annual Action Programme (AAP).

A number of important issues would need to be tackled to set the foundations necessary for a successful adoption and implementation of the AAP 2014, in particular: recruitment of staff in both delegations and FPI and design of a clear financial framework and accounting system. FPI is already working towards a maximum de-concentration to delegations that is necessary if activities are to be tailor-made enhancing the EU's ability to be immediately reactive and on the ground. Indeed, quick short-term targeted support, typically highly work intensive, may be preferred in order to respond flexibly and effectively to rapidly developing policy agenda with partner countries.

The identification of interventions retained for funding under the AAP 2014 will have to follow closely the objectives and thematic priorities defined in the regulation and in particular: demonstrate clearly a link to well defined EU strategic interest and its added value at EU level; ensure complementarity with other external action instrument (especially the DCI Global Public Goods and Challenges with regard to addressing policy global challenges); improve EU external policy coherence; development, as a non ODA instrument, of innovative approaches for engaging with partner countries and advance EU policies and priorities and adhere to rigorous programming priorities to avoid fragmentation and maximise impact. Striking a healthy balance between flexibility to adapt to evolving policy needs and the predictability needed for sound management will also be an important challenge.

All in all, the challenge will be to identify and prioritize those areas where support is most needed to influence the partner countries/regions' agenda positively, to make political dialogue progress, to align positions where divergence of views or interests prevails or to simply help produce some tangible changes.

Close cooperation with regard to the implementation between the EEAS geographic and thematic departments, DEVCO and other Commission departments (i.e. CLIMA, ENV, HOME, ENER, ENTR, TRADE) and the delegations will be essential. To this end, FPI will lead an informal implementation group bringing together all actors that will assist FPI in successfully translating programming priorities into successive action plans by:

- providing expertise on the relevant subject area for the design of the project documents including participation in evaluation committees;
- recommending operational options and/or approaches to tackle specific policy priorities identified in the MIP;
- Identifying appropriate links between PI projects and programmes with the "Europe 2020" strategy;
- identifying projects/programmes;
- ensuring regular flow of information on the implementation of the major projects/programmes including results attained and impact as well as ensuring appropriate and coordinated reporting at various levels.

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5. EU Election Observation Missions (EOMs)

Election observation is a key element of the EU's human rights policy and makes a constructive contribution to the election process in third countries, thus promoting democracy and consolidating stability, particularly where the EU is engaged in post-conflict stabilisation. The deployment of election observation missions brings substantial added value to the democratic process of partner countries as well as to the peaceful transition of countries emerging from civil strife or war.

In 2014, the overall objective of election observation missions will be to strengthen democratic institutions, build public confidence in electoral processes and help deter fraud, intimidation and violence. Election observation will also reinforce other key EU foreign policy objectives, notably peace-building.

The main challenges in 2014 will be the timing of election observation missions due to the volatility of election dates, as well as the security of the missions' staff due to the presence of post-conflict and fragile countries on the priority list. An additional challenge is linked to the insufficient budget in Payment Appropriations which will require reinforcements during the year to avoid a shortage in the financing of the missions.

6. Information and communication

FPI and EEAS have agreed to enter into a service level agreement (SLA) allowing the EEAS to carry out information and communication activities on behalf of the Commission and its DGs within the framework established by the administrative arrangement between Commission and EEAS services on 14/12/2010. As a result, from 1st January 2014, the EEAS will provide services directly to the FPI and other Commission services for the implementation of certain activities of the annual Press and Information budget for the benefit of the EU (budget line 19.0601 - former line 19.1102 - Information outreach on EU External Relations). This responds to a need for simplification and efficiency in the management of these activities, in particular as regards the EU Delegations. The information and communication activities to be carried out on an annual basis by the EEAS are the following:

- Press and Outreach activities in EU delegations: The communication activities of EU Delegations focus mainly on building and maintaining contacts with the media, responding to public enquiries, organising events (often of cultural nature), publishing newsletters, producing information and communication materials and promoting cultural diplomacy activities.
- Information and Communication outreach activities in EEAS Headquarters serve to support the work of the Delegations in implementing EU's External Action policies as well as to reach out to audiences, predominantly the media, in the EU. These activities may comprise the following: design, modernisation and maintenance of websites and social media platforms (including EU delegations websites); production of Summit information kits; production of audio-visual material, such as videos, web-documentaries info-clips etc.; organisation of

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press visits and press events; organisation of conferences, exhibitions and public outreach events; production of publications and general communication material.

FPI will remain responsible for the Annual Work Programme (financing decision) for this activity which will continue to be adopted by the Commission. Likewise it remains responsible for the overall control of the sector in keeping with the implementation responsibilities delegated to the Director by the Commission. FPI will also continue to implement the EU Visitors Programme (in close and effective collaboration with the EP secretariat) and to support and develop its own specific needs as regards the FPI website. Finally, there is the financing of television programmes in the Farsi language on the Euronews channel.

7. Key Performance Indicator

As part of our firm commitment to pursue our mission, we have identified the following five key indicators:

1. CFSP: Number and intensity of conflicts in countries where CFSP operations intervene
2. IcSP: Number and intensity of conflicts in countries where IcSP projects are implemented
3. EOMs: Number of electoral processes and democratic cycles supported, observed, and followed
4. PI: Number of negotiations processes launched, agreements concluded (e.g. FTAs, PCAs, MoUs, TTIP, etc.), legislation adopted and/or amended by the key partner countries
5. Residual Error Rate

The first four indicators will measure the most critical aspects of our policy performance and shall give useful insights into the most significant policy achievements of FPI.

In addition, we have also chosen the Residual Error Rate (RER) as a key performance indicator. In 2014 we will aim at maintaining a low RER (below the 2% threshold).

3. General objectives

Under the Lisbon Treaty, the European Union has committed to pursue objectives for its external action as set out in Article 21 of the TEU. The Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI) is responsible for managing the operational budget in support of policy objectives closely linked to the strategic interests and security of the European Union, in close cooperation with the European External Action Service and the High Representative/Vice President. Security objectives are to be seen against a wider picture of global instability where many countries are affected by conflicts and repeated cycles of political and criminal violence with spillover effects to other more stable areas, including the EU, through all kinds of trafficking, refugee flows, and organized crime. Chiefly, the EU (and the international community) has also acknowledged that there cannot be sustainable

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development without peace and security. The post-Lisbon institutional setup allows for closer coordination and cooperation at EU level to prevent conflict, build peace and strengthen international security. CFSP operations and Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace actions, along with regulatory instruments, contribute to that objective although they have to be placed, under the Comprehensive Approach developed by the EU, as "front level" instruments in this area and contributing to a common objective combined with the wide array of policies, tools and instruments at its disposal – spanning the diplomatic, security, defence, financial, trade, development cooperation and humanitarian aid fields. Through its network of 141 Delegations in the world, the EU is in a unique position to monitor global instability and pool diplomatic skills with other tools and instruments to contribute to conflict resolution and prevention, and to advance EU's public diplomacy.

