

**The EU security policy
toolbox:
facts and figures**



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1. Thematic instruments

1.1. Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC)

The Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC) was established following Council Regulation (Euratom) no 300/2007 of 19 February 2007,¹ replacing and widening the TACIS Nuclear Safety Programme,² which had been established to help prevent nuclear incidents in the former USSR satellite states.

The INSC aims to fund actions from a broad range of stakeholders and cover the promotion and development of an effective regulatory framework for nuclear safety (including materials and radiation protection). It also allows for the provision of technical support to nuclear stakeholders in 15 countries (at national, local or regional level with private companies, NGOs, the Joint Research Centre (JRC), EU agencies and international organisations).

Adopted following the ordinary legislation procedure³ and based on the multiannual strategy programme,⁴ €524 million have been allocated to the INSC for the 2007-2013 period. The Instrument is implemented through annual action programmes. A margin of manoeuvre is preserved as it is possible to engage in emergency or support measures without clear prior indications in the multiannual strategy paper. For example, a nuclear incident requires urgent safety measures and cannot be planned explicitly into a multiannual strategic programme.

On 25 January 2013, a new cooperation mechanism⁵ was established between the EU and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).⁶ Once adopted, the new multiannual financial framework should have a budget of €560 million for the period 2014-

1. See: Council Regulation n°300/2007 of 19 February 2007 establishing an Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:081:0001:0010:EN:PDF>.

2. See: http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/external_relations/relations_with_third_countries/eastern_europe_and_central_asia/r17003_en.htm.

3. Previously known as 'co-decision procedure', the ordinary procedure is the main legislative procedure of the EU decision-making process; it gives the same political weight to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of the European Union. See: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/aboutparliament/en/0080a6d3d8/Ordinary-legislative-procedure.html>.

4. See: Commission decision on the revised strategy for Community Cooperation Programmes in the field of Nuclear Safety for the period 2010-2013, C(2009) 9822: http://www.eeas.europa.eu/nuclear_safety/docs/2010_2013_revised_strategy_en.pdf.

5. See: http://ec.europa.eu/energy/international/organisations/iaea_en.htm.

6. See: <http://www.iaea.org/newscenter/pressreleases/2013/eucontribution.pdf>.

2020, which would represent a rise of 6.8 percent compared to the previous multiannual financial framework.

1.2. European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)

Adopted following Council Regulation (EC) no. 1889/2006 and funded through the EU's Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) has a budget of €1.104 billion for the period 2007-2013.

EIDHR's operational range is wide, as it is also open to various organisations and non-legal entities and can even be implemented without the agreement of the government of a third country. It acts as a complementary tool of the Instrument for Stability (IFS) and indirectly finances the Development Co-operation Instrument (DCI) and the European Neighbourhood & Partnership Instrument (ENPI). Supporting a diversity of stakeholders (from civil society to UN bodies, and from international organisations to EU election observation missions), its governance is adapted to its objectives: to support and strengthen the international and regional framework for promoting and supporting human rights by strengthening civil societies and not necessarily working at the governmental/national level.

On 25 June 2012, the EU adopted its Strategic Framework on Human Rights and Democracy which sets out principles to integrate the human rights dimension in all EU external policies: from development cooperation to CSDP and the area of freedom, security and justice.⁷ In addition, Mr. Stavros Lambrinidis, the first thematic EU Special Representative, took office on 1 September 2012 in order to enhance the effectiveness and visibility of EU human rights policy.⁸ With a very flexible mandate, the EUSR will be able to contribute to the implementation of the Union's human rights policy, including by providing recommendations and inputs to the formulation of relevant EU policies. He will also regularly meet all the human rights stakeholders: from academia and civil society to government representatives and international organisations, as well as EU heads of missions and other EUSRs.

7. See: http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/justice_freedom_security/

8. See Council decision 2012/440/CFSP. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:200:021:0023:EN:PDF>.

1.3. Instrument for Stability (IfS)

Established in the framework of EC regulation 1717/2006 and complementing the rapid reaction mechanism,⁹ the Instrument for Stability (IfS) finances two types of action depending on the situation on the ground.¹⁰

The short-term component, which represents 72 percent of the total IfS funds, aims to restore the necessary conditions for the implementation of other EU instruments. The short-term component is thus only dedicated to crisis situation response and prevention, and includes a wide range of actions such as supporting the development of democratic and pluralistic state institutions, supporting socio-economic measures to promote equitable access to and transparent management of natural resources in a situation of crisis, promoting and defending respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and supporting the rehabilitation and reintegration of the victims of armed conflict .

The long-term component, which takes place in a post-crisis environment and more stable situation, covers three main objectives: the fight against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, capacity-building in terms of cross-border threats (e.g. terrorism, illicit trafficking of people, drugs, firearms and explosive materials, sensitive chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials proliferation) and pre-/post-crisis preparedness. Due to its non-programmable nature, the short-term component is usually not included in the strategic papers which apply only to the long-term component.

The IfS is managed by the Foreign Policy Instrument Unit II, which, although an EC service, acts under the responsibility of the HR/VP of the Commission. The EEAS provides the strategic programmes on the long-term component which are then implemented by FPI or DEVCO. For the 2007-2013 period, the IfS has a budget of €2.062 billion.

Following the Foreign Affairs Council's Conclusions of 17 January 2013, the IfS has been used to allocate €20 million to restore and stabilise the situation in Mali by enabling the redeployment of civilian police, supporting the Malian government with training and technical assistance, promoting dialogue and reconciliation at the local level and contributing to the first phases of the electoral process.

9. See: Rapid Reaction Mechanism: http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/other/r12701_en.htm.

10. See: Chantal Lavallée, *L'instrument de stabilité – au service de l'approche globale de l'UE*, ISSUE Briefs n°15, 8 March 2013: http://www.iss.europa.eu/uploads/media/Brief_15.pdf.

1.4. Industrialised Countries Instrument (ICI)

Established in the framework of Council regulation 1934/2006, the financing instrument for cooperation with industrialised and other high-income countries and territories focuses on economic, financial and technical cooperation.

With a budgetary allocation of €172 million over the 2007-2013 period, the top three priorities of the ICI 2011-2013 programme, which is valued at €77,645,000,¹¹ are:

- **Public diplomacy:** support is provided to the EU Centre,¹² public policy think tanks and research institutes
- **Business cooperation:** Strengthening the presence of Europeans companies in key markets which are difficult to penetrate
- **People-to-people links:** Enhancing mutual understanding between people by strengthening cooperation in the field of education and civil society.

Based on multiannual cooperation programmes, the ICI is implemented by the EC according to adopted annual action programmes. It covers grants, financing agreements or employment contracts while the range of entities eligible for funding include partners countries, international and regional organisation and EU bodies including agencies.

The ICI does not allow the EU to cooperate with new emerging economies¹³ on certain challenges (such as climate change or the need to promote sustainable development at all levels despite the widening of ICI to developing countries. Therefore a new partnership instrument was proposed in 2011 and should be launched when the next MMF is adopted, probably in the course of 2013.

11. Source: Multiannual programme for cooperation with industrialised countries and other high-income countries and territories (2011-2013): http://www.eeas.europa.eu/ici/docs/com_2011_2046_en.pdf.

12. In order to promote greater understanding and increase awareness of the EU, its institutions and its policies 35 European Union Centres have been launched in Universities in the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, South Korea, Singapore and Taiwan. See: http://eeas.europa.eu/eu-centres/index_en.htm.

13. Indeed article 2.2 of Council regulation 1934/2006 provides that the scope of the instrument should be limited to 'countries and territories listed in the Annex (...) the Commission shall amend the list in the Annex in accordance with regular OECD/DAC reviews of its List of developing countries'. But countries like India, China and Brazil are progressively moving beyond the status of developing nations.

1.5. Partnership Instrument

The Partnership Instrument is a new tool which is not yet operational but which is intended to overcome the limits of the ICI, allowing the EU to develop cooperation with strategic partners/emerging economies on topics of interest for the EU:

*It will finance activities to support the projection of EU policies abroad through bilateral cooperation and common approaches to challenges, economic partnerships and business cooperation, public diplomacy activities and networks, people-to-people links; the conduct of policy discussions and joint activities with individual partner countries; and the promotion of trade and investment and regulatory convergence with strategic partners.*¹⁴

According to the proposal for a regulation establishing a Partnership Instrument for cooperation with third countries¹⁵ which is currently awaiting a first reading by the European Parliament,¹⁶ this new instrument would be based on the combination of the following three articles of the Treaty on the Functioning of European Union (TFEU): Articles 212(2), 207(2) and 209(1). Once adopted, it should completely replace the ICI and be funded through the new MFF. According to the current proposal, the financial reference amount planned should be approximately €1.131 billion. The Partnership Instrument should enter into force on 1 January 2014 and last until 31 December 2020.

1.6. Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA)¹⁷

Replacing the previous instruments for pre-accession¹⁸ and established following Council regulation 1085/2006, the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) provides financial support to the enlargement countries in their preparations for EU accession. With a €11.5 billion budget, the IPA works through multiannual frameworks/documents which are translated into annual programmes and implemented

14. Source: Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions, 'A Budget for Europe 2020 - Part II: Policy files'; COM(2011) 500 final, 29 June 2011. See: http://ec.europa.eu/budget/library/biblio/documents/fin_fwk1420/MFF_COM-2011-500_Part_II_en.pdf.

15. Source: Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council establishing a Partnership Instrument for cooperation with third countries - {SEC(2011) 1475 final}; {SEC(2011) 1476 final}. See: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/finance/documents/prop_reg_partnership_instrument_en.pdf.

16. See: Procedure file of the Partnership Instrument for Cooperation with third countries: [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/ficheprocedure.do?reference=2011/0411\(COD\)&l=EN#tab-0](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/popups/ficheprocedure.do?reference=2011/0411(COD)&l=EN#tab-0).

17. See in particular: Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council Instrument for Pre- Accession Assistance (IPA) Revised Multi-Annual Indicative Financial Framework for 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2012/package/miff_adopted10-10-12_en.pdf.

18. The three previous instruments were: the Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession, the PHARE programme for countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Special Accession Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development (SAPARD). Turkey has also had a special pre-accession instrument.

in various ways (from centralised to decentralised and joint/shared management). The different programmes are decided and implemented by the respective EC DG according to five main components:

1. Transition assistance & institution building [DG Enlargement]
2. Cross-border cooperation [DG Enlargement]
3. Regional development [DG for Regional and Urban Policy]
4. Human Resources development [DG Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion]
5. Rural development [DG Agriculture and rural development]

There currently are six candidate countries: Croatia (whose Accession Treaty was signed on 9 December 2011 and is expected to become a member state on 1 July 2013), Iceland, Montenegro, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey. Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Kosovo are also regarded as potential candidates and are able to participate in activities under the two first IPA components.

1.7. EC Guarantees for Lending Operations

Established following Council regulation 480/2009, the Guarantee Fund for External Actions aims to protect the EU against financial risks related to loans (e.g. MFA) granted to third states. The objective is to protect European budget appropriations and to contribute to compliance with budgetary discipline.

Concretely, if a country does not respect its financial commitment *vis-à-vis* its debtors, the fund intervenes to pay the EU's and EIB's creditors, who were guarantors, in order to avoid direct financial risks for the EU budget. The management of the fund is entrusted to the EC and it is safeguarded as financing of the fund is guaranteed as compulsory expenditure from the general budget of the EU, according to the last inter-institutional agreement.

As of 31 December 2011, the net assets of the fund amounted to €1,755,434,096.¹⁹

19. Source: Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on guarantees covered by the general budget - Situation at 31 December 2011 - {SWD(2012) 347 final}. See: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/document/activities/cont/201301/20130109ATT58737/20130109ATT58737EN.pdf>.

1.8. Instrument for Humanitarian Aid

The European Union (EU) is often quoted as being the biggest humanitarian aid donor in the world, and this constitutes an important aspect of the EU's external relations. This effort, based on several key documents such as the European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid,²⁰ the framework partnership agreement with humanitarian organisations²¹ and the partnership with the United Nations,²² seeks also to promote the fundamental humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence.

Established following Council regulation 1257/96, the instrument for humanitarian aid aims to provide emergency assistance and support to victims of natural disasters, outbreaks of fighting or other comparable circumstances. The instrument can be activated at the request of a wide range of actors (including NGOs).

The measures, which cannot last longer than six months, are grant-financed and cover a range of issues, from supplying items during emergencies situations to the improvement of its own implementation process. In this framework, the Director of the Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) is in charge of primary emergency humanitarian actions (with a maximum amount of €3 million and a maximum duration of three months), the European Commission (EC) is responsible for the managing and monitoring of the instrument and for the actions relating to emergency operations up to €30 million for a maximum of six months as well as non-urgent decisions up to a maximum of €10 million.

1.9. Macro-Financial Assistance (MFA)

Macro-Financial Assistance (MFA) is a policy-based financial instrument of untied and undesignated balance-of-payments support to partner third countries. It takes the form of medium/long-term loans or grants, or a combination of these, and complements the financing provided in the context of the International Monetary Fund's reform programme. In 2011/2012, the recipient countries were: Georgia, the Kyrgyz Republic, Egypt, Kosovo, Armenia, Moldova, Serbia, Ukraine and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

20. See: http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/humanitarian_aid/ah0009_en.htm.

21. See: http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/humanitarian_aid/r12600_en.htm.

22. See: http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/humanitarian_aid/r10007_en.htm.

MFA commitments and payments in 2011-2012²³

(values in euro)	2011	2012 (indicative)
Appropriated commitments for grants in the budget	104,868,567	95,550,000
Commitments, total	393,476	88,350,000
OAs, PEFA studies, ex-post evaluations	393,476	350,000
MFA Georgia (proposed)		23,000,000
MFA Kyrgyz Republic (proposed)		15,000,000
MFA Egypt (possible)		50,000,000
MFA Kosovo (possible, end-2012 or 2013)		t.b.d.
Uncommitted budget allocations	104,475,091	n.a.
Appropriated MFA grant payments in the budget	88,552,647	79,050,000
Payments, total	55,236,767	74,350,000
OAs, PEFA studies, ex-post evaluations	236,767	350,000
MFA Armenia	35,000,000	
MFA Moldova	20,000,000	30,000,000
MFA Georgia (proposed, first payment)		11,500,000
MFA Kyrgyz Republic (proposed, first payment)		7,500,000
MFA Egypt (possible, first payment)		25,000,000
Unused allocations for grant payments	33,315,880	4,700,000
Loan MFA disbursements, total	126,000,000	705,000,000
Armenia	26,000,000	39,000,000
Serbia	100,000,000	
Other, including Ukraine, Bosnia and Herzegovina (active) and Egypt (possible)		666,000,000

MFA = macro-financial assistance; OA = operational assessment; PEFA = public expenditure and financial account-ability

23. Source: Report from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on the implementation of macro-financial assistance to third countries in 2011, COM(2012) 339 final, Brussels, 28 June 2012.

1.10. Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)

Established in the framework of regulation 195/2006, the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) replaces a large number of instruments created over time and as needs arose²⁴ and is structured around three main components.

The first component which is financially the most important is dedicated to geographic programmes and covers various forms of cooperation with 47 developing countries: from the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals to assistance in post-crisis situations.

The second component includes all the thematic programmes related to food security, migration and asylum, environment and the roles of non-states actors and local authorities in development.

Finally the last component covers the specific accompanying measures dedicated to the 18 African, Caribbean and Pacific ‘Sugar Protocol’ countries.²⁵

With a €16.9 billion budget over the 2007-2013 period (€10.057 billion for the geographic programmes, €5.596 billion for the thematic programmes and €1.244 billion for the ACP Sugar Protocol countries), the DCI is managed through annual and multiannual action programmes.

1.11. European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI)

Established in 2007 following the EC regulation 1638/2006, the European Neighbourhood and Partnership instrument (ENPI) supports the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) and provides funding for actions promoting good governance and economic development in ENP partner countries, with the purpose of facilitating and speeding up the transition to democracy, market economy, sustainable development and adoption of human rights norms.

24. The TACIS Programme (2000-2006) which aimed to promote the transition to a market economy and to reinforce democracy and the rule of law in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Mongolia, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. See: http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/external_relations/relations_with_third_countries/eastern_europe_and_central_asia/r17003_en.htm. The ALA programme provided financial aid and cooperation with countries in Asia and Latin America.

25. In parallel with the Cotonou agreement, the Sugar Protocol has incorporated preferential trade arrangements with the EU for certain ACP countries: Barbados, Belize, Republic of Congo, Fiji, Guyana, Côte d'Ivoire, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, St. Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, Swaziland, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

With a €11.2 billion budget for the 2007-2013 period, the ENPI supports in particular political, economic, social and sectoral reform, while also backing regional and local development and participation in Community programmes such as INVEST in MED, a Euro-Mediterranean network of organisations committed to investment promotion and trade facilitation, or the FLEG programme which supports governments, civil society and the private sector in the development of sound and sustainable forest management practices.

In addition, the ENPI has several specific provisions regarding cross-border cooperation (to which 5 percent of the budget is allocated), good governance programmes and the sharing of information between the participants.²⁶

26. Article 16 of regulation n°1638/2006 provides that: 'Community financing may also cover expenditure associated with the preparation, follow-up, monitoring, auditing and evaluation activities directly necessary for the implementation of this regulation and for the achievement of its objectives, e.g. studies, meetings, information, awareness-raising, publication and training activities, including training and educational measures for partners enabling them to take part in the various stages of the programme, expenditure associated with computer networks for the exchange of information and any other administrative or technical assistance expenditure that the Commission may incur for the management of the programme.'

2. The EU as a global player

In order to facilitate an overview of EU policies and priorities in this domain, all instruments that have external action aspects have been regrouped in a single part of the EU budget: under Heading 4 ('EU as a Global Player'). Nevertheless, some instruments remain based on the multiannual framework programme while others are only based on annual programmes or crisis situations.

The table below shows a compilation of figures from the EU budget dedicated to external instruments and policies. Heading 4 of the budget, 'EU as a Global Player', includes the CFSP budget line which covers crisis management operations (CSDP missions), European Union Special Representatives (EUSRs), non-proliferation and disarmament missions, and other preparatory actions.

2.1. Budget Heading 4: the EU as a global player²⁷

(values in millions of euro)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (estimated)
Instrument for Pre-Accession (IPA)	2,446	2,114	2,157	1,464	1,253	1,350	1,634
European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI)	1,403	1,510	1,455	1,486	1,394	1,318	1,472
Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)	1,984	1,922	1,931	1,953	2,028	2,048	2,042
Instrument for Stability	44	126	142	150	173	200	216
Humanitarian aid	729	869	774	947	1,009	792	828
Macroeconomic assistance	20	40	16	101	55	79	97

27. Source: *EU Budget 2011 – Financial report*, Annex II.

(values in millions of euro)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (estimated)
Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)	89	192	314	251	303	303	321
EC guarantees for lending operations	0	0	92	94	139	260	156
Emergency aid reserve	0	0	0	0	0	90	110
Industrialised Countries Instrument	10	16	13	20	19	20	19
Democracy and Human Rights	129	117	127	154	129	154	140
Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation	51	73	77	89	70	66	71
ICI+						9	18
Other actions and programmes	165	172	678	611	331	245	169
Decentralised agencies	21	38	13	19	20	20	21
TOTAL	7,091	7,191	7,788	7,340	6,921	6,955	7,312
TOTAL EU BUDGET	112,377	113,070	112,107	120,490	126,497	129,088	137,924

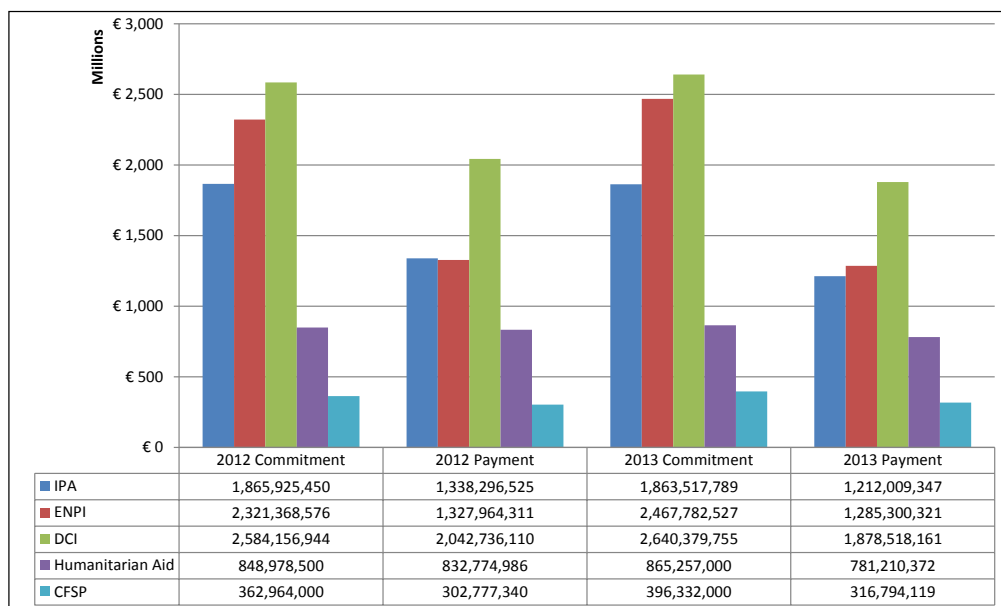
2.2. Heading 4 of EU Budget in 2012-2013: commitments and payments

(values in euro)	Budget in 2012		Budget in 2013		Difference in %		Difference	
	Com- mitment Appropri- ations	Payment Appropri- ations	Com- mitment Appropri- ations	Payment Appropri- ations	Com- mitment Appropri- ations	Payment Appropri- ations	Com- mitment Appropri- ations	Payment Appropri- ations
IPA	1,865, 925,450	1,338, 296,525	1,863, 517,789	1,212, 009,347	-0.10%	-9.40%	-2, 407,661	-126, 287,178
ENPI	2,321, 368,576	1,327, 964,311	2,467, 782,527	1,285, 300,321	6.30%	-3.20%	146, 413,951	-42, 663,990
DCI	2,584, 156,944	2,042, 736,110	2,640, 379,755	1,878, 518,161	2.20%	-8%	56, 222,811	-164, 217,949
ICI	24, 121,000	19, 954,828	23, 500,000	18, 385,754	-2.60%	-7.90%	-1, -621,000	-1, 569,074
ICI+	30, 500,000	8, 361,937	47, 900,000	7, 363,722	57.00%	-11.90%	17, 400,000	-998,215
Democracy and human rights	176, 125,000	150, 008,116	177, 067,000	130, 085,504	0.50%	-13.30%	942,000	-19, 922,612
Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation	77, 330,000	66, 184,313	78, 876,000	65, 553,343	2.00%	-1%	1, 546,000	-630,970
Instrument for Stability	309, 278,000	200, 392,185	325, 417,000	162, 934,359	5.20%	-18.70%	16, 139,000	-37, 457,826
Humanitarian Aid	848, 978,500	832, 774,986	865, 257,000	781, 210,372	1.90%	-6.20%	16, 278,000	-51, 564,614
Macro-financial assistance	95, 550,000	60, 050,000	94, 550,000	56, 339,890	-1.00%	-6.20%	-1, 000,000	-3, 710,110
CFSP	362, 964,000	302, 777,340	396, 332,000	316, 794,119	9.20%	4.60%	33, 368,000	14, 016,779
EC guarantees for lending operations	260, 170,000	260, 170,000	155, 660,000	155, 660,000	-40.20%	-40.20%	-104, 510,000	-104, 510,000

(values in euro)	Budget in 2012		Budget in 2013		Difference in %		Difference	
Emergency Aid reserve	258,937,000	90,000,000	264,115,000	80,000,000	2.00%	-11.10%	5,178,000	-10,000,000
Others actions and programmes	168,328,000	246,295,890	162,732,140	151,920,368	-3.30%	-38.30%	-5,589,860	-94,375,522
Decentralised agencies	20,044,530	20,044,530	20,026,500	20,526,500	-0.10%	2.40%	-18,030	481,970
TOTAL	9,403,777,000	6,966,011,071	9,583,118,711	6,322,601,760	1.90%	-9.20%	179,341,711	-643,409,311

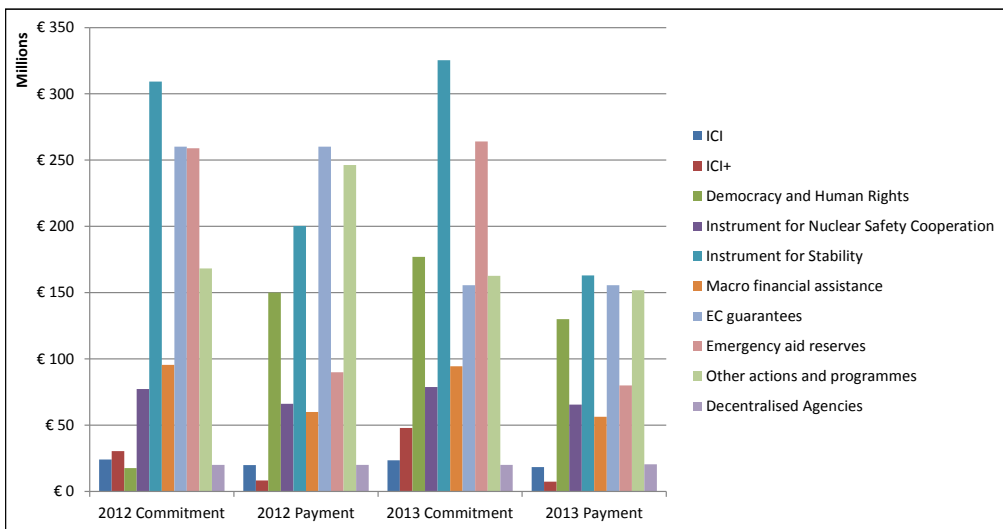
Source: European Union, General budget of the European Union for the financial year 2013: the figures, Publications Office of the EU, Luxembourg, 2013. Available at: http://ec.europa.eu/budget/library/biblio/publications/2013/budget_folder/FINAL_EN_DG_BUDG_general_budget_2013.pdf.

2.3. EU Budget - IPA, ENPI, DCI, Humanitarian Aid and CFSP in 2012-2013²⁸



28. Source: European Union, 'General budget of the European Union for the financial year 2013: the figures', Publications Office of the EU, Luxembourg, 2013. Available at: http://ec.europa.eu/budget/library/biblio/publications/2013/budget_folder/FINAL_EN_DG_BUDG_general_budget_2013.pdf.

2.4. EU Budget - other external instruments in 2012-2013²⁹



The EU budget does not include the European Development Fund (EDF) which remains the main instrument/aid for development cooperation in the ACP/OCT States. The EDF has a budget of 22,682 million euro for the period 2008-2013 which is financed outside the EU budget framework.

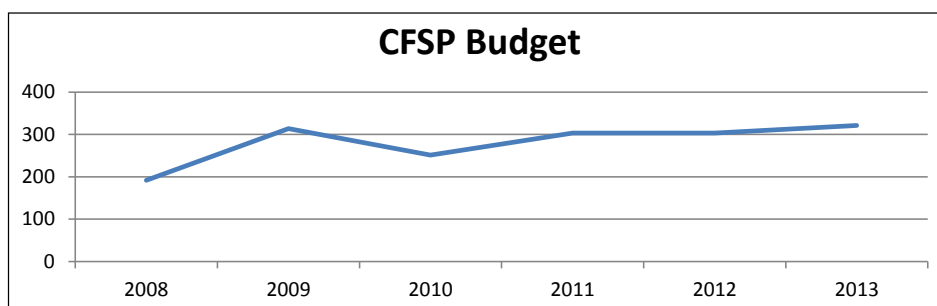
29. Source: European Union, General budget of the European Union for the financial year 2013: the figures, Publications Office of the EU, Luxembourg, 2013. Available at: http://ec.europa.eu/budget/library/biblio/publications/2013/budget_folder/FINAL_EN_DG_BUDG_general_budget_2013.pdf.

3. CFSP Budget

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (estimated)
CFSP Budget (in millions of euro)	192	314	251	303	303	321
Annual Evolution		36%	-20%	20%	0%	5.90%
% European Union as global player budget section	2%	4%	3.40%	4.30%	4.30%	4.30%
% of EU Budget	0.10%	0.02%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%	0.20%

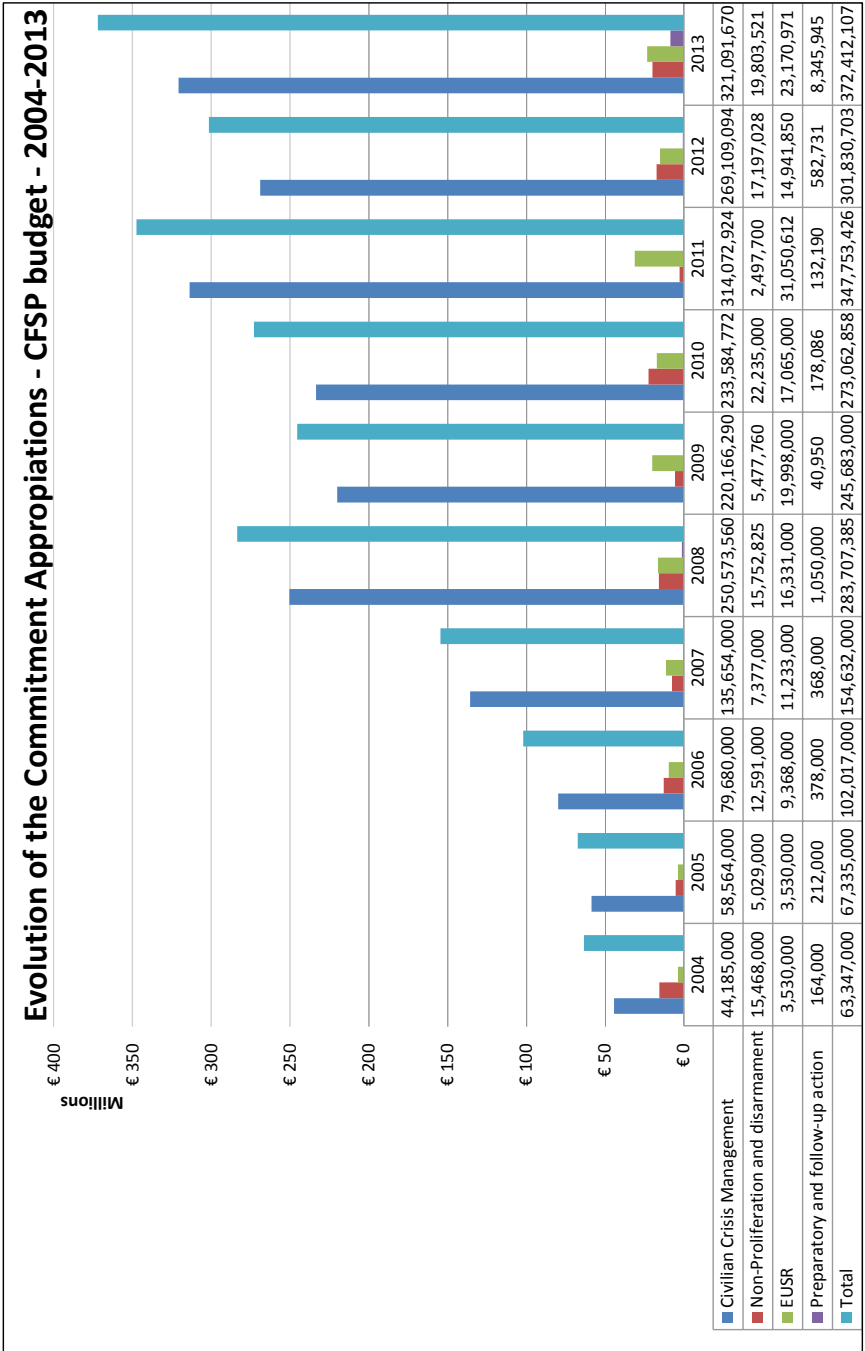
In order to show a clear link between policies and the financial resources associated with the same policies, each policy has been grouped in chapters of the budget. All the policies related to external relations are grouped in chapter 19 of the EC budget.³⁰ The Common Foreign Security Policy (CFSP) is included in the 19:03 chapter of Heading 4 ‘Global Europe’, and is structured into six budgetary lines.

- 19 03 01: Civilian Crisis Management
- 19 03 02: Non Proliferation and Disarmament
- 19 03 03: Conflict resolution and other stabilisation measures³¹
- 19 03 04: Emergency measures
- 19 03 05: Preparatory and follow-up measures
- 19 03 06: European Union Special Representatives



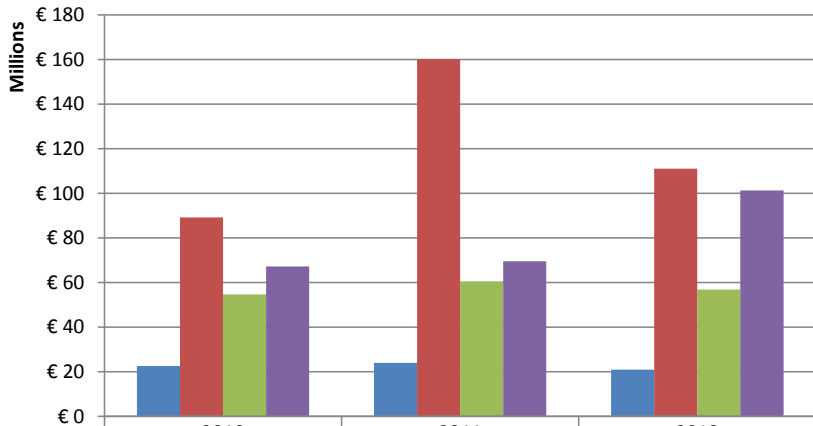
30. Chapter 19 is subdivided into: 19:01 Administrative expenditure for external relations policy areas; 19:02 Cooperation with third countries in the area of migration and asylum; 19:03 CFSP; 19:04 EIDHR; 19:05 Relations and cooperation with industrialised non-member countries; 19:06 Crisis response and global threats to security; 19:08 ENP and relations with Russia; 19:09 Relations with Latin America; 19:10 Relations with Asia, Central Asia and Middle East (Iraq, Iran, Yemen); 19:11 Policy strategy and coordination for ‘External Relations’ policy area; 19:49 expenditure on administrative management of programmes committed in accordance with the former financial regulation.

31. This budgetary line has not appeared in the EU budget since 2011.



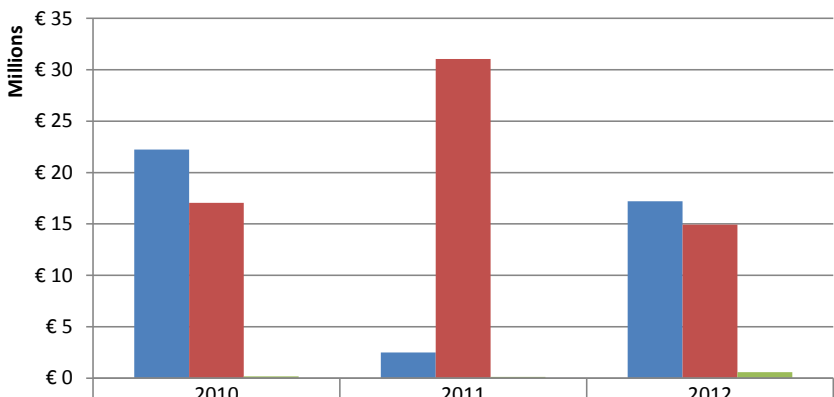
Source: EUISS research; CFSP budget reports.

Crisis Management Operations financed in 2010-2012



■ EUMM Georgia	22,600,000	23,900,000	20,900,000
■ EULEX Kosovo	89,164,882	160,123,600	111,000,000
■ EUPOL Afghanistan	54,600,000	60,500,000	56,870,000
■ Others	67,219,890	69,549,324	101,239,094

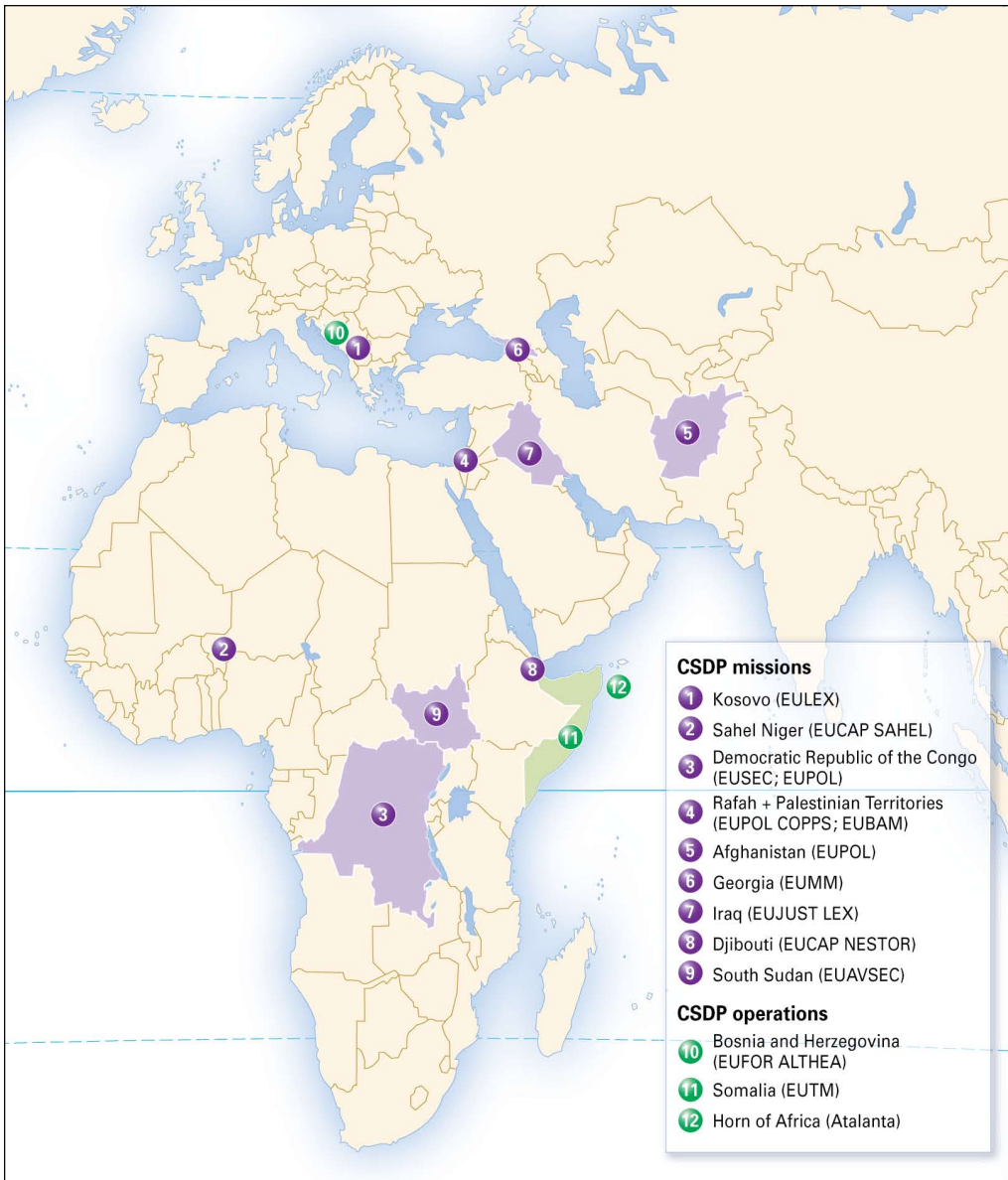
Other CFSP Actions financed in 2010-2012



■ Non-Proliferation	22,235,000	2,497,700	17,197,028
■ EUSR	17,065,000	31,050,612	14,941,850
■ Others	178,086	132,190	582,731

Source: EUISS research; CFSP budget reports.

3.1. CSDP civilian missions and military operations in 2010-2012³²



32. Source: Council of the European Union.
See: <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/eeas/security-defence/eu-operations?lang=fr>.

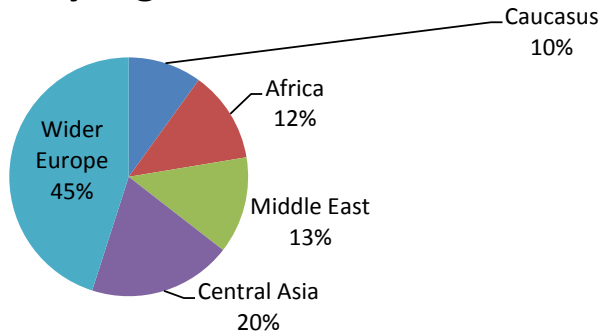
The table below shows the financial commitments mentioned in the Council legal documents of the eleven ongoing CSDP missions.³³ However, the figures do not correspond to those mentioned in the final EU budget nor in the joint actions implementing the council decisions as they have been recalculated on a monthly basis for the purpose of annual comparison and evolution monitoring.

3.2. Civilian missions in 2010-2012

(values in euro)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010-2013
EULEX Kosovo	56,785,715	141,428,571	128,300,000	55,500,000	382,014,286
EUPOL AFGHANISTAN	49,911,111	47,466,666	39,123,332	28,435,000	164,936,109
EUMM Georgia	39,700,000	5,975,000	23,150,000	15,675,000	84,500,000
EUJUST LEX Iraq	16,550,000	24,775,000	27,200,000	13,575,000	82,100,000
EUSEC DR CONGO	12,175,000	13,350,000	11,650,000	12,566,666	49,741,666
EUPOL COPPS	6,870,000	8,250,000	9,415,000	4,665,000	29,200,000
EUCAP NESTOR			9,533,333	13,346,667	22,880,000
EUPOL CONGO	2,164,167	2,212,500	2,702,500	5,062,500	12,141,667
EUAVSEC South Sudan			3,947,368	7,894,736	11,842,104
EUCAP SAHEL			3,625,000	5,075,000	8,700,000
EUBAM RAFAH	2,164,167	2,212,500	2,702,500	490,000	7,569,167
TOTAL	186,320,160	245,670,237	261,349,033	162,285,569	855,624,999

33. Methodology: Amounts have been adapted and recalculated on a monthly basis to present figures by years. The figures might not correspond but the different amounts are expected to be close to the final accurate amount.

CSDP budget for civilian operations - by region



3.3. Military operations in 2010-2012³⁴

Operation	Amount of common cost (in euro)	Regions
EUFOR Althea	71,700,000	Wider Europe
EU Atalanta	8,300,000	Africa
EUTM Somalia	4,800,000	Africa

34. Source: Council Joint Actions EUFOR ALTHEA 2004/570/CFSP; EU ATALANTA 2008/851/CFSP; EUTM Somalia 2010/96/CFSP. In addition, following the Council decision 2013/34/CFSP, EUTM Mali was launched in February 2013 with an amount for common costs of €12 300 000.

3.4. Non-proliferation and disarmament actions in 2010-2012³⁵

2010

Legal Basis	Action	Commitment (in euro)
2009/1012/CFSP	Support of EU activities to promote the control of arms exports	787,000
2010/179/CFSP	Support of SEESAC arms control activities in Western Balkans	1,600,000
2010/336/CFSP	EU activities in support of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT-UNIDIR)	1,520,000
2010/430/CFSP	Establishing a European network of independent think tanks	2,182,000
2010/461/CFSP	EU activities in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBTO)	5,280,000
2010/585/CFSP	EU support for the IAEA activities in the area of nuclear security ... (IAEA V)	996,000
2010/765/CFSP	EU action to counter the illicit trade of SALW by air (SIPRI)	900,000

2011

Legal Basis	Action	Commitment (in euro)
2010/799/CFSP	Confidence-building process - Zone free of WMD - Non-proliferation consortium	347,700
2011/428/CFSP	UNODA activities in support of UN programme of Action on SALW	2,150,000

35. Source: Six-monthly Progress Report on the implementation of the EU Strategy against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (2012/I) & Twelfth Progress Report on the implementation of the EU Strategy to combat illicit accumulation and trafficking of SALW and their ammunition (2011/II). In addition, a comprehensive list of EU actions in terms of non-proliferation and disarmament can be found at: http://eeas.europa.eu/non-proliferation-and-disarmament/documentation/documents/index_en.htm#Bookmark5.

2012

Legal Basis	Action	Commitment (in euro)
2012/121/CFSP	Activities to promote EU-China-Africa dialogue and co-operation on conventional arms controls	830,000
2012/166/CFSP	Support of activities of OPCW - EU Strategy against Proliferation of WMD	2,140,000
2012/281/CFSP	International Code of Conduct on Outer Space Activities	1,490,000
2012/421/CFSP	Support of Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC)	1,700,000
2012/662/CFSP	OSCE - Small Arms and Light Weapons	890,000
2012/662/CFSP	UNDP - Small Arms and Light Weapons	790,000
2012/422/CFSP	WMD Free Zone II	352,000
2012/423/CFSP	Missile proliferation (HCOC II)	930,000
2012/699/CFSP	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO V)	5,185,028
2012/700/CFSP	Cartagena Action Plan 2010-2014 (AP Landmines II)	1,030,000
2012/711/CFSP	Control of Arms Export (COARM Outreach)	1,860,000

Total 2010-2012

Year	Total commitment (in euro)
2010	22,235,000
2011	2,497,700
2012	17,197,028
2010-2012	41,929,728

4. Financing CSDP missions

According to the TEU Article 41, § 2: *‘the Operating expenditure to which the implementation of this Chapter gives rise shall also be charged to the Union budget, except for such expenditure arising from operations having military or defence implications and cases where the Council acting unanimously decides otherwise’*. This article makes a clear distinction between military and civilian operations.

Military operations

Based on Article 41, §3 of the TEU, the financing mechanism of CSDP military operations, known as Athena, is intended mainly to provide funds for rapid response operations. The complete list of costs covered by Athena (including transport, infrastructure, medical services, lodging, fuel, etc.) is stated in four lists annexed to the Council decision 2011/871/CFSP, which amends the Council decision 2008/975/CFSP. Personnel and other items are financed on a *‘costs lie where they fall’* basis.

Athena is managed by a trio composed of an administrator, an operation commander and an accounting officer. Their actions remain under the responsibility of a special committee composed of one representative from each participating member state, as well as EEAS and EC representatives. A permanent revision procedure has been set up and each presidency has at least one meeting on the evolution of the Athena mechanism.

Athena makes the distinction between common costs (including those incurred in preparation for or following operations) and operational costs which are directly related to operations. All the costs not explicitly covered by Athena remain under the responsibility of the participating member states, even if the special committee can decide to include it in part B of annex III.³⁶ EU exercise costs are also included even if capital acquisition, planning and preparatory phase of exercises, transports, barracks and lodging for forces are not included.

Until now, the Athena mechanism has been used for only five European Union military operations: EUFOR Althea, EUFOR DRC, EUFOR Tchad/RCA & EUTM Somalia/Mali.

36. ‘Operational Common Costs Relating to the Active Phase of a Specific Operation, Borne by Athena when the Council so decides’. Source: <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/1381208/at3.pdf>.

Civilian operations

Civilian operations are financed directly by the EU budget. Usually, the financial references are included in the Council decision establishing the mission and are revised following recommendations on expanding the mission.

The available funds are combined in the 'EU as global player' section of the budget. For 2011, the €303 million budget accounted for 4 percent of the section total and only for 0.2 percent of the total

4.1. Athena Mechanism

Legal Basis: 2011/871/CFSP; 2008/975/CFSP; 2007/384/CFSP; 2007/91/CFSP; 2005/68/CFSP; 2004/925/CFSP; 2004/197/CFSP

Operations	Legal Basis	Cost Covered	Financial amount of reference (in euro)
CONCORDIA FYR	2003/92/ CFSP	Expenditure related to transportation for the forces as a whole shall not be eligible for payment as common costs.	4,700,000
ARTEMIS DRC	2003/423/ CFSP	Barracks and lodging for the forces as a whole, as well as expenditure related to transportation of the forces as a whole, shall not be eligible for payment as common costs.	7,000,000
EUFOR Althea	2004/570/ CFSP	Barracks and lodging for the forces as a whole shall not be eligible for payment as common costs. Expenditure related to transportation for the forces as a whole shall not be eligible for payment as common costs	71,700,000

Operations	Legal Basis	Cost Covered	Financial amount of reference (in euro)
EUFOR DR Congo	2006/319/ CFSP	Barracks and lodging for the forces as a whole shall not be eligible for payment as common costs. Expenditure related to transportation for the forces as a whole shall not be eligible for payment as common costs. Art 31,3§ = 70%	16,700,000
EUFOR TCHAD/RCA	2007/677/ CFSP	Art 33, 3§ = 50 %	99,200,000
EUNAVFOR	2008/749/ CFSP	Art 33, 3§ = 30 %	60,000
EU Atalanta	2008/851/ CFSP	Art 33, 3§ = 30 %	8,300,000
EUTM Somalia	2010/96/ CFSP	Art 32, 3§ = 60 %	4,800,000
	2011/483/ CFSP	Art 32, 3§ = 30 % Until 09/08/2011 Art 25,1§ = 60 % From 09/08/2011 Art 25,1§ = 30% From 01/01/2013 Art 25,1§ = 100%	4,800,000

According to **Article 25, 1§** the Member States must pay their contributions at the level of 30 percent of the reference amount decided, unless the Council decides on a different percentage.

Article 32, 3§ provides the possibility for the administrator/commander to pay expenses for the operation concerned up to 30 percent on the day of legal document adoption unless the Special Committee decides another percentage.

Article 33, 3§ provides the possibility for the Special Committee to determine a depreciation rate for equipment, infrastructure and other assets which have been financed in common.

5. CSDP agencies' budgets

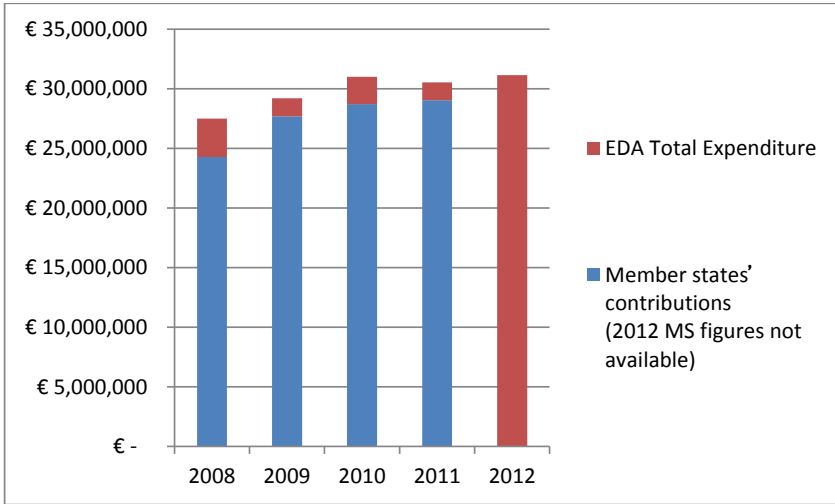
The table below shows the annual total expenditures of each CSDP agency in relation to the member states' contributions. Figures have been gathered from official websites, annual reports and through internal requests.^{37 38}

(values in euro)	EU Institute for Security Studies (EUISS)	European Security and Defence College (ESDC)	EU Satellite Centre (EUSC)	European Defence Agency (EDA)
Legal Basis	2001/554/CFSP 2006/1002/CFSP	2008/550/CFSP	2001/297/CFSP 2011/555/CFSP	2004/551/CFSP
2008	5,001,236	<i>'Each Member State, EU institution, EU agency and institute forming the ESDC network shall bear all costs related to its participation in ESDC, including salaries, allowances, travel and subsistence expenses and costs related to organisational and administrative support of the ESDC training activities.'</i>	14,493,992	27,500,000
2008 MS contributions	3,803,490		11,558,487	24,275,000
2009	4,864,313		15,917,631	29,200,000
2009 MS Contributions	3,940,423		12,200,335	27,686,000
2010	4,854,779		16,384,802	31,000,000
2010 MS Contributions	4,020,812		12,333,393	28,712,988
2011	6,029,821		16,891,617	30,530,850
2011 MS Contribution	4,020,812		12,333,393	29,033,945

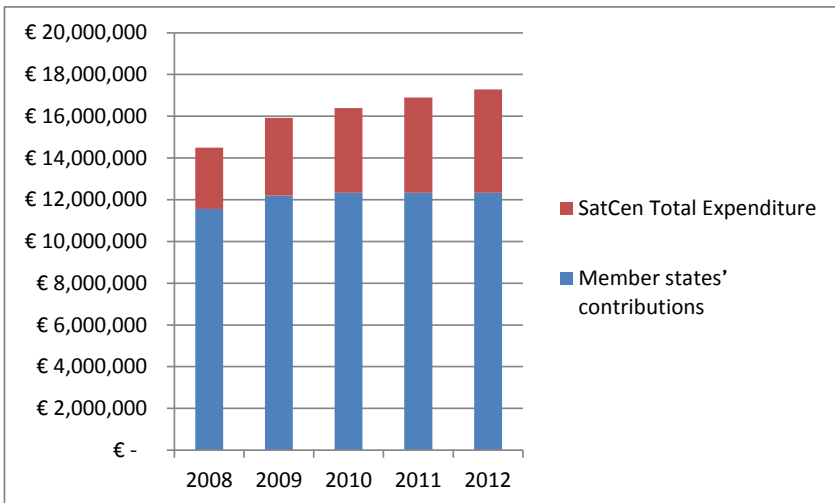
37. For the EUISS, figures reflect only operational costs. Member States' contributions figures do not include contributions to pension scheme.

38. The EUISS's 2011 budget includes the European Strategy and Policy Analysis System (ESPAS) project. See in particular: ESPAS Report, *Global Trends 2030 – Citizens in an Interconnected and Polycentric World*; available at: <http://www.iss.europa.eu/publications/detail/article/espas-report-global-trends-2030-citizens-in-an-interconnected-and-polycentric-world/>

Annual total expenditure of the EDA in relation to member states' contributions



Annual total expenditure of the SatCen in relation to member states' contributions



6. Partnership Agreements

According to TEU Article 37, the EU can conclude agreements with non-EU Member States (MS) or with international organisations in the field of CFSP, including CSDP.

EU-UN

EU-UN cooperation in the field of CSDP has been particularly strong in the areas of crisis management since 2003, when the EU launched Operation Artemis and EUPM BiH took over policing Bosnia and Herzegovina from the United Nations International Police Task Force (UNIPTF). A joint consultative mechanism, the EU-UN Steering Committee, was set up that year following the first Joint Declaration on EU-UN co-operation in Crisis Management signed in 2003.³⁹ EU-UN cooperation deepened in 2007 with the publications of a second joint statement encouraging regular senior-level dialogue between the EU troika and the UN Secretariat, as well as regular exchanges of views between the UN Secretariat and the EU's Political and Security Committee.

EU-NATO

EU-NATO relations are one important feature of the institutional structure of CSDP. This partnership is important for both organisations as the EU does not have the range of planning capabilities (such as a permanent HQ) that NATO has, and as NATO does not have the civilian expertise which adds value in many missions, following the general adoption of a comprehensive approach in military operations.

The 'Berlin Plus' arrangements, are at the core of this partnership, and cover EU access to NATO planning, NATO European command options and use of NATO assets and capabilities. Operations carried out in the framework of this arrangement, adopted in 2003, include Operation EUFOR Concordia in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and EUFOR Althea in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Besides these operational aspects, EU-NATO cooperation includes institutional aspects. On the one hand, a special EU cell has been created within the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) to better prepare EU operations relying on NATO

39. See in particular: http://www.eu-un.europa.eu/articles/en/article_2768_en.htm.

common assets and capabilities. On the other hand, NATO is regularly invited to informal EU defence ministerial meetings.

In the capabilities development field, an EU-NATO capability group, composed of NATO allies and non-NATO EU Member States that have a security agreement with NATO, was set up in Brussels in May 2003 with the task of regularly exchanging information on requirements common to both organisations, if both organisations so wish and if appropriate. The EDA's Pooling and Sharing initiative and the NATO's Smart Defence initiative proved that this area of cooperation should be further developed in order to avoid any expensive duplication of efforts in the future.

One of the main remaining issues is the question of information sharing between the EU and NATO. Three EU Member States currently do not participate as full members of NATO (Ireland, Cyprus and Austria). In addition, as the Cyprus territorial dispute is not yet resolved, Turkey is maintaining its veto on an increase in its cooperation with the EU. For the moment Cyprus still has no security agreement with NATO. This implies also that there is currently no agreement concerning the sharing of information between the two organisations although a specific agreement on the security of information has been signed within the Berlin Plus agreements. In addition, the European Council of Copenhagen stated that Berlin Plus arrangements could no longer be used by EU Member States which are not part of both organisations or part of the NATO Partnership for Peace.⁴⁰ Consequently, the Berlin Plus agreements have been transformed into various bilateral security agreements and the EU is much less willing to improve cooperation without the full participation of its Member States.

40. Source: Copenhagen European Council Conclusions – Annex 2 : http://www.consilium.europa.eu/ueDocs/cms_Data/docs/pressData/en/ec/73842.pdf .

6.1. Third States - Framework Agreements

In order to avoid defining third state participation conditions on a case-by-case basis, framework agreements with non-EU Member States allow for better cooperation with these states during European Union crisis management operations.

Once negotiated, these agreements have to be approved by the Council and the third states following internal procedures.

- **Norway:** Signature 03/12/2004 – Entry in force 01/01/2005
Council decision 2005/191/CFSP (JO L67/1 – 14.3.2005)
- **Iceland:** Signature 21/02/2005 – Entry in force 01/04/2005
Council decision 2005/191/CFSP (JO L67/1 – 14.3.2005)
- **Ukraine:** Signature 13/06/2005 – Entry in force 01/05/2008
Council decision 2005/495/CFSP (JO L182/28 – 13.7.2005)
- **Canada:** Signature 24/11/2005 – Entry in force 01/12/2005
Council decision 2005/851/CFSP (JO L315/20 – 1.12.2005)
- **Turkey:** Signature 29/06/2006 – Entry in force 01/08/2007
Council decision 2006/482/CFSP (JO L189/16 – 12.7.2006)
- **Montenegro:** Signature 22/02/2011 – Entry in force 04/04/2012
Council decision 2011/133/CFSP (JO L57/1 – 2.3.2011)
- **USA:** Signature 17/05/2011 – Entry in force 01/06/2011
Council decision 2011/318/CFSP (JO L143/1 – 31.5.2011)
- **Serbia:** Signature 08/06/2011 – Entry in force 01/08/2012
Council decision 2011/361/CFSP (JO L163/1- 26.6.2011)
- **New Zealand:** Signature 18/04/2012 – Entry in force 01/05/2012
Council decision 2012/315/CFSP (JO L160/1 – 21.6.2012)
- **Albania:** Signature 05/06/2012 – Entry in force after completion of Albanian internal procedures
Council decision 2012/344/CFSP (JO L169/1 – 29.6.2012)
- **Moldova :** Signature 13/12/2012 – Entry in force after completion of Moldovan internal procedures
Council decision 2013/12/CFSP (JO L8/1 – 12.1 2013)

The framework agreements signed with Romania and Bulgaria are no longer relevant since the last EU enlargement in 2007.

In addition, in the framework of Operation EUFOR Althea, several agreements were drawn up (See BIH/1/2004; BIH/5/2004; BIH/13/2008) with:

- Dominican Republic
- The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
- Chile
- The Argentine Republic
- Morocco
- The Swiss Confederation.

7. European Union Special Representatives (EUSR)

‘Where the international situation requires operational action by the Union, the Council shall adopt the necessary decisions. They shall lay down their objectives, scope, the means to be made available to the Union, if necessary their duration, and the conditions for their implementation.

If there is a change in circumstances having a substantial effect on a question subject to such a decision, the Council shall review the principles and objectives of that decision and take the necessary decisions.’

TEU - Article 28 (1)

‘The Council may, on a proposal from the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, appoint a special representative with a mandate in relation to particular policy issues. The special representative shall carry out his mandate under the authority of the High Representative.’

TEU (Consolidated) - Article 33

Geographical areas covered by the EU Special Representatives in 2013



7.1. List of EUSRs by regions/issues, periods and total amount spent⁴¹

The table below shows the number of EUSRs per region/issue over a set period of time and the total amount allocated for the execution of their mandates. Figures have been gathered and recalculated by the author for comparison purposes.

Each EUSR has to finance its office, staff, equipment, and the operational costs of its mission with the financial reference amount mentioned in the related Council decisions.

Region/Issue	Periods	Total Period	Number of EUSRs	Total (in euro)
African Union	From 06/12/2007 to 01/11/2011 From 01/01/2011 to 30/06/2012 From 01/07/2012 to 30/06/2013		2	8,985,000
Horn of Africa	From 01/01 to 30/06/2012 From 01/07/2012 to 30/06/2013		1	5,570,000
Kosovo	From 01/05/2011 to 30/09/2011 From 01/02/2013 to 30/06/2013		3	7,525,000
Human Rights	From 07/2012 to 06/2013		1	712,500
Middle East Process	From 01/02/2013 to 30/06/2013		2	8,688,000
Afghanistan	From 10/12/2001 to 10/06/2002 From 03 to 31/08/2010 From 01/09/2010 to 31/08/2011 From 01/09/2011 to 30/06/2012 From 01/09 to 30/06/2013		3	18,770,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	From 01/09 to 30/06/2012 From 01/07/2012 to 30/06/2013		4	20,760,000
South Caucasus/ Crisis in Georgia	From 01/09/2011 to 30/06/2012 From 01/7/2012 to 30/06/2013		4	17,203,000
Central Asia	From 01 July 2012 to 30/06/2013		3	7,732,850
African Great Lakes Region	From 03/1998 to 28/02/2007	107 months	1	5,446,500

41. Source: European External Action Service.

Region/Issue	Periods	Total Period	Number of EUSRs	Total (in euro)
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	From 29/10/2001 to 28/02/2002 From 21/10/2002 to 30/06/2004 From 01/02/2004 to 31/07/2004 From 01/08/2004 to 31 October 2005 From 17/10/2005 to 29/02/2008	21 months	6	2,105,000
Sudan	From 19/04/2007 to 31/08/2010 From 01/09/2010 to 31/08/2011 From 01/09/2011 to 30/06/2012 From 01/07/2012 to 30/06/2013	39 months	2	11,585,000
Moldova	From 03/2005 to 02/2007 From 5/02/2007 to 28/02/2011		2	6,853,000
Southern Mediterranean Region	From 18/07/2011 to 30/06/2012 From 01/07/2012 to 30/06/2013		1	1,800,000
Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe			2	850,000
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	From 08/06/1998 to 11/10/1999	16 months	1	1,000,000
Palestinian Territories	From 04/1997 to 05/2002	36 onths	1	3,600,000

7.2. EU Special Representatives 2011-2012

Name	First Name	Nationality	Period of the mandate	Location	Amount (in euro)	Legal Basis
Quince	Gary	UK	From 1 September 2011 to 30 June 2012	African Union	715,000	2011/621/CFSP
			From 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013		680,000	2012/390/CFSP
Rondos	Alexander	EL	From 1 January to 30 June 2012	Horn of Africa	670,000	2011/819/CFSP
			From 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013		4,900,000	2012/329/CFSP
Žbogar	Samuel	SI	From 1 February to 30 June 2013	Kosovo	2,410,000	2012/39/CFSP
Lambrinidis	Stavros	EL	From July 2012 to June 2013	Human Rights	712,500	2012/440/CFSP
Reinicke	Andreas	DE	From 1 Feb. 2012 to 30 June 2013	Middle East peace process	1,300,000	2012/33/CFSP
Usackas	Vygaudas	LT	From 22 March to 31 August 2010	Afghanistan	2,500,000	2010/168/CFSP
			From 1 September 2010 to 31 August 2011		4,515,000	2010/439/CFSP
			From 1 September 2011 to 30 June 2012		3,560,000	2011/427/CFSP
			From 1 September 2012 to 30 June 2013		n.a.	n.a.

Name	First Name	Nationality	Period of the mandate	Location	Amount (in euro)	Legal Basis
Sorensen	Peter	DK	From 1 Sept 2011 to 30 June 2012	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,740,000	2011/426/CFSP
			From 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013		5,250,000	2012/330/CFSP
Flor	Patricia	DE	From 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013	Central Asia	1,120,000	2012/328/CFSP
Lefort	Philippe	FR	From 1 September 2011 to 30 June 2012	South Caucasus and the Crisis in Georgia	1,758,000	2011/518/CFSP
			From 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013		2,000,000	2012/326/CFSP
Leon Gross	Bernardino	ES	From 18 July 2011 to 30 June 2012	Southern Mediterranean Region	855,000	2011/424/CFSP
			From 01 July 2012 to 30 June 2013		945,000	2012/327/CFSP
Mardsen	Rosalind	UK	From 1 September 2010 to 31 August 2011	Sudan	1,820,000	2010/450/CFSP
			From 1 September 2011 to 30 June 2012		955,000	2011/499/CFSP
			From 01 July 2012 to 30 June 2013		1,900,000	2012/325/CFSP

Source: European External Action Service. See: http://eeas.europa.eu/policies/eu-special-representatives/index_en.htm.

7.3. Former EURs

Name	First Name	Nationality	Mandate	Region/ Organisation	Amount (in euro)	Legal Basis
Morel	Pierre	FR	From October 2006 to 30 June 2012	Central Asia	470,000	2005/588/CFSP
					925,000	2006/118/CFSP
Vervaeke	Koen	BE	From 6 December 2007 to 1 November 2011	African Union	1,100,000	2006/670/CFSP
					998,000	2008/107/CFSP
					800,000	2008/900/CFSP
					924,850	2009/130/CFSP
					1,200,000	2010/112/CFSP
Gentilini	Fernando	IT	From May to 30 September 2011	Kosovo	800,000	2010/443/CFSP
					924,850	2011/425/CFSP
					2,090,000	2007/805/CFSP
					1,850,000	2008/403/CFSP
					1,850,000	2008/898/CFSP
Ajello	Aldo	IT	From 25 March 1996 to 28 February 2007	African Great Lakes Region	1,850,000	2010/119/CFSP
					1,280,000	2010/441/CFSP
Ajello	Aldo	IT	From 25 March 1996 to 28 February 2007	African Great Lakes Region	715,000	2011/621/CFSP
					690,000	2011/697/CFSP
Ajello	Aldo	IT	From 25 March 1996 to 28 February 2007	African Great Lakes Region	2000/792/CFSP	2011/270/CFSP
					510,000	2002/962/CFSP
Ajello	Aldo	IT	From 25 March 1996 to 28 February 2007	African Great Lakes Region	580,000	2003/447/CFSP
					440,000	2004/530/CFSP
Ajello	Aldo	IT	From 25 March 1996 to 28 February 2007	African Great Lakes Region	820,000	2005/96/CFSP
						2006/122/CFSP

Name	First Name	Nationality	Mandate	Region/ Organisation	Amount (in euro)	Legal Basis
(Lord) Ashdown	Paddy	UK	From 03 June 2002 to February 2006	Bosnia and Herzegovina	200,000	2002/211/CFSP 2004/569/CFSP 2005/97/CFSP 2005/825/CFSP
Brouhns	Alexis	BE	From 21 October 2002 to 30 June 2004	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	350,000	2002/832/CFSP 2002/963/CFSP 2003/446/CFSP 2003/870/CFSP
Brylle	Torben	DK	From 19 April 2007 to 31 August 2010	Sudan	1,700,000	2007/238/CFSP 2007/108/CFSP 2007/809/CFSP 2008/110/CFSP 2009/134/CFSP 2010/110/CFSP
Busek	Erhard	AT	From 19 February 2001 to June 2008	Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe	Special financial arrangement with the EC	2001/915/CFSP 2002/964/CFSP 2003/449/CFSP
Jacobovits	Adriaan	NL	From March 2005 to February 2007	Moldova	278,000 1,030,000	2005/265/CFSP 2006/120/CFSP
Eriksson	Nils	SE	From April 1997 to May 2002	Palestinian Territories	3,600,000	97/286/CFSP 99/440/CFSP

Name	First Name	Nationality	Mandate	Region/ Organisation	Amount (in euro)	Legal Basis
Feith	Pieter	NL	From 4 February 2008 to 30 April 2011	Kosovo	380,000 645,000 1,660,000 1,230,000	2008/123/CFSP 2009/137/CFSP 2010/118/CFSP 2010/449/CFSP 2011/119/CFSP
Fouéré	Erwan	IE	From 17 October 2005 to 29 February 2008	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	725,000	2006/123/CFSP 2007/109/CFSP
Gonzalez	Felipe	ES	From 8 June 1998 to 11 October 1999	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	1,000,000	98/375/CFSP 1999/75/CFSP 1999/665/CFSP
Haavisto	Pekka	FI	From 29 July to 31 December 1999	Sudan	850,000	1999/553/CFSP
Hom- bach	Bodo	DE	From 29 July to 31 December 1999	Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe	850,000	1999/345/CFSP 1999/523/CFSP
Inzko	Valentin	AT	From March 2009 to 31 August 2010	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,200,000 2,350,000 3,700,000	2009/181/CFSP 2010/111/CFSP 2010/442/CSFP
Jessen- Petersen	Soren	DK	From 1 February to 31 July 2004	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		2004/86/CFSP 2004/531/CFSP
Peter Klaiber	Klaus	DE	From 10 December 2001 to 10 June 2002	Afghanistan	Covered by Germany	2001/875/CFSP

Name	First Name	Nationality	Mandate	Region/ Organisation	Amount (in euro)	Legal Basis
Kubiš	Ján	SK	From 18 July 2005 to 5 July 2006	Central Asia	470,000 925,000	2005/588/CFSP 2006/118/CFSP
Lajcak	Miroslav	SK	From 18 June 2007 to 28 February 2009	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,530,000 770,000 2,900,000	2007/427/CFSP 2007/87/CFSP 2008/130/CFSP
Léotard	François	FR	From 29 June to 29 October 2001	The former Yugo- slav Republic of Macedonia	Covered by France	2001/492/CFSP
Le Roy	Alain	FR	From 29 October 2001 to 28 February 2002	The former Yugo- slav Republic of Macedonia	Covered by France and the Council	2001/760/CFSP
Mizsei	Kalman	HU	From 15 February 2007 to 28 February 2011	Moldova	1,100,000 1,310,000 1,280,000 1,025,000 830,000	2007/107/CFSP 2008/106/CFSP 2009/132/CFSP 2010/108/CFSP 2010/448/CFSP
Moratinos	Miguel Angel	ES	From 25 November 1996 to 30 June 2003	Middle East peace process	2,137,000	96/676/CFSP 2002/497/CFSP
Morel	Pierre	FR	From 25 September 2008 to 31 August 2011	Crisis in Georgia	390,000 445,000 517,000 502,000 700,000	2008/760/CFSP 2009/131/CFSP 2009/571/CFSP 2009/956/CFSP 2010/106/CFSP 2010/445/CFSP

Name	First Name	Nationality	Mandate	Region/ Organisation	Amount (in euro)	Legal Basis
Otte	Marc	BE	From 01 February 2008 to March 2009	Middle East Peace Process	793,000 1,030,000 560,000 1,200,000 1,300,000 1,190,000 730,000 585,000	2003/537/CFSP 2003/873/CFSP 2004/534/CFSP 2005/99/CFSP 2006/119/CFSP 2008/133/CFSP 2009/136/CFSP 2010/107/CFSP 2010/447/CFSP
Petritsch	Wolfgang	AT	From 30 March to 29 July 1999	Kosovo	510,000	1999/239/CFSP
Roumeliotis	Panagiotis	EL	From 31 May 1999 to 31 May 2000	South East Europe	550,000	98/633/CFSP 1999/361/CFSP
Sahlin	Michael	SE	From 1 August 2004 to 31 October 2005	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	530,000 500,000	2004/565/CFSP 2005/98/CFSP
Schwarz-Schilling	Christian	DE	From 1 February 2006	Bosnia and Herzegovina	770,000	2006/49/CFSP
Semneby	Peter	SE	From February 2006 to February 2011	South Caucasus	2,960,000 2,800,000 2,510,000 1,855,000 1,410,000	2006/121/CFSP 2008/132/CFSP 2008/796/CFSP 2009/133/CFSP 2010/109/CFSP 2010/449/CFSP

Name	First Name	Nationality	Mandate	Region/ Organisation	Amount (in euro)	Legal Basis
Sequi	Ettore Francesco	IT	From 15 June 2009 to 31 March 2010	Afghanistan and Pakistan	215,000	2005/724/CFSP
					675,000	2006/123/CFSP
Heikki	Talvitie	FI		South Caucasus	725,000	2007/109/CFSP
					645,000	2008/129/CFSP
					305,000	2009/129/CFSP
					568,000	2009/706/CFSP
					340,000	2010/156/CFSP
					310,000	2010/444/CFSP
Van de Geer	Roeland	NL	From 14 February 2007 to 31 August 2011	African Great Lakes Region	Covered by Finland	2003/496/CFSP
					299,000	2003/872/CFSP
					396,000	2004/532/CFSP
					370,000	2005/100/CFSP
					1,025,000	2007/112/CFSP
Vendrell	Francesc	ES	From 25 June 2002 to 28 February 2009	Afghanistan	1,370,000	2008/108/CFSP
					1,425,000	2009/128/CFSP
					1,065,000	2010/113/CFSP
					1,520,000	2010/440/CFSP
					794,000	2002/496/CFSP
635,000	2003/448/CFSP					
1,330,000	2004/533/CFSP					
1,653,000	2005/95/CFSP					
					2006/124/CFSP	
					2008/131/CFSP	
					2008/481/CFSP	

Source: European External Action Service. See: http://eeas.europa.eu/policies/eu-special-representatives/former-special-representatives/index_en.htm.

8. List of civilian CSDP-related guidelines, concepts and other documents

Type	Area	Title	Document	Status
Guideline	Civilian Administration	Basic Guidelines for Crisis Management missions in the field of Civil Administration	02/01/9369	PSC Noted
Guideline	Rule of Law/ Human Rights	Checklist to ensure gender mainstreaming and implementation of UNSCR 1325 in the planning and conduct of ESDP Operations	12068/06	PSC Noted
Concept	Civ-Mil	Civil Military Coordination (CMCO)	14065/03	PSC Noted
Concept	Civ-Mil	Civil Military Coordination (CMCO)	14457/03	PSC Noted
Concept	Civilian Response Teams	Civilian Response Teams	15371/09	Council Noted
Concept	Civ-Mil	Civil-Military Coordination (CMCO): Possible solutions for the management of EU Crisis Management Operations - Improving information	13218/5/06	PSC Noted
Guideline	Civ-Mil	Civil-Military Coordination: Framework paper of possible solutions for the management of EU Crisis Management Operations	8926/06	PSC Noted
Related document	Gender	Comprehensive approach to the EU implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820 on women, peace and security	15671/1/08	Council Adopted

Type	Area	Title	Document	Status
Concept	Rule of Law/ Human Rights	Comprehensive EU concept for missions in the field of Rule of Law in crisis management, including annexes	9792/03	PSC Noted
Concept	Monitoring	Concept for EU Monitoring missions	14536/03	PSC Endorsed
Concept	Police	Concept for rapid deployment of police elements in an EU-led substitution mission.	05/02/8508	PSC Noted
Concept	CS/NGO	Concept on Strengthening EU Mediation and Dialogue Capacities	15779/09	Council Adopted
Concept	Mission Planning and Control	Concept paper on procedures for the termination, extension and refocusing of an EU civilian crisis management operation	5136/06	PSC Noted
Guideline	Humanitarian Issues	Council conclusions on the EU Guidelines for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child	16457/07	Council Adopted
Concept	Monitoring	Draft Concept for ESDP Border missions in the framework of Civilian Crisis Management	16137/06	PSC Noted
Guideline	Rule of Law/ Human Rights	Draft Council Conclusions on EU Guidelines on Human Rights Defenders	10056/1/04	PSC Noted
Concept	Mission Planning and Control	Draft EU Concept for Comprehensive Planning	13983/05	PSC Noted
Concept	SSR/DDR	Draft EU Concept for support to Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR)	13727/4/06	PSC Noted
Concept	Training	Draft EU training Concept in ESDP	11970/04	PSC Noted
Concept	Training	Draft EU Training Policy in ESDP	14176/2/03	PSC Noted

Type	Area	Title	Document	Status
Guideline	Humanitarian Issues	Draft General review of the Implementation of the Checklist for the Integration of the Protection of Children affected by Armed Conflict into ESDP Operations	9822/08	Council Noted
Guideline	Mission Planning and Control	Draft Guidelines for Command and Control Structure for EU Civilian Operations in Crisis Management	9919/07	PSC Noted
Guideline	Mission Planning and Control	Draft Guidelines for ESDP Crisis Response Information Activities	13817/02	PSC Noted
Guideline	Civil Protection	Draft Guidelines on the Protection of Civilians in CSDP Missions and Operations	13047/2/10	PSC Noted
Concept	Civ-Mil	Draft Joint Statement on UN-EU Cooperation in Crisis Management	10310/07	PSC Noted
Guideline	Humanitarian Issues	Ensuring protection? European Union Guidelines on Human Rights Defenders	16332/2/08	PSC Noted
Guideline	Mission Planning and Control	Equipment lists for EU police missions	8776/02	PSC Noted
Concept	Police	EU Comprehensive Concept for Strengthening of Local Police Missions	9535/02	PSC Noted
Concept	Civilian Administration	EU Concept for Crisis Management Missions in the field of Civilian Administration	15311/03	PSC Noted
Concept	SSR/DDR	EU Concept for ESDP support to Security Sector Reform (SSR)	12566/4/05	PSC Noted
Concept	SSR/DDR	EU Concept for ESDP support to Security Sector Reform (SSR)	12566/4/05	PSC Noted
Concept	Civ-Mil	EU Exercise Concept	9329/04	PSC Noted
Guideline	Humanitarian Issues	EU Guidelines on Children Affected by Armed Conflict	10019/08	PSC Noted
Guideline	Humanitarian Issues	EU Guidelines on human rights dialogues with third countries	16526/08	PSC Noted

Type	Area	Title	Document	Status
Guideline	Humanitarian Issues	EU Guidelines on the Death Penalty: revised and updated version	10015/08	PSC Noted
Concept	Police	European Union Concept for Police Planning	6923/02	PSC Noted
Guideline	Mission Planning and Control	Generic Standards of Behaviour for ESDP Operations	05/03/8373	PSC Noted
Guideline	Mission Planning and Control	Guidelines for allowances for seconded staff participating in EU civilian crisis management missions	7291/09	PSC Noted
Guideline	Mission Planning and Control	Guidelines for Command and Control structure for EU Police Operations in civilian aspects of crisis management	13306/01	PSC Noted
Guideline	Lessons Learned	Guidelines for identification and implementation of lessons learned and best practices in civilian ESDP missions	14702/08	PSC Noted
Guideline	Mission Planning and Control	Guidelines for Police Command and Control aspects of EU crisis management	02/01/7854	PSC Noted
Guideline	Mission Planning and Control	Guidelines on the Implementation of Benchmarking in Civilian CSDP Missions	17110/01	PSC Noted
Guideline	Training	Guidelines on Training and Selection Criteria for Personnel in EU Police Missions	13308/01	PSC Noted
Guideline	Humanitarian Issues	Guidelines to EU policy towards third countries on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment - An update of the Guidelines	8590/08	Council Noted
Guideline	Police	Handbook for Police Officers deploying to EU Police Missions	12572/1/03	PSC Noted
Guideline	Crisis Management	Implementation of the Joint statement on UN-EU Co-operation in Crisis Management	13609/07	PSC Noted

Type	Area	Title	Document	Status
Concept	Rule of Law/ Human Rights	Implementation of UNSCR 1325 as reinforced by UNSCR 1820 in the context of ESDP	15782/3/08	PSC Noted
Concept	Rule of Law/ Human Rights	Implementation of UNSCR 1325 in the context of ESDP	11932/2/05	PSC Noted
Guideline	Mission Planning and Control	Information activities in the area of ESDP - principles and tasks ahead	12424/02	PSC Noted
Concept	Mission Planning and Control	Initial Concept of Mission Support for ESDP Civilian Crisis Management Missions	12457/06	PSC Noted
Concept	Mission Planning and Control	Initial Concept of Mission Support for ESDP Civilian Crisis Management Missions	12457/06	PSC Noted
Concept	Crisis Management	Joint Declaration on UN-EU Co-operation in Crisis Management	12730/03	PSC Noted
Concept	Mission Planning and Control	Lead State Concept	10715/07	PSC Endorsed
Guideline	Humanitarian Issues	Mainstreaming human rights across CFSP and other EU policies	10076/06	PSC Noted
Concept	Rule of Law/ Human Rights	Mainstreaming of Human Rights into ESDP	11936/4/06	PSC Noted
Guideline	Police	Police Aspects of Fact Finding Mission (FFM)	9735/02	PSC Noted
Concept	Crisis Management	Policy of the EU on the security of personnel deployed outside the EU in an operational capacity under Title V of the Treaty on EU	9490/06	PSC Noted
Guideline	CS/NGO	Recommendations for Enhancing Co-operation with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Civil Society	10114/1/08	PSC Endorsed
Related document	Mission Planning and Control	Report on planning and mission support capability for civilian crisis management	13835/03	PSC Noted
Concept	SSR/DDR	Security Sector Reform - draft document on deployable European expert teams	14576/1/08	PSC Noted

Type	Area	Title	Document	Status
Guideline	Mission Planning and Control	Standard language for planning documents and legal acts for civilian ESDP operations	11277/07	PSC Noted
Guideline	Mission Planning and Control	Standardisation and interoperability	13307/01	PSC Noted
Guideline	Crisis Management	Suggestions for procedures for coherent, comprehensive EU Crisis Management	11127/03	PSC Noted
Guideline	Humanitarian Issues	The EU Guidelines on the Promotion of International Humanitarian Law	15246/05	Council Adopted
Guideline	Training	Training Requirements relevant to ESDP - Review 2007	15919/1/07	PSC Noted
Concept	Rule of Law/ Human Rights	Transitional Justice and ESDP	10300/1/06	PSC Noted

Source: EEAS, <https://goalkeeper.eeas.europa.eu/startapp.aspx>

9. Restrictive measures (sanctions)

Map of current EU sanctions in 2013



Based on article 24 of the consolidated version of TFEU but also based on the relevant Council decisions, restrictive measures are a CFSP instrument imposed by the EU on countries, organisations and individuals with the purpose of achieving the objectives of EU external action indicated in TEU article 11.

Three types of sanctions exist. The EU applies arms embargoes, economic and financial sanctions, and restrictions on admission (visa facilitation), following the adoption of a UNSC resolution, a violation of common values by a partner (e.g. UDHR in Egypt) or through an EU unilateral decision (e.g. Syria).⁴²

Table of current EU sanctions in February 2013

Countries	Legal basis (Council decisions/Common Actions/Common Positions/Council regulations)	Measures
Afghanistan	2011/486/CFSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - embargo on arms and related materiel - ban on provision of certain services - freezing of funds and economic resources - restrictions on admission
	753/2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - freezing of funds and economic resources of natural or legal persons, entities and groups that are part of or associated with the Taliban - ban on provision of certain services to natural or legal persons, entities and groups that are part of or associated with the Taliban

42. See: Charlotte Beaucillon, 'Comment choisir ses mesures restrictives ? Guide pratique des sanctions de l'UE,' *Occasional Paper* n°100, EUISS, Paris, December 2012, available at : <http://www.iss.europa.eu/fr/publications/detail-page/article/comment-choisir-ses-mesures-restrictives-guide-pratique-des-sanctions-de-lue>. See also: Ondrej Ditych, *Good cop or bad cop? Sanctioning Belarus*, EUISS Briefs n°14, 4 March 2013, available at: http://www.iss.europa.eu/uploads/media/Brief_14.pdf.

Countries	Legal basis (Council decisions/Common Actions/Common Positions/Council regulations)	Measures
Belarus	2012/642/CFSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - embargo on arms and related material - ban on exports of equipment for internal repression - ban on provision of certain services - restrictions on admission of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) natural persons responsible for serious violations of human rights or the repression of civil society and democratic opposition, or whose activities otherwise seriously undermine democracy or the rule of law in Belarus, or any person associated with them; (b) natural persons benefiting from or supporting the Lukashenka regime - freezing of funds and economic resources of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) persons, entities or bodies responsible for serious violations of human rights or the repression of civil society and democratic opposition, or whose activities otherwise seriously undermine democracy or the rule of law in Belarus, natural or legal persons, entities or bodies associated with them, legal persons, entities or bodies owned or controlled by them, (b) natural or legal persons, entities or bodies benefiting from or supporting the Lukashenka regime, legal persons, entities or bodies owned or controlled by them
	765/2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - freezing of funds and economic resources of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) persons, entities and bodies responsible for serious violations of human rights or the repression of civil society and democratic opposition, or whose activities otherwise seriously undermine democracy or the rule of law in Belarus, natural or legal persons, entities and bodies associated with them, legal persons, entities or bodies owned or controlled by them, (b) persons, entities and bodies benefiting from or supporting the Lukashenka regime, legal persons, entities and bodies owned or controlled by them

Countries	Legal basis (Council decisions/Common Actions/Common Positions/Council regulations)	Measures
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2011/173/CFSP	- restrictions on admission of (i) persons whose activities: (a) undermine the sovereignty, territorial integrity, constitutional order and international personality of Bosnia and Herzegovina; (b) seriously threaten the security situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina; or (c) undermine the Dayton/Paris General Framework Agreement for Peace and the Annexes thereto, including measures established in the implementation of the said Agreement; and: (ii) persons associated with them - freezing of funds and economic resources of (i) persons whose activities: (a) undermine the sovereignty, territorial integrity, constitutional order and international personality of Bosnia and Herzegovina; (b) seriously threaten the security situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina; or (c) undermine the Dayton/Paris General Framework Agreement for Peace and the Annexes thereto, including measures established in the implementation of the said Agreement; and (ii) natural or legal persons associated with them.
	1997/193/CFSP	- restrictions on admission of persons who committed certain acts of violence at Mostar
China	Declaration of European Council, Madrid, 27.6.1989	Embargo on Arms

Countries	Legal basis (Council decisions/Common Actions/Common Positions/Council regulations)	Measures
Democratic Republic of Congo	2010/788/CFSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - embargo on arms and related matériel against non-governmental entities and individuals operating in DR Congo - ban on provision of certain services - freezing of funds and economic resources of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) persons and entities who act in violation of the arms embargo and related measures, (b) leaders of foreign armed groups operating in the DR Congo who impede disarmament and the voluntary repatriation or resettlements of combatants, (c) leaders of Congolese militias who impede the participation of combatants in disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration processes, (d) leaders recruiting or using children in armed conflict, (e) individuals or entities committing serious violations of international law involving the targeting of children or women in situations of armed conflict, (f) individuals or entities obstructing provision of humanitarian assistance to the eastern part of the DR Congo or access to such assistance, (g) individuals or entities supporting armed groups in the eastern part of the DR Congo through illicit trade of natural resources, (h) individuals or entities acting on behalf of or at the direction of a designated individual or of an entity owned or controlled by a designated individual, (i) individuals or entities who plan, sponsor or participate in attacks against MONUSCO peacekeepers

Countries	Legal basis (Council decisions/Common Actions/Common Positions/Council regulations)	Measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - restrictions on admission of (a) persons who act in violation of the arms embargo and related measures, (b) leaders of foreign armed groups operating in the DR Congo who impede disarmament and the voluntary repatriation or resettlements of combatants, (c) leaders of Congolese militias who impede the participation of combatants in disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration processes, (d) leaders recruiting or using children in armed conflict, (e) individuals committing serious violations of international law involving the targeting of children or women in situations of armed conflict, (f) individuals obstructing provision of humanitarian assistance to the eastern part of the DR Congo or access to such assistance (g) individuals supporting armed groups in the eastern part of the DR Congo through illicit trade of natural resources (h) individuals acting on behalf of or at the direction of a designated individual or of an entity owned or controlled by a designated individual (i) individuals who plan, sponsor or participate in attacks against MONUSCO peacekeepers - repeal of Common Position 2008/369/CFSP

Countries	Legal basis (Council decisions/Common Actions/Common Positions/Council regulations)	Measures
Côte d'Ivoire	2010/656/CFSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - embargo on arms and related matériel - ban on exports of equipment for internal repression - ban on provision of certain services - restrictions on admission of certain persons who constitute a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process in Côte d'Ivoire - freezing of funds and economic resources of certain persons who constitute a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process in Côte d'Ivoire - list of relevant persons subject to restrictions on admission and of relevant natural or legal persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictions on admission and freezing of funds and economic resources (Annex I) - import ban on diamonds
	174/2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ban on exports of equipment for internal repression
	560/2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - freezing of funds and economic resources of certain persons who constitute a threat to the peace and national reconciliation process in Côte d'Ivoire
Egypt	2011/172/CFSP	freezing of funds and economic resources of persons identified as being responsible for the misappropriation of Egyptian State funds, and natural or legal persons, entities and bodies associated with them
	270/2011	freezing of funds and economic resources of persons identified as being responsible for the misappropriation of Egyptian State funds, and natural or legal persons, entities and bodies associated with them

Countries	Legal basis (Council decisions/Common Actions/Common Positions/Council regulations)	Measures
Eritrea	2010/127/CFSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - embargo on arms and related materiel - ban on provision of certain services - inspection of and prior information requirement on certain cargoes to and from Eritrea - embargo on supplying arms and related matériel to persons and entities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) having acted in violation of the arms embargo against Eritrea, (b) providing support from Eritrea to armed opposition groups which aim to destabilise the region, (c) obstructing implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1862 (2009) concerning Djibouti, (d) harbouring, financing, facilitating, supporting, organising, training or inciting individuals or groups to perpetrate acts of violence or terrorist acts against other States or their citizens in the region, (e) obstructing the investigations or work of the Monitoring Group re-established by UN Security Council Resolution 1853 (2008) - ban on provision of certain services to these persons and entities - freezing of funds and economic resources of persons and entities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) having acted in violation of the arms embargo against Eritrea, (b) providing support from Eritrea to armed opposition groups which aim to destabilise the region, (c) obstructing implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1862 (2009) concerning Djibouti, (d) harbouring, financing, facilitating, supporting, organising, training or inciting individuals or groups to perpetrate acts of violence or terrorist acts against other States or their citizens in the region (e) obstructing the investigations or work of the Monitoring Group re-established by UN Security Council Resolution 1853 (2008),

Countries	Legal basis (Council decisions/Common Actions/Common Positions/Council regulations)	Measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - restrictions on admission of natural persons (a) having acted in violation of the arms embargo against Eritrea, (b) providing support from Eritrea to armed opposition groups which aim to destabilise the region, (c) obstructing implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1862 (2009) concerning Djibouti, (d) harbouring, financing, facilitating, supporting, organising, training or inciting individuals or groups to perpetrate acts of violence or terrorist acts against other States or their citizens in the region, (e) obstructing the investigations or work of the Monitoring Group re-established by UN Security Council Resolution 1853 (2008)
	667/2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (arms embargo related) ban on provision of certain services - prior information requirement on certain cargoes to and from Eritrea - (arms embargo related) ban on provision of certain services to listed persons, entities and bodies - freezing of funds and economic resources of listed persons, entities and bodies
Republic of Guinea (Conakry)	2010/638/CFSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - embargo on arms and related materiel - ban on exports of equipment for internal repression - ban on provision of certain services - restrictions on admission - freezing of funds and economic resources
	1284/2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ban on exports of equipment for internal repression - ban on provision of certain services - freezing of funds and economic resources
Guinea-Bissau	2012/285/CFSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - restrictions on admission - freezing of funds and economic resources - repeal of Council Decision 2012/237/CFSP
	377/2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - freezing of funds and economic resources

Countries	Legal basis (Council decisions/Common Actions/Common Positions/Council regulations)	Measures
Haiti	94/315/CFSP	- prohibition to satisfy certain claims in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution No 917(1994) (NB. Common Position 94/681/CFSP has repealed the remainder of the restrictive measures)
	1264/1994	- prohibition to satisfy claims with regard to contracts and transactions whose performance is affected by the measures taken in accordance with UN Security Council Resolutions 917(1994), 841 (1993), 873 (1993) and 875 (1993)
Iran	2011/235/CFSP	- restrictions on admission of (i) persons responsible for serious human rights violation in Iran and (ii) persons associated with them - freezing of funds and economic resources of (i) persons responsible for serious human rights violations
	359/2011	- freezing of funds and economic resources of (i) persons responsible for serious human rights violations in Iran and (ii) persons, entities and bodies associated with them
	2010/413/CFSP	embargo on arms and related materiel - embargo on nearly all dual-use goods and technology - embargo on certain goods and technology which could contribute to enrichment-related, reprocessing or heavy water-related activities, to the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems or to the pursuit of activities related to other topics about which the IAEA has expressed concerns - prohibition of procurement from Iran of arms and related materiel, nearly all dual-use goods and technology and certain other goods and technology

Countries	Legal basis (Council decisions/Common Actions/Common Positions/Council regulations)	Measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (arms and other embargoes related) ban on provision of certain services - (arms and other embargoes related) ban on certain investment - controls on export of certain other sensitive goods and technology - control on provision of certain services - control on certain investment - embargo on key equipment and technology for the oil and natural gas industries - ban on provision of certain services (to the oil and natural gas industries) - ban on certain investment (in the oil and natural gas industries) - ban on certain Iranian investment (nuclear industry) - ban on new commitments for grants, financial assistance and concessional loans to the Government of Iran - restrictions on transfers of funds to and from Iran - restrictions on establishment of branches and subsidiaries of and cooperation with Iranian banks - restrictions on provision of insurance and re-insurance - restrictions on issuance of and trade in certain bonds - vigilance over business with Iran - inspection of and prior information requirement on cargoes to and from Iran - restrictions on access to EU airports for certain cargo flights - ban on provision of certain services to certain vessels and aircraft - restrictions on admission of listed natural persons - freezing of funds and economic resources of listed persons, entities and bodies - measures to prevent certain specialised teaching or training - prohibition to satisfy claims made by certain persons, entities or bodies

Countries	Legal basis (Council decisions/Common Actions/Common Positions/Council regulations)	Measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - one of two lists of targeted persons and entities (restrictions on admission (as regards natural persons) and freezing of funds and economic resources, Annex I)
	276/2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - embargo on nearly all dual-use goods and technology - embargo on certain goods and technology which could contribute to enrichment-related, reprocessing or heavy water-related activities, to the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems or to the pursuit of activities related to other topics about which the IAEA has expressed concerns - prohibition of procurement from Iran of nearly all dual-use goods and technology and of certain other goods and technology - (arms and other embargoes related) ban on provision of certain services - (arms and other embargoes related) ban on certain investment - controls on export of certain other sensitive goods and technology - control on provision of certain services - control on certain investment - embargo on key equipment and technology for the oil and natural gas and petrochemical industries - ban on provision of certain services (to the oil and natural gas and petrochemical industries) - ban on certain investment (in the oil and natural gas and petrochemical industries) - import ban on crude oil and petroleum products - import ban on petrochemical products - ban on provision of certain services, including transport (related to crude oil, petroleum products and petrochemical products from Iran) - ban on trade in gold, precious metals and diamonds with the Government of Iran

Countries	Legal basis (Council decisions/Common Actions/Common Positions/Council regulations)	Measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ban on provision of new Iranian banknotes and coins - ban on certain Iranian investment (nuclear industry) - restrictions on transfers of funds to and from Iran - restrictions on establishment of branches and subsidiaries of and cooperation with Iranian banks - monitoring of activities of EU branches and subsidiaries of credit and financial institutions domiciled in Iran - enhanced vigilance as regards transactions of EU financial institutions with credit and financial institutions domiciled in Iran and with the latter's branches and subsidiaries - restrictions on provision of insurance and re-insurance - restrictions on issuance of and trade in certain bonds - prior information requirement on cargoes to and from Iran - restrictions on access to EU airports for certain cargo flights - ban on provision of certain services to certain vessels and aircraft - freezing of funds and economic resources of listed persons, entities and bodies - ban on provision of specialised financial messaging services to those subjected to the freezing of funds and economic resources - prohibition to satisfy claims made by certain persons, entities or bodies - repeal of Regulation (EU) No 961/2010

Countries	Legal basis (Council decisions/Common Actions/Common Positions/Council regulations)	Measures
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)	2010/800/CFSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - embargo on arms and related materiel - ban on exports of certain goods and technology listed by the UN - additional embargo on certain goods and technology which could contribute to DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes - prohibition of procurement of arms, related materiel and other goods and technology listed by the UN - ban on provision of certain services - ban on exports of luxury goods - ban on new commitments for grants, financial assistance and concessional loans to the DPRK - restrictions on admission - freezing of funds and economic resources - ban on public provided financial support for trade where such support could contribute to DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes - enhanced monitoring of the activities of EU financial institutions with banks domiciled in DPRK and their subsidiaries, branches and other financial entities outside DPRK - inspection of and prior information requirement on cargoes to and from DPRK - ban on provision of bunkering and ship supply services - measures to prevent certain specialised teaching or training <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - commitment to take cooperative action to prevent illicit trafficking in nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, ballistic missiles and their means of delivery, related materials and technology - repeal of Common Position 2006/795/CFSP

Countries	Legal basis (Council decisions/Common Actions/Common Positions/Council regulations)	Measures
	329/2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ban on exports of certain goods and technology listed by the UN - ban on import and purchase of goods and technology listed by the UN - ban on exports of luxury goods - ban on provision of certain services - freezing of funds and economic resources
Lebanon	2006/625/CFSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - embargo on arms and related materiel - ban on provision of certain services
	1412/2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ban on provision of certain services
	2005/888/CFSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - restrictions on admission of persons suspected of involvement in the planning, sponsoring, organising or perpetrating of the murder of former Prime Minister of the Lebanon, Rafiq Hariri on 14 February 2005 - freezing of funds and economic resources of those persons - commitment to cooperate with international investigation into that murder
	305/2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - freezing of funds and economic resources
Liberia	2011/137/CFSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - embargo on arms and related materiel - embargo on equipment which might be used for internal repression - ban on provision of certain services - prior information requirement on cargoes to and from Libya - restrictions on admission of listed natural persons - freezing of funds and economic resources of listed persons, entities and bodies - prohibition to grant certain claims to listed persons and entities and any other persons and entities in Libya, including the government of Libya

Countries	Legal basis (Council decisions/Common Actions/Common Positions/Council regulations)	Measures
	204/2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - embargo on equipment which might be used for internal repression - ban on provision of certain services - prior information requirement on cargoes to and from Libya - freezing of funds and economic resources of listed persons, entities and bodies - prohibition to grant certain claims to the government of Libya
	2004/698/CFSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - protection of economic operators against claims affected by measures taken in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 883(1993)
	3275/1993	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prohibition to satisfy claims with regard to contracts and transactions whose performance is affected by the measures taken in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 883(1993)
Moldova	2010/573/CFSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - restrictions on admission of persons responsible for the campaign against Latin script schools in the Transnistrian region
Myanmar (Burma)	2010/232/CFSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - embargo on arms and related matériel
Somalia	2010/231/CFSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - confirmation of embargo on arms and related matériel - ban on provision of certain services - inspection of and prior information requirement on certain cargoes to and from Somalia - embargo on supplying arms and related matériel to certain persons and entities - ban on provision of certain services to these persons and entities - freezing of funds and economic resources of certain persons and entities - restrictions on admission of certain natural persons - repeal of Common Position 2009/138/CFSP
	356/2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - freezing of funds and economic resources of certain persons and entities - ban on provision of certain services to these persons and entities

Countries	Legal basis (Council decisions/Common Actions/Common Positions/Council regulations)	Measures
	147/2003	ban on provision of certain (arms embargo related) services
Sudan	2011/423/CFSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - restrictions on admission of individuals who impede the peace process, constitute a threat to stability in Darfur and the region, commit violations of international humanitarian or human rights law or other atrocities, violate the UN arms embargo and/or are responsible for offensive military over flights in and over the Darfur region - freezing of funds and economic resources of such individuals - embargo on arms and related materiel - ban on provision of certain services - repeal of Common Position 2005/411/CFSP
	1184/2005	- freezing of funds and economic resources
	131/2004	- ban on provision of certain services
Syria	2012/739/CFSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - embargo on arms and related matériel - embargo on equipment which might be used for internal repression - embargo on certain goods which might be used for the manufacture and maintenance of products which could be used for internal repression - ban on provision of certain related services - control of export of certain other goods which might be used for the manufacture and maintenance of equipment which might be used for internal repression - control of provision of certain services - import ban on arms and related materiel - ban on provision of certain related services - embargo on telecommunications monitoring and interception equipment - ban on provision of certain services (related to such equipment) - import ban on crude oil and petroleum products - ban on provision of certain services (related to crude oil and petroleum products)

Countries	Legal basis (Council decisions/Common Actions/Common Positions/Council regulations)	Measures
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - embargo on key equipment and technology for the oil and natural gas industries - ban on provision of certain services (to the oil and natural gas industries) - ban on provision of new Syrian banknotes and coins - ban on trade in gold, precious metals and diamonds with the Government of Syria - embargo on luxury goods - ban on certain investment (in the oil and natural gas industries, in construction of power plants for electricity production) - prohibition to participate in the construction of new power plants for electricity production - restraint on commitments for public and private financial support for trade with Syria and ban on new long-term commitments of Member States - ban on new commitments for grants, financial assistance and concessional loans to the Government of Syria - prohibition for the European Investment Bank to make certain payments - restrictions on issuance of and trade in certain bonds - restrictions on establishment of branches and subsidiaries of and cooperation with Syrian banks - restrictions on provision of insurance and re-insurance - restrictions on access to airports in the EU for certain flights - inspection of and prior information requirement on certain cargoes to Syria - restrictions on admission of certain persons - freezing of funds and economic resources of certain persons, entities and bodies - prohibition to satisfy claims made by certain persons, entities or bodies - repeal of Council Decision 2011/782/CFSP

Countries	Legal basis (Council decisions/Common Actions/Common Positions/Council regulations)	Measures
	36/2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - embargo on equipment which might be used for internal repression - ban on provision of certain services - embargo on telecommunications monitoring and interception equipment - ban on provision of certain services (related to such equipment) - import ban on crude oil and petroleum products - embargo on key equipment and technology for the oil and natural gas industries - ban on provision of certain services (to the oil and natural gas industries) - ban on provision of new Syrian banknotes and coins - embargo on equipment used in the construction of new power plants for electricity production - ban on provision of certain services (related to the construction of such power plants) - ban on certain investment (in the oil and natural gas industries, in construction of power plants for electricity production) - freezing of funds and economic resources of certain persons, entities and bodies - prohibition for the European Investment Bank to make certain payments - restrictions on issuance of and trade in certain bonds - restrictions on establishment of branches and subsidiaries of and cooperation with Syrian banks - restrictions on provision of insurance and re-insurance - prohibition to satisfy claims made by certain persons, entities or bodies - repeal of Regulation (EU) No 442/2011

Countries	Legal basis (Council decisions/Common Actions/Common Positions/Council regulations)	Measures
	2005/888	- restrictions on admission of persons suspected of involvement in the planning, sponsoring, organising or perpetrating of the murder of former Prime Minister of the Lebanon, Rafiq Hariri on 14 February 2005 - freezing of funds and economic resources of those persons - commitment to cooperate with international investigation into that murder
	305/2006	- freezing of funds and economic resources
Tunisia	2011/72/CFSP	- freezing of funds and economic resources of certain persons responsible for misappropriation of Tunisian State funds, and natural or legal persons or entities associated with them
	101/2011	- freezing of funds and economic resources of certain persons responsible for misappropriation of Tunisian State funds, and natural or legal persons or entities associated with them
USA	1996/668/CFSP	- protection against certain effects of sanctions applied by the USA
	2271/1996	- protection against certain effects of sanctions applied by the USA
Yugoslavia	2000/696/CFSP	- restrictions on admission of former President Milosevic and natural persons associated with him - freezing of funds of these persons
	2488/2000	- freezing of funds of former President Milosevic and certain other natural persons - repeal of Regulations (EC) Nos 1294/1999 and 607/2000 and of Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 926/1998
	94/366/CFSP	- prohibition to satisfy certain claims in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution No 757 (1992)
	1733/1994	- prohibition to satisfy claims with regard to contracts and transactions the performance of which was affected by UN Security Council Resolution No 757 (1992) and related resolutions

Countries	Legal basis (Council decisions/Common Actions/Common Positions/Council regulations)	Measures
Zimbabwe	2011/101/CFSP	- embargo on arms and related matériel - ban on exports of equipment for internal repression - ban on provision of certain services - restrictions on admission - freezing of funds and economic resources - repeal of Common Position 2004/161/CFSP
	314/2004	- ban on exports of equipment for internal repression - ban on provision of certain services - freezing of funds and economic resources

Entity	Legal basis (Council decisions/Common Actions/Common Positions/Council regulations)	Measures
Terrorist Groups	2002/402/CFSP	- embargo on arms and related matériel - ban on provision of certain services - freezing of funds and economic resources - restrictions on admission
	881/2002	- freezing of funds and economic resources of persons and entities associated with Osama bin Laden, the Taliban and Al Qaida - ban on provision of certain services - repeal of Regulation (EC) No 467/2001
	2001/931/CFSP	- freezing of funds and economic resources of certain persons, groups and entities with a view to combating terrorism - ban on provision of financial services - commitment of Member States to afford each other police and judicial co-operation
	2580/2001	- freezing of funds and economic resources of certain persons, groups and entities with a view to combating terrorism - ban on provision of financial services
	2005/671/JHA	- exchange of information concerning terrorist offences (Article 4 of Common Position 2001/931/CFSP refers)

Entity	Legal basis (Council decisions/Common Actions/Common Positions/Council regulations)	Measures
	2001/930/CFSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - commitment to criminalise wilful provision or collection of funds for terrorist acts - commitment to freeze funds and economic resources - commitment to take measures to suppress support to terrorists (targeting recruitment and supply of arms) - commitment to give early warning and to take other steps to prevent terrorist acts - commitment to deny safe haven - commitment to establish participation in financing, planning, preparation and perpetration of terrorist acts, or in supporting terrorist acts, as serious criminal offences - commitment to prevent movement of terrorists - commitment to take measures to prevent counterfeiting, forgery or fraudulent use of identity papers and travel documents - commitment to provide assistance in connection with criminal investigations and proceedings - commitment to exchange of information to prevent commission of terrorist acts - commitment to accede to relevant international conventions (listed in annex) - commitment to prevent abuse of refugee status

Source: http://eeas.europa.eu/cfsp/sanctions/docs/measures_en.pdf. Last updated on 21 February 2013

In addition, a consolidated list of persons, groups and entities subject to financial restrictive measures made by the EU Credit Sector federation and the EC, can be found at: http://eeas.europa.eu/cfsp/sanctions/consol-list_en.htm.