



Y·E·S 2017

EUISS YEARBOOK OF EUROPEAN SECURITY

The **European Union Institute for Security Studies** is the Union's agency dealing with the analysis of foreign, security and defence policy issues. The Institute was set up in January 2002 as an autonomous agency under the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) [Council Joint Action 2001/554, amended by Council Joint Action 2006/1002] to foster a common security culture for the EU, support the elaboration and projection of its foreign policy, and enrich the strategic debate inside and outside Europe. The Institute's core mission is to provide analyses and fora for discussion that can be of use and relevance to the formulation of EU policy. In carrying out that mission, it also acts as an interface between European experts and decision-makers at all levels.

European Union Institute for Security Studies

Director: Antonio Missiroli

Print : ISBN: 978-92-9198-618-7 ISSN: 2314-9418 doi:10.2815/33418 QN-AJ-17-001-EN-C

PDF: ISBN: 978-92-9198-619-4 ISSN: 2314-9426 doi:10.2815/410012 QN-AJ-17-001-EN-N

© European Union Institute for Security Studies, 2017. Reproduction is authorised, provided the source is acknowledged, save where otherwise stated.

Published by the European Union Institute for Security Studies and printed in Luxembourg by Imprimerie Centrale. Graphic design by Metropolis, Lisbon.

PRINTED ON ELEMENTAL CHLORINE-FREE BLEACHED PAPER (ECF)



EUISS Yearbook of European Security Y·E·S 2017

Policies
Instruments
Facts
Figures
Maps
Documents

2016

Contents

Preface	5
<hr/>	
<i>Federica Mogherini</i>	
Foreword	7
<hr/>	
<i>Antonio Missiroli</i>	
Policies and institutions	9
<hr/>	
1. Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)	13
2. Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)	15
3. Restrictive measures	31
4. EEAS organisational chart	36
5. EU Delegations	39
6. EU Special Representatives	43
7. Voting record of EU member states at the UN Security Council	45
Instruments, agencies and bodies	49
<hr/>	
1. External Action thematic and geographic instruments	53
2. Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) and Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) agencies and bodies	73
Defence in detail	87
<hr/>	
1. Defence spending	91
2. Defence cooperation and industry	99
3. Forces and deployments	115



Timeline 2016 **127**

Documents **141**

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. EU Global Strategy and follow-up | 145 |
| 2. Migration | 145 |
| 3. Counter-terrorism | 146 |
| 4. Regional strategy and strategic partner developments | 147 |
| 5. Transatlantic security and EU-NATO cooperation | 147 |
| 6. Thematic developments | 148 |
| 7. Non-proliferation and disarmament | 149 |

Annexes **151**

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| List of figures, maps and tables | 153 |
| Abbreviations | 157 |
| EU member state country codes | 163 |

Preface

In 2016 many observers foresaw an inevitable decline for the European integration project. They have been proved wrong. Over the past year, European leaders and citizens have recommitted to investing in our European Union. Not so much as an ideological choice, but with the understanding that only together can we make Europeans safer and stronger.

Three days after the EU membership referendum in the UK, I presented a Global Strategy for the European Union's foreign and security policy to the European Council: at a time when the very existence of our Union was being questioned, we decided to sign up to a shared vision and common actions. Only with a stronger Union can we deliver on our citizens' and our global partners' needs.

Work on translating the vision into action started immediately after the publication of the Strategy. And on security and defence, in particular, we have moved forward at an impressive pace. Over the last year we have achieved more than in the previous sixty years, in terms of practical steps towards a European Union of security and defence.

The rationale behind this new push is clear. First, our citizens understand that their security depends on our ability to contribute to peace and stability in our region. Second, our partners all over the world look at Europe as a global security provider, an indispensable power for peace and human development. Third, in times of strong budgetary constraints we cannot afford to spend our resources ineffectively. The cost of non-Europe impacts heavily on our defence capabilities: while EU countries invest the equivalent of almost 40% of the US defence budget, our output amounts to some 15% of the US capabilities. More effective and efficient defence spending is a responsibility towards our citizens – but also towards our partners, including NATO.

With this in mind, the European Council has tasked me to work on a broad set of concrete measures aimed at achieving greater European cooperation on security and defence. For instance, we are taking action to manage our assets more effectively and more rapidly. We are establishing the first unified command centre for the EU's training and advisory military missions, and a coordination cell to liaise between our civilian and military structures. In a highly interconnected world, it is essential that our forces on the ground cooperate as seamlessly as possible. Discussions are ongoing with Foreign and Defence Ministers on how to improve the EU's rapid response capabilities, both on the civilian and on the military side, and remove the political, technical and financial obstacles that have so far prevented the deployment of our Battlegroups.

But it is also essential to optimise the impact of our defence spending, investing in economies of scale and joint programming. To this end, work is ongoing to establish Permanent Structured Cooperation among member states that are willing to strengthen their cooperation on defence and spend their resources more effectively.

In addition, we plan to develop a Coordinated Annual Review of Defence, with the aim of increasing coherence and complementarity among national defence budgets. The Review will be driven by member states but the European Defence Agency (EDA) will have an important coordination role. The European Commission, on its side, is currently developing a new Defence Fund, in close consultation with member states, that will also contribute to the development of cooperation projects for our defence industry and in the field of military-related research.

At the same time, European security does not depend solely on our military might. This is one of the central ideas underpinning the Global Strategy: multilateralism, sustainable development, human rights and resilience are just as important as defence, if we want to make Europe more secure. The implementation of the Global Strategy is also moving forward on all the other strands the European Council has identified: resilience, an integrated approach to conflicts and crises, the link between internal and external policies, the review of sectoral strategies, and public diplomacy.