The operations managed by the FPI are to support the following general objectives:

1. Contribute to the implementation of the Treaty on European Union (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.
2. Project EU policies in support of addressing major global challenges such as combating climate change, reversing biodiversity loss, and protecting global public goods and resources, as well as develop a proactive agenda of EU and mutual interests with third countries, with a specific focus on strategic partners.
3. Support and consolidate democratic reforms in third countries, by enhancing participatory and representative democracy, strengthening the overall democratic cycle, and improving the reliability of electoral processes, in particular by means of election observation missions.

<p>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.</p>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spending programme
<p>Instruments: CFSP operations, Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace</p>		
<p>Impact indicator: Number and intensity of conflicts worldwide: wars (level 5); limited wars (level 4); violent crises (level 3); non-violent crises (level 2); disputes (level 1) Source: Conflict Barometer, http://hiik.de/en/index.htm</p>		
<p>Baseline 2012</p>	<p>Milestone 2017</p>	<p>Target 2020</p>
<p>396 conflicts of which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 wars • 25 limited wars • 165 violent crisis • 83 non-violent crises 	<p>Decrease in the intensity of the conflicts where the main CFSP and IcSP operations intervene.</p>	<p>Contribute to stabilisation or decrease in the number and/or intensity of conflicts worldwide.</p>

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• 105 disputes		
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<p>General objective 2: Projecting EU policies in support of addressing major global challenges such as combating climate change, reversing biodiversity loss, and protecting global public goods and resources should be further strengthened. The Commission proposes to develop a proactive agenda of EU and mutual interests with third countries, with a specific focus on strategic partners.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spending programme</p>		
<p>Instrument: Partnership Instrument</p>		
<p>Impact indicator: Increased influence of EU on policy formulation, agreements concluded, and increased coordination in multilateral fora with key partner countries in line with EU interests.</p>		
<p>Baseline 2014</p>	<p>Milestone 2017</p>	<p>Target 2020</p>
<p>A mapping of existing agreements with key partner countries and of positions of key partner countries will be established in 2014 to create a baseline as regards:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Challenges of global concern. 2) Selected areas of cooperation within the scope of the “EU 2020 strategy”. 3) The perception about the EU. <p>In accordance with the progress on the mapping, the baseline will be updated during the year.</p>	<p>A mid-term review will be conducted to measure the evolution of agreements and positions compared to the 2014 baseline.</p>	<p>Positions, approaches and policies of key partner countries have evolved in closer consonance with EU’s views and vision as reflected in negotiations and/or agreements.</p>

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<p>General Objective 3: Supporting and consolidating democratic reforms in third countries, by enhancing participatory and representative democracy, strengthening the overall democratic cycle, and improving the reliability of electoral processes, in particular by means of election observation missions.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spending programme</p>		
<p>Instrument: Election Observation Missions (EIDHR)</p>		
<p>Impact indicator: Number of electoral processes and democratic cycles supported, observed, and followed by means of Election Observation Missions, Election Assessment Teams and Election Experts Missions proposing recommendations to the host country.</p>		
<p>Baseline (average 2010-2012)</p>	<p>Milestone 2017</p>	<p>Target 2020</p>
<p>16</p>	<p>23</p>	<p>25</p> <p>This number takes into account the budget available per year between 2014 and 2020 as well as the capacity of the EU to deploy election observation missions.</p>

4. Specific objectives for operational activities

4.1. ABB ACTIVITY 19 02: INSTRUMENT CONTRIBUTING TO STABILITY AND PEACE (ICSP) - CRISIS RESPONSE AND CRISIS PREVENTION

The Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) for the period 2014-2020 builds on the previous Instrument for Stability (IfS) 2007-2013. It aims to address security and political challenges, to respond immediately to crisis situations in third countries world-wide and to address global and regional challenges with a security or stability dimension. Like for the IfS before it, the EEAS and EU delegations will be closely involved upstream in the identification and formulation of crisis response projects to be financed by the instrument, as will DG DEVCO and other Commission services. The process results in a monthly note reflecting political orientations and a project pipeline agreed with the EEAS and presented in the Political and Security Committee (PSC) for the information of Member States.

The IcSP comprises three specific objectives, out of which the main one is the "Assistance in response to situations of crisis or emerging crisis to prevent conflicts" (Article 3) for which 70% of the financial envelope is dedicated. This part of the Instrument is non-programmable, allowing a rapid mobilisation of resources to respond to a given situation. It often complements CFSP/CSDP, development instruments and/or humanitarian aid interventions.

The second specific objective is "to contribute to the prevention of conflicts and to ensuring capacity and preparedness to address pre- and post-crisis situations and build peace" (Article 4). These programmable actions aim at enhancing capacities for conflict prevention, crisis preparedness and peace-building, working in cooperation with international and regional partners as well as civil society organisations.

The third objective, "to address specific global and trans-regional threats to peace, international security and stability" (Article 5) is managed by DG DEVCO.

This ABB activity deals only with the two specific objectives under FPI responsibility.

Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace(IcSP)					
Financial resources (€) in commitment appropriations			Human resources		
Operational expenditure	Administrative expenditure (managed by the service)	Total	Establishment plan posts	Estimates of external personnel (in FTEs)	Total
226,831,560	7,000,000	233,831,560	22	40	62

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<p>Relevant general objective(s): 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.</p>		
<p>Specific objective 1: In a situation of crisis or emerging crisis, to swiftly contribute to stability by providing an effective response designed to help preserve, establish or re-establish the conditions essential to the proper implementation of the Union's external policies and actions in accordance with Article 21 TEU. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spending programme</p>		
<p>Result indicator (definition): Percentage of projects adopted within 3 months of a crisis context (period from date of presentation to PSC): Measure swift mobilization of resources to implement projects for short-term crisis response and conflict prevention where other financial instruments are not available and/or where the IcSP needs to contribute to a comprehensive response.</p>		
Baseline	Milestone 2017	Target 2020
2011: 57%	65%	70%
Main outputs in 2014		
description	indicator	target
Contribute in close cooperation with the EEAS to IcSP measures that are politically relevant, as illustrated through their alignment to Council Conclusions and the Political and Security Committee (PSC).	Number of response actions in situations of crisis post-crisis or emerging crisis (projects launched).	32 actions to be launched of which 59% of projects to be adopted within 3 months of a crisis context, within the budget of EUR 204 million. Whilst it is not possible to predict the number and the regions where the actions will be launched, the High Representative and the Commission will attempt to ensure a geographical balance between regions.

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Specific objective 2: To contribute to the prevention of <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spending programme conflicts and to ensure capacity and preparedness to address pre- and post-crisis situations and build peace.		
Result indicator (definition): Number of processes and entities with strengthened capacity of EU and beneficiaries attributable to IcSP funding to prevent conflicts, address pre and post conflict situations and to build peace.		
Baseline	Milestone 2017	Target 2020
2011: 952 (number of processes and entities)	1200	1500
Main outputs in 2014		
description	indicator	target
Strategic programming 2014-2020 of the objective under Article 4 of the Regulation	Adoption of the 2014-2020 Strategy Paper and of the Multi-annual Indicative Programme (MIP) in cooperation with the EEAS	Adoption first quarter of 2014
Launch of the implementation of the 2014 programme	Adoption of the Annual Action Programme (AAP), in cooperation with the EEAS	Adoption first quarter of 2014
Implementation of the AAP 2014 (Article 4: assistance for conflict prevention, crisis preparedness and peace-building)	Number of actions launched under the AAP 2014 (which will result into a certain number of processes and entities with strengthened capacity attributable to IcSP funding)	5 actions (which will result into a certain number of processes and entities with strengthened capacity attributable to IcSP funding). The budget foreseen for 2014 amounts to EUR 22.5 million. The objective is to mobilise and consolidate civilian expertise for peace-building, amongst civil society actors, international and regional organisations and relevant Member State agencies; to establish solid and sustainable partnerships with key UN agencies on, inter-alia, crisis preparedness, conflict prevention and mediation; to support and sustain civil society engagement in conflict prevention and peace building through continued expansion of the number of EU Delegations which are launching calls for proposals on IcSP

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		peace-building actions.
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Foreign Policy Regulatory Instruments: Restrictive Measures (CFSP-related Sanctions), Kimberley Process and Anti-Torture Regulation.

These regulatory instruments contribute to the attainment of the General Objective 1 but do not involve operational budgets (*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*).

The High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the Commission make joint proposals for legislation on restrictive measures (sanctions) pursuant to Article 215 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU) and the Commission implements the relevant parts of Council Regulations on restrictive measures. FPI also represents the Commission in the Kimberley Process on behalf of the EU and implements the KP certification scheme which seeks to prevent that revenue from the diamond trade fuels armed conflicts. Furthermore, FPI is completing the review of the Anti-Torture regulation to make it a better tool to help prevent torture and ill-treatment in third countries.

Within FPI.2, a dedicated team is responsible for these Instruments. FPI's responsibilities for sanctions, anti-torture regulation and the Kimberley Process (KP) concern files that are technically complex and politically sensitive. It requires intensive inputs by qualified human resources to respond to the growing number of responsibilities and challenges in these fields.

On sanctions, FPI prepares and negotiates the Joint Proposals for Council Regulations made jointly by the Commission and the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, and prepares the Commission Regulations on CFSP restrictive measures. FPI also represents the Commission in relevant Council groups, in particular the Council's Foreign Relations Counsellors working party (RELEX) (typically meeting twice a week), as well as special RELEX/Sanctions meetings with officials and experts from capitals throughout each semester.

Furthermore, FPI manages a database to assist the financial sector in identifying persons and organisations that are the object of EU financial sanctions (asset freezing). An essential upgrading is necessary due to new technology requirements, information flows and user needs of the various stakeholders, so that the database can remain an effective tool for implementing financial sanctions. Further updating is also required to ensure compliance with the new EU Data Protection Regulation. Preparatory works for such updating have started in 2013 and the aim is to have the new database in place by the end of 2014.

On the Kimberley Process (KP), the EU (represented by the Commission) will continue to chair the KP's Working Group on Monitoring (WGM, which is one of the most important as it deals with country compliance issues) and to play an active role in the other KP committees and working groups including the Committee on KP Reform. In this context, FPI has been instrumental in achieving concrete results in the debate on strengthening KP implementation through the adoption of its proposal for amendments to the KP Core Document, and will aim to bring this process further in

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2014. FPI has prepared Commission proposals for a Council Decision and for amending the KP Regulation (Council Regulation (EC) No 2368/2002) with a view to enabling Greenland to import and/or export rough diamonds through the EU. The aim is to get these proposals adopted by the European Parliament and the Council in 2014. Once this legislative process has been concluded, FPI will start up preparations with the Member States for hosting a fully-fledged KP peer review visit to the EU in 2015.

On the "Anti-Torture Regulation", FPI has processed during 2013 the review of Regulation (EC) No 1236/2005 concerning trade in certain goods which could be used for capital punishment, torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The review process included, among other things, extensive discussion with a group of experts established specifically for this purpose, notably on equipment that could be used for the above-mentioned purposes and a meeting of the Committee consisting of Member States which operates under the Regulation. The outcome of the review has been reflected in

- a draft Commission Regulation amending the lists of goods annexed to the Regulation;
- a legislative proposal for further amendment to the Regulation. This legislative proposal is due to be presented to the European Parliament and to the Council in early 2014 with a view to discussion and adoption by 2015.

<p>Relevant general objective(s): Contribute to the implementation of the Treaty on European Union (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.</p>		
<p>Instruments: Foreign Policy Regulatory Instruments</p>		
<p>Main policy outputs: Preparation of legislation and delivery of support for its implementation contributing to the effective mobilisation of foreign policy regulatory instruments such as restrictive measures (CFSP-related sanctions), the Regulation on the Kimberley Process certification scheme and the Anti-Torture Regulation, to pursue Peace and Security objectives in accordance with Article 21 of the Lisbon Treaty, in close collaboration with the EEAS.</p>		
<p>Specific objective 1: Preparation of joint Proposals for Council Regulations on restrictive measures (sanctions) pursuant to Article 215 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU (TFEU) and monitoring implementation of such measures. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulatory instrument</p>		
<p>Result: Council Regulations on restrictive measures (sanctions) and monitoring reports.</p>		
<p>Main outputs in 2014</p>		
<p>Description</p>	<p>Indicator</p>	<p>Target (result)</p>
<p>FPI prepares joint Proposals for Council Regulations on behalf of</p>	<p>Number and quality of Proposals for Council Regulations adopted.</p>	<p>High-quality Proposals for Council Regulations.</p>

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<p>the Commission and the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, and prepares Commission Regulations on CFSP restrictive measures.</p> <p>FPI also represents the Commission in relevant Council groups, in particular the Foreign Relations Counsellors working party (RELEX) (typically meeting twice a week), as well as special RELEX/Sanctions meetings with officials and experts from capitals.</p> <p>Furthermore, FPI manages a Financial Sanctions Database (FSD) to assist the financial sector in identifying persons and organisations that are the object to EU sanctions (asset freezing). An essential upgrading of the FSD is necessary due to new technology requirements, information flows and user needs of the various stakeholders, so that the database can remain an effective tool for implementing financial sanctions. Updating is also required to ensure compliance with the new EU Data Protection Regulation.</p>	<p>Input to debate on EU sanctions policy provided and proposal for strengthening implementation presented.</p> <p>Consensus among EU Member States and other stakeholders built on an EU system for sharing of classified information.</p> <p>Adoption by the Council of the updated EU Best Practices for the effective implementation of restrictive measures.</p> <p>Number of ISG meetings and exchanges with competent authorities and economic operators.</p> <p>Financial Sanctions Database renewal project completed.</p>	<p>Relevant input to debate on EU sanctions policy and report plus recommendations on Iran sanctions implementation.</p> <p>Consensus among EU Member States and other stakeholders on an EU system for sharing of classified information.</p> <p>Updated EU Best Practices for the effective implementation of restrictive measures adopted by June 2014.</p> <p>3-4 ISG meetings, 1-2 visits to competent authorities and structured dialogue with economic operators.</p> <p>New Financial Sanctions Database in place by the end of 2014.</p>
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Specific objective 2: Representing the Commission in the Kimberley Process (KP) on behalf of the EU and implementing the KP certification scheme on conflict diamonds which seeks to prevent revenue from illegal diamond trade fuelling armed conflicts. Regulatory instrument

Result: Representation of the EU in the KP and proposals for strengthening implementation.

Main outputs in 2014

Description	Indicator	Target (result)
FPI, on behalf of the Commission, represents the EU in the	Number of EU Committee meetings and WGM	3-4 EU Committee meetings and 6-8 WGM teleconferences.

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<p>Kimberley Process (KP). The EU will continue to chair the KP's Working Group on Monitoring (WGM) and to play an active role in the other KP committees and working groups including the Committee on KP Reform.</p> <p>FPI has been instrumental in achieving concrete results in the debate on strengthening KP implementation through the adoption of its proposal for amendments to the KP Core Document, and will aim to bring this process further in 2014.</p> <p>FPI has prepared proposals for a Council Decision and for amending the KP Regulation (EC) No. 2368/2002) with a view to enabling Greenland to export and/or import rough diamonds through the EU. The aim is to get these proposals adopted by the EP and the Council in 2014. Once this process has been concluded, FPI will start up preparations with the Member States for hosting a fully-fledged KP peer review visit to the EU in 2015.</p>	<p>teleconferences organised.</p> <p>Input provided to the KP reform debate and strengthening KP implementation.</p> <p>Number of review visits organised and successfully concluded.</p> <p>Input provided to developing a strategy on regional cooperation in West-Africa.</p> <p>Proposal for a Council Decision and amendments to the KP Regulation (Greenland) adopted.</p> <p>Preparations for a peer review visit to the EU in 2015 completed.</p> <p>EU Multi-Stakeholder Forum set up.</p> <p>EU approach towards responsible sourcing of precious stones worked out.</p>	<p>Relevant input to the KP reform debate and new proposals for strengthening KP implementation.</p> <p>6-10 Review visits organised and reports finalised/presented.</p> <p>High-level workshop and strategy on regional cooperation in West-Africa.</p> <p>Council Decision and amendments to KP Regulation (Greenland).</p> <p>2-4 Preparatory visits to EU Member States and draft-programme for visit.</p> <p>EU Multi-Stakeholder Forum.</p> <p>EU approach towards responsible sourcing of precious stones.</p>
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Specific objective 3: Review of the Anti-Torture Regulation to make it a better tool to help prevent torture and ill-treatment in third countries. Regulatory instrument

Result: Proposal for amendments to Anti-Torture Regulation.

Main outputs in 2014

Description	Indicator	Target (result)
FPI manages the process of review of Regulation (EC) No 1236/2005 concerning trade in certain goods which could be used for capital punishment,	Consensus built among MEPs and EU Member States on the Proposal for amendments to Council Regulation 1236/2005.	Proposal for amendments to Council Regulation 1236/2005 presented to EP and Council in early 2014 with a view to adoption by 2015.

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<p>torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.</p> <p>The review process has included, among other things, extensive discussion with a group of experts established specifically for this purpose and a meeting of the Committee consisting of Member States which operates under the Regulation.</p> <p>The outcome of the review has been reflected in: (i) A draft-Commission Regulation amending the lists of goods annexed to the Regulation; and (ii) A legislative proposal for further amendment to the Regulation.</p>	<p>Draft-Commission Regulation amending the lists of goods annexed to Council Regulation 1236/2005 adopted.</p> <p>Number of exchanges with experts and economic operators.</p>	<p>Draft-Regulation adopted by the Commission in exercise of its implementing powers before these are replaced with delegated powers.</p> <p>Structured dialogue with experts and economic operators.</p>
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4.2. ABB Activity 19 03: Common foreign and security policy (CFSP)

The EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) is intended to safeguard the common values of the Union, to strengthen its security in all ways, to preserve peace and strengthen international security, to promote international cooperation and to develop democracy and the rule of law, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The Member States shall support the Union's external and security policy actively and shall work together to enhance and develop their mutual political solidarity. While the policy is predominantly defined by the Council, the Commission participates in the work undertaken in both CFSP and the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) in developing the relevant policies. The Commission enhances the EU's capacity to handle major crises and to support peace-building activities by assisting the Council, in close cooperation with the EEAS, in the identification and design of EU crisis management missions ensuring that operations are efficient, effective and value for money (sound financial management) and by implementing the CFSP budget. CSDP missions have positive impact on the security of the EU through their support for peace-building activities in those places.

The Commission must ensure close coordination between the CFSP and the other Union policies. The Commission therefore contributes actively to ensuring that other policies and programmes complement CFSP actions and assist the CFSP in meeting its objectives. Kosovo continues to be an example where complementary action is necessary in order to achieve a sustainable implementation of Kosovo's future status; Afghanistan is another example. In addition, a range of different actions in

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areas like security sector reform (SSR), disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration of former combatants and support to the strategy of non-proliferation also contribute to the objectives of CFSP/CSDP.

Common foreign and security policy (CFSP)					
Financial resources (€) in commitment appropriations			Human resources		
Operational expenditure	Administrative expenditure (managed by the service)	Total	Establishment plan posts	Estimates of external personnel (in FTEs)	Total
314,119,000	350,000	314,469,000	18	12	30

Relevant general objective(s): 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.

Specific objective 1: Support to preservation of stability Spending programme through substantial CSDP missions and EUSRs

Result indicator (definition): Intensity of the conflicts tackled according to the Conflict Barometer (published annually by Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict research.

<http://hiik.de/en/index.html>

Baseline 2012	Milestone 2017	Target 2020
<p>43 highly violent conflicts worldwide (18 wars and 25 limited wars).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 CSDP missions • 11 EUSRs • 2,514 troops and 3,421 civilian personnel working in the EU-missions. <p>Current conflict level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Georgia and Kosovo: level 3 	<p>Stabilization or decrease in the number of highly violent conflicts and/or decrease in the intensity of conflicts where the most substantial CSDP missions and EUSRs are deployed.</p>	<p>Decrease the intensity of the following conflicts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Georgia and Kosovo: level 2 (non-violent crisis) • DR Congo: level 3,5 (violent crisis) • Palestinian Territories: level 2,4 (non-violent crisis) • Afghanistan: level 3,5 (violent crisis)

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<p>(violent crises)</p> <p>DR Congo: level 4 (limited war)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palestinian Territories: level 2,6 (non-violent crisis) • Afghanistan: level 4 (limited war) 		
Main outputs in 2014		
CSDP Mission: EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia	Indicator	Target
	<p>Stabilisation following the 2008 war between Georgia and Russian Federation over South Ossetia and Abkhazia through the deployment of around 200 monitors.</p> <p>Intensity of the conflict (currently at level 3 - violent crisis) – Conflict Barometer, http://hiik.de/en/index.html</p>	<p>Parties comply with the Six Points Agreement of the stabilisation process, freedom of movement is guaranteed, violation of human rights diminished and normalisation of the situation, civil governance, public order, security of transport links, energy and other utilities granted.</p> <p>Decrease in the intensity of the conflict.</p>
CSDP Mission: EU Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX Kosovo)	<p>Stabilisation of situation and increase of security in Kosovo.</p> <p>Intensity of the conflict (currently at level 3 - violent crisis) – Conflict Barometer, http://hiik.de/en/index.html</p>	<p>Kosovo's Rule of Law (RoL) capacity towards internationally recognised standards and EU best practice is improved through mentoring and advising activities.</p> <p>Kosovo's RoL capacity to investigate, prosecute and adjudicate cases of war crime, terrorism, and other is improved. RoL throughout the north of Kosovo is gradually restored.</p> <p>Decrease in the intensity of the conflict.</p>
CSDP Mission: EUPOL (EU Police Mission) Afghanistan	<p>Improvement of security situation in Afghanistan</p> <p>Intensity of the conflict (currently at level 5 - war) – Conflict Barometer,</p>	<p>Training to 2,700 Afghan National Police, 300 Senior Detectives and Drafting of basic SOPs and institutional structures for Ministry of Interior and Attorney General's Office.</p> <p>Decrease in the intensity of the conflict.</p>

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	http://hiik.de/en/index.html	
CSDP Mission: EUCAP Sahel	<p>Improved security situation in the region.</p> <p>Number of members of the country's internal security forces, armed forces and judiciary trained by the EU experts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen implementation of the security dimension of Niger's development and security strategy. - Support the development of regional and international coordination in the fight against terrorism and organised crime. - Strengthen the rule of law by developing criminal investigation capacities and ensuring respect for the criminal justice system. - Help Niger's security forces to achieve sustainability (management of human and logistic resources). <p>Full deployment and operationality of the mission (50 experts)</p>
CSDP Mission: EUBAM (European Union Border Assistance Mission) Rafah	Improved security situation in Palestine	Proper implementation of the Framework, Security and Customs Agreements concluded between parties on the operation of Rafah terminal.
CSDP Mission: EU Police Mission for the Palestine Territories (EUPOL COPPS)	Improved security situation in Palestine	<p>Strengthening and defining the position of the Palestinian Civil Police (PCP) position within the security sector and its staff are defined;</p> <p>The capacity of the PCP administrative and internal support administrations is strengthened;</p> <p>The accountability and oversight of the Palestinian Civil Police is strengthened;</p> <p>The Criminal Justice Institutions (CJIs) are better organised and deliver better outputs;</p> <p>Access to justice, fair trial, and</p>

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		<p>protection of victims and witnesses in the criminal justice is improved;</p> <p>The capacities of the Palestinian Anti-Corruption Commission (PACC) and of the Corruption Crimes Court (CCC) to fight corruption are strengthened.</p>
CSDP Mission: EUCAP Nestor	<p>Improved security situation with regard to piracy in the Western Indian Ocean through training and capacity building.</p>	<p>Efficient organisation of the regional countries of their maritime security agencies carrying out the coast guard function;</p> <p>Somalia has a better land-based coastal police capability supported by a comprehensive legal and regulatory framework;</p> <p>Maritime security and related national legislation is adopted.</p>
CSDP mission EUBAM Libya	<p>Libyan capacity and strategy for enhancing the security of their borders is set-up.</p> <p>Degree of deployment of the mission .</p>	<p>Improvement of the performance of Integrated Border management (IBM) by the relevant Libyan authorities (strengthening the border services in accordance with international standards and best practices, through training and mentoring).</p> <p>Full operating capacity foresees over 110 international staff.</p>
CSDP mission EUPOL Congo	<p>Advancement of restructuring of Congolese security sector.</p>	<p>The concepts and the implementation of the Police Reform are finalized;</p> <p>The operational capacity of the Congolese national Police is enforced;</p> <p>The Police-Judiciary interaction is reinforced.</p>
CSDP mission EUSEC Congo	<p>Advancement of restructuring of Congolese security sector.</p>	<p>A system of Human resources is implemented;</p> <p>A military training system is in place.</p>

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Specific objective 2: Support the implementation and promotion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spending programme 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.		
Result indicator (definition): Number of countries having ratified the treaties mentioned in the baseline, level of preparation for their implementation and compliance with their clauses: http://www.ctbto.org/the-treaty/status-of-signature-and-ratification/ http://www.un.org/en/sc/1540/ ; the illicit traffic of SALW and their ammunition is reduced in the Balkans, Central America and Libya and the nuclear safety improved within the participant states.		
Baseline 2013	Milestone 2017	Target 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CTBTO: number of countries having ratified: 159 • UN Resolution 1540: number of countries having signed: 120 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CTBTO: number of countries having ratified: 162 • UN Resolution 1540: number of countries having signed: 122 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CTBTO: number of countries having ratified: 164 • UN Resolution 1540: number of countries having signed: 125 <p>Nuclear security in selected countries strengthened, Illicit traffic of SAWL and ammunition reduced in North Africa, Balkans and Central America.</p>
Main outputs in 2014		
	indicator	target
Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization	Number of countries having ratified the Treaties http://www.ctbto.org/the-treaty/status-of-signature-and-ratification	Actions supporting the signature of 164 states by 2020
UNODA 1540 III	Number of countries having ratified the Treaties	Actions supporting the signature of 125 states by 2020
UN SEESAC	The report of the beneficiary confirms the reduction illicit traffic of SAWL in the region.	Reduction of illicit trafficking of SALW and their ammunition and their surplus by improving security provisions and

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		<p>stockpile management for the storage of conventional weapons and ammunition stockpiles in BiH, Kosovo*, Moldova, Montenegro, and FYROM.</p> <p>Marking and tracing capabilities are improved.</p>
Manpads Libya	<p>A national strategy covering physical security and stockpile management (PSSM) is drafted;</p> <p>Standard operating procedures for physical security and stockpile management are drafted.</p> <p>A set number of ammunition storage facilities has been rehabilitated (number to be qualified at the end of phase 1).</p>	Libyan authorities exercise effective national control over their conventional weapons and ammunition
UN LIREC	The report of the beneficiary confirms the reduction illicit traffic of SAWL in the region.	The risk of theft, diversion and proliferation of small arms and light weapons (SALW) and their ammunition from government (military, police, judicial) stockpiles in Central America is minimized.
IAEA VI	The beneficiary's final report.	<p>States' capacities to prevent, detect, respond, and to protect people, property, environment and society from criminal or intentional unauthorised acts involving nuclear or other radioactive material is strengthened.</p> <p>States develop and implement computer security and information protection programs to enhance the overall nuclear security.</p>
Consortium Think tanks	Beneficiary's report.	Political and security-related dialogue and long-term discussion of measures to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems is enhanced through the creation and funding of the consortium

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		of think tanks.
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4.3. ABB Activity 19 04: European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)

Elections are an essential component of a functioning democracy. Support for genuine elections through **Election Observation Missions** (EOMs) and complementary activities can make a major contribution to peace and development.

In a limited number of cases, primarily due to security reasons, the decision may be not to deploy a fully-fledged Election Observation Mission but to deploy a smaller **Election Assessment Team** (EAT) mission with no or reduced visibility. When other, smaller, types of electoral assessment are required it may be decided to send an **Election Experts Mission** (EEMs) instead of a fully-fledged EU EOM.

The Commission decides every year on the financing of EOMs (annual action programme) with an indicative list of countries and elections. Further to consultation of EEAS with European Parliament and Member States, HR/VP decides on the final priority list which may be updated throughout the year according to new developments. HR/VP appoints the Chief Observer to lead each EOM, who is generally an MEP. The final decision to deploy an EU EOM or, if it is determined that conditions for an EOM are not met, an EEM, and the specifications of such a mission, are based on the information gathered by an Exploratory Mission (ExM) sent by the EU to the country concerned.

In certain complex situations, in particular at times of constitutional or legal upheaval, it is important to have information and updates in advance of the Exploratory Mission. This is a task for Pre-election Experts Missions sent by the EC at the country's request.

One of the outcomes of EOMs and EEMs is a set of recommendations to the authorities of the country, on how to improve the conduct of future elections. Post-election Experts Missions may be organized, to take stock of the way these recommendations have been dealt with, to facilitate the political dialogue with the country on democracy and human rights, and to help donors, in the context of the Paris Declaration, to support these improvements.

European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)- Election Observation Missions (EOMs)					
Financial resources (€) in commitment appropriations			Human resources		
Operational expenditure	Administrative expenditure	Total	Establishment plan posts	Estimates of external personnel (in FTEs)	Total
40 370 869	700 000	41 070 869	4	8	12

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Relevant general objective(s): Supporting and consolidating democratic reforms in third countries, by enhancing participatory and representative democracy, strengthening the overall democratic cycle, and improving the reliability of electoral processes, in particular by means of election observation missions.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spending programme
Result indicator: Number of electoral processes and democratic cycles supported, observed, and followed by means of Election Observation Missions, Election Assessment Teams and Election Experts Missions proposing recommendations to the host country.		
Baseline (average 2010-2012)	Milestone 2017	Target 2020
16	23	25
Main outputs in 2014		
description	indicator	target
1. EU Election Observation Missions and EU Election Assessment Team Missions deployed. 2. EU Election Expert Missions, Pre-Election and Post-Election Expert Mission. 3. Follow-up Missions 4. Experts and observers trained	Indicator 1*: EU capacity to support and assess democratic and electoral processes expressed in number of missions deployed. Indicator 2: Number of Election Follow-up Missions (post-election expert missions) deployed in countries after an Election Observation Mission to assess the implementation of recommendations. Indicator 3: Number of electoral processes and democratic cycles supported, observed, and followed proposing recommendations to the host country. Indicator 4**: number of experts trained	1. Target: 12 EOM and EAT deployed 2. Target: 10 EEM deployed 3. Target: 2 Follow-up Missions deployed 4. Target: 130 experts trained

* Indicator 1: Regarding the number of missions deployed, the indicator takes into consideration EU Election Observation Missions (EOM - fully-fledged election observation missions), EU Election Assessment Team missions (EAT - limited observation or assessment missions in countries with particularly difficult security situation), EU Election Expert Missions (EEM - small scale missions of assessment of the election process), Pre-Election Expert Missions (assessment of the election preparatory process) and Post-Election Expert Missions (assessment of the degree of implementation of EU EOMs recommendations). The baseline is the

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average for 2010-2012 period: 16 (18 in 2010: 8 EOM, 2 EAT; 8 EEM; 14 in 2011: 7 EOM and 7 EEM; and 15 in 2012: 4 EOM, 1 EAT, 8 EEM, 1 Pre-Election Expert Mission and 1 Post-Election Expert Mission).

** Indicator 4: Regarding the number of experts trained by the EU training programme in order to be deployed in missions as experts or observers, the baseline is the number of experts trained during the previous training programme (NEEDS) in 2009-2012, with an average of 130 experts and observers trained per year.

4.4. ABB Activity 19 05: Cooperation with third countries under the Partnership Instrument (PI)

COOPERATION WITH THIRD COUNTRIES UNDER THE PARTNERSHIP INSTRUMENT (PI)					
Financial resources (€) in commitment appropriations			Human resources		
Operational expenditure	Administrative expenditure	Total	Establishment plan posts	Estimates of external personnel (in FTEs)	Total
115 351 506 ¹	4 539 336	119 890 842	14	30	44

Relevant general objective(s): Projecting EU policies in support of addressing major global challenges such as combating climate change, reversing biodiversity loss, and protecting global public goods and resources should be further strengthened. The Commission proposes to develop a proactive agenda of EU and mutual interests with third countries, with a specific focus on strategic partners.

Specific objective 1: Support for the Union's bilateral, regional and inter-regional cooperation partnership strategies by promoting policy dialogue and by developing collective approaches and responses to challenges of global concern. Spending programme

The attainment of that objective shall be measured inter alia by the progress made by key partner countries in the fight against climate change or in promoting the environmental standards of the Union.

Result indicator: Number of negotiations processes launched, agreements concluded (e.g. FTAs, PCAs, MoUs, TTIP, etc.), and legislation adopted and/or amended by the key partner countries, in

¹ Of which EUR 1.0 million from the Preparatory Action - Cooperation with Northern and Southern Transatlantic Dimension

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particular in the fields of climate change and the protection of environment.		
Baseline	Milestone	Target
2014	2017	2020
Mapping of existing agreements with key partners to be established in 2014.	A mid-term review will be conducted to measure the evolution of agreements compared to the 2014 baseline.	Increased EU influence on positions, approaches and policies of key partner countries, evolving in closer consonance with EU's views and vision as reflected in negotiations and/or agreements. Improved coordination with key partner countries with regard to international climate change and environmental negotiations in line with EU interest.
Main outputs in 2014		
Description	Indicator	Target
Preparation of AAP 2014 through the chairing of the "Partnership Instrument Implementation working Group".	Number of actions enhancing political cooperation as well as actions in the area of energy security, climate change and environment retained for funding under AAP 2014.	Adoption of AAP 2014 and launching of its implementation.

Specific objective 2: implementing the international dimension of "Europe 2020 " <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spending programme The attainment of that objective shall be measured by the uptake of the "Europe 2020" policies and objectives by key partner countries.		
Result indicator: number of actions funded within the scope of the "Europe 2020" strategy.		
Baseline	Milestone	Target
2014	2017	2020
Mapping of position of	A mid-term review will be conducted to measure the	Uptake of Europe 2020 policies and

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key partner countries with regard to Europe 2020 policies and objectives to be established in 2014.	evolution of positions compared to the 2014 baseline.	objectives attributed partly to a conducive external/global environment, influenced by successful actions funded under the present objective.
Main outputs in 2014		
description	indicator	target
Preparation of AAP 2014 through the chairing of the "Partnership Instrument Implementation working Group".	Number of actions in support of EU 2020 Strategy retained for funding under AAP 2014.	Adoption of AAP 2014 and launching of its implementation.

<p>Specific objective 3: Improving access to partner country markets and boosting trade, investment and business opportunities for European companies, while eliminating barriers to market access and investment, by means of economic partnerships, business and regulatory cooperation.</p> <p>The attainment of that objective shall be measured by the Union's share in foreign trade with key partner countries and by trade and investment flows to partner countries specifically targeted by actions, programmes and measures under this Regulation.</p>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spending programme
<p>Result indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Union's share in foreign trade with key partner countries - investment flows with key partner countries 		
Baseline 2012	Milestone 2017	Target 2020
- EU share in trade with Strategic Partners (BRIC, US and Japan). 2008: 44.2% 2009: 44.3% 2010: 48% 2011: 44.7% 2012: 44.3%	Maintain share	Overall increase in share

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(Source: COMEXT/IMF)		
- EU Foreign Direct Investment: Inflows: 169 billion EUR Outflows: 196 billion EUR (Source: EUROSTAT)		
Main outputs in 2014:		
description	indicator	target
Preparation of AAP 2014 through the chairing of the "Partnership Instrument Implementation working Group".	Number of actions supporting and increasing the EU position on the world scene in terms of trade and foreign investment.	Adoption of AAP 2014 and launching of its implementation.

The Partnership Instrument will build on the experience gained with the ICI to support EU trade overall objectives by financing measures to improve market access and develop trade, investment and business opportunities.

With its global reach, the PI will support in particular the opportunities arising from the Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) negotiated and the ones under negotiation. It will be instrumental in supporting trade policy (COM/2010/612 - "Trade, Growth and World Affairs - Trade policy as a core component of the EU's 2020 Strategy"), in particular as regards the strategic economic partners.

Specific objective 4: To enhance widespread understanding and visibility of the Union and of its role on the world scene by means of public diplomacy, people-to-people contacts, cooperation in educational and academic matters, think tank cooperation and outreach activities to promote the Union's values and interests.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spending programme
The attainment of that objective may be measured, inter alia, by opinion surveys or evaluations.		
Result indicator: This objective may be measured, inter alia, by opinion surveys or evaluations.		
Baseline	Milestone	Target
2014	2017	2020
	Mid-term review and surveys/evaluations	Positive impact on the quality of

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	results.	<p>higher education and the design of internationalisation, notably through the widespread use of transparency and recognition tools.</p> <p>Positive impact on strengthening existing academic collaboration, while establishing new partnerships.</p> <p>Increase positive perception of the EU and its policies in key partner countries.</p>
Main outputs in 2014:		
description	indicator	target
<p>1. Education / academic cooperation - See Programme Statement for "Erasmus Plus".</p> <p>2. Preparation of AAP 2014 through the chairing of the "Partnership Instrument Implementation working Group"</p>	<p>1. Nr of participating higher education institutions, of mobility participants and of staff exchanges funded under the PI share of "Erasmus Plus"</p> <p>2. Number of actions in the area of public diplomacy, people to people contacts and outreach activities.</p>	<p>1. EUR 8.2 million: contribution to "Erasmus Plus" programme.</p> <p>2. Adoption of AAP 2014 and launching of its implementation</p>

4.5. ABB Activity 19 06: Information outreach on the European Union external relations

Information outreach on the European Union external relations					
Financial resources (€) in commitment appropriations			Human resources		
Operational expenditure	Administrative expenditure	Total	Establishment plan posts	Estimates of external personnel (in FTEs)	Total
12.000.000	0	12.000.000	7	3	10

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Starting from January 2014, the Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI) and the European External Action Service (EEAS) have agreed to enter into a service level agreement (SLA) allowing the EEAS to carry out information and communication activities on behalf of the Commission within the framework established by the administrative arrangement between Commission and EEAS services of 14/12/2010 (Ares (2010) 943776). As a result, EEAS will provide services directly to the FPI for the implementation of certain activities of the annual Press and Information budget for the benefit of the EU, whereas another part will remain with the FPI/Commission.

In particular, the information and communication activities to be carried out on an annual basis by the EEAS within the above framework are the following:

- Press and Outreach activities in EU delegations: The communication activities of EU Delegations focus mainly on building and maintaining contacts with the media, responding to public enquiries, organising events (often of cultural nature), publishing newsletters, producing various types of information and communication materials and promoting cultural diplomacy activities.
- Information and communication outreach activities at EEAS HQ level: Headquarters driven activities serve to support the work of the Delegations in implementing EU External Action policies as well as to reach out to audiences, predominantly the media, in the EU. These activities may comprise the following: the design, modernisation and maintenance of websites and social media platforms (including EU delegations websites); the production of Summit information kits; the production of audio-visual material, such as videos, web-documentaries info-clips etc.; the organisation of press visits and press events; the organisation of conferences, exhibitions and public outreach events; the production of publication and general communications material.

As regards the activities that will remain with the FPI/Commission, these are the following:

- Expenditure with regard to Euronews in Farsi will be implemented by DG COMM under a cross sub-delegation to DG COMM from FPI.
- The EU Visitors Programme (EUVP) as well as the FPI Website, will be implemented by the FPI.

5. Objectives for horizontal activities

Horizontal activities					
Financial resources (€) in commitment appropriations			Human resources		
Operational expenditure	Administrative expenditure	Total	Establishment plan posts	Estimates of external personnel (in FTEs)	Total
-	-	-	17	8	25

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A - Policy Strategy and Coordination

Specific objective 1: Implement the Commission strategic planning and programming (SPP) and activity-based management (ABM) process so that the Service delivers its objectives in close coordination with the EEAS, so contributing to the overall Commission strategy and budget, and to the implementation of the EU's foreign and security policy and the HR/VP's priorities, in an effective, timed, efficient, coherent and accountable manner	
Indicator 1: Timely delivery of the various contributions to the Strategic Planning and Programming Cycle	
Baseline (2013)	Target (2014)
MP 2013, 2012 AAR on time	100% of documents delivered within deadlines
Indicator 2: % of units contributions to the SPP cycle that are coordinated at the level of the Service and formally approved by the Director	
Baseline (2013)	Target (2014)
All units involved	All units involved

Specific objective 2: Establish and maintain dialogue and cooperation channels with the other institutions, the Member States and other inter-institutional stakeholders, including the EEAS, in all areas linked to the exercise of FPI responsibilities	
Indicator 1: Questions/requests from institutions/bodies, including Parliamentary Questions, replied to within the deadline	
Baseline (2013)	Target (2014)
Over 90%	100%
Indicator 2: Adequate representation of the Service in all relevant meetings with other institutions, including in EP committees	
Baseline (2013)	Target (2014)
100%	100%

B - Administrative support

Specific objective 1: Plan, perform, monitor/verify and report on the spending of financial resources so that sound financial management and legality and regularity of expenditure is

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ensured throughout the activities of the Service	
Indicator 1: % of transactions with unfavourable opinion (ex-ante verification)	
Baseline (2012)	Target (2014)
6.5%	Decrease compared to previous years
Indicator 2: Number of ex post controls launched and completed as planned in the year	
Baseline (2013)	Target (2014)
Over 95%	100%
Indicator 3: Residual error rate (based on the ex post control carried out)	
Baseline (2013)	Target (2014)
0.25% (2012 AAR)	Less than 2%
Indicator 4: % of budget execution (commitments and payments) with respect to budget appropriations	
Baseline (2012)	Target (2014)
98% (CA); 97%(PA)	>98%
Indicator 5: Percentage of payment handled within contractual delay	
Baseline (2012)	Target (2014)
70%	>90%

Specific objective 2: Implement, maintain and report on an effective and reliable internal control system so that:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reasonable assurance can be given that resources assigned are used according to the principles of sound financial management (efficiency, effectiveness and economy); - risk of errors in operations is minimized; - the control procedures put in place give the necessary guarantees concerning the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions 	
Indicator 1: Participation of selected respondents in the annual internal control self-assessment	
Baseline (2013)	Target (2014)
73% (for the 2012 AAR)	100%

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Indicator 2: Number of critical/very important audit (IAS, IAC) recommendations overdue for more than six months	
Baseline (2013)	Target (2014)
None	None
Indicator 3: Number of reservations in the AAR	
Baseline (2013)	Target (2014)
Reservation (2012 AAR)	No reservation
Indicator 4: Number of critical risks identified and % of critical risks reported in the Management Plan	
Baseline (2013)	Target (2014)
100%	100%

Specific objective 3: Adopt and implement an Anti-Fraud Strategy for the Service	
Indicator 1: Availability of Anti-Fraud Strategy on FPI Intranet	
Baseline (2013)	Target (2014)
The anti-fraud strategy and Action Plan for FPI developed.	Implementation of the actions foreseen in the Action Plan for 2014.
Indicator 2: Evolution of number of files sent to OLAF for investigation	
Baseline (2012)	Target (2014)
5 open cases	Decrease compared to previous years