This is far from an academic exercise. The spirit of the Global Strategy is already driving our actions in very concrete terms. For instance, our international conferences on Afghanistan and Syria demonstrate what we mean by an ‘integrated approach to conflicts and crises.’ And our new migration compacts illustrate the value of our focus on resilience and on the internal/external nexus.

This progress is the best response to those who believe the European Union will never work, because it is too slow, too big and too bureaucratic. The European Union works if we make it work. And in today’s globalised world – a world of global threats and cross-border opportunities – our only way of regaining sovereignty is by sharing sovereignty at the European level, within a stronger European Union.

Federica Mogherini
High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy
Brussels, May 2017

Foreword

The year 2016 was, in many respects, an *annus horribilis* in and for Europe. In political terms, it will be remembered for the Brexit vote in the UK referendum in June and, more generally, for a spike in anti-establishment (and often anti-EU) sentiment across the Union. The surprise election of Donald Trump to the US presidency in November is commonly considered as yet another manifestation of this *zeitgeist*.

In security terms, after the Paris attacks of the previous year, terrorism brought bloodshed to the streets of other European cities – most notably Brussels, Nice and Berlin – but continued to strike also in Turkey and the wider Middle East. Tensions rose in the Western Balkans, too, and Libya remained mired in chaos and turmoil. Yet at least the flow of migrants and refugees flocking to the EU started ebbing, especially along the ‘Balkan route’, thanks in part to the agreement signed between Brussels and Ankara in March, and in part to the decisive action undertaken by the Union in the South Mediterranean.

On the whole, however, 2016 was a difficult year in which policy formulation and execution were still primarily reactive and the EU operated mostly in crisis mode. Despite all this, it proved possible to release a new strategic document – the EU Global Strategy (EUGS) – that is expected to provide a fresh compass and a shared narrative with which to navigate the troubled waters of an ever more complex, connected and contested world.

This year’s edition of the *Yearbook of European Security* offers, once again, a comprehensive picture of the actors, the institutions and the policies that characterise and shape the Union’s foreign and security policy and external action.

This fifth, even leaner edition has been ably coordinated by Thierry Tardy, in close cooperation with Zoe Stanley-Lockman and with the support of Daniel Fiott. Jakob Bund worked on various sections of the book, including on the Commission instruments. Sabina Kajnc-Lange and Annelies Pauwels updated in particular the sections dealing with EU Delegations and JHA agencies respectively.

We are confident that *YES 2017* will strengthen the Yearbook’s reputation as a unique instrument for keeping track of and providing reliable information on what the EU is, says and does in the wider world – and hopeful that the 2018 edition will convey a brighter picture.

*Antonio Missiroli
Director, EUISS
Paris, May 2017*



Policies and institutions



Section contents

1. Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)	13
2. Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)	15
EU Security and Defence Package 2016	15
Defence aspects of the EU Global Strategy	
European Defence Action Plan	
CSDP missions and operations	19
Civilian missions	
Military operations	
Partnerships with third states and international organisations	27
Capacity-building and interinstitutional cooperation	
3. Restrictive measures	31
Russia/Ukraine	
Iran	
North Korea	
4. EEAS organisational chart	36
5. EU Delegations	39
6. EU Special Representatives	43
7. Voting record of EU member states at the UN Security Council	45



1. Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)

The EU Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) covers ‘all areas of foreign policy and all questions relating to the Union’s security, including the progressive framing of a common defence policy that might lead to a common defence’ (art.24 TEU).

The objectives of CFSP (art.21.2 TEU) are to:

- safeguard the EU’s values, fundamental interests, security, independence and integrity;
- consolidate and support democracy, the rule of law, human rights and the principles of international law;
- preserve peace, prevent conflicts and strengthen international security, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, with the principles of the Helsinki Final Act and with the aims of the Charter of Paris, including those relating to external borders;
- foster the sustainable economic, social and environmental development of developing countries, with the primary aim of eradicating poverty;
- encourage the integration of all countries into the world economy, including through the progressive abolition of restrictions on international trade;
- help develop international measures to preserve and improve the quality of the environment and the sustainable management of global natural resources, in order to ensure sustainable development, and assist populations, countries and regions confronting natural or man-made disasters; and
- promote an international system based on stronger multilateral cooperation and good global governance.

CFSP is part of the EU’s external relations, alongside EU activities in the areas of trade, development, humanitarian aid, etc. It is financed from Heading 4 of the EU budget, also called ‘Global Europe’ (see *Instruments, agencies and bodies*). Funding for CFSP has slightly increased under the 2014-2020 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), while its budgetary weight in relation to Heading 4 and the EU budget at large is set to be reduced. The CFSP budget covers expenses related to Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) civilian missions, EU Special Representatives, preparatory measures for CFSP/CSDP crisis management operations, and the management of grants in the field of non-proliferation and disarmament (NPD).

TABLE 1.1: HEADING 4 CFSP APPROPRIATIONS, 2014-2020

Current MFF year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
CFSP Budget (million €)	314	321	327	334	341	347	354

The release in June 2016 of the ‘Global Strategy for the European Union’s Foreign and Security Policy’ (hereafter referred to as the EU Global Strategy, or EUGS) has been a major development for CFSP and its operationalisation, 13 years after the release in 2003 of the European Security Strategy (ESS). The new Strategy is composed of four sections, dealing respectively with interests, principles, priorities and operational issues.

On 28 June, 2016, the European Council welcomed the presentation of the EU Global Strategy and invited the High Representative, the Commission and the Council to ‘take the work forward’. The second semester of 2016 was then dedicated to a series of follow-up work-strands on security and defence, an ‘integrated approach to conflicts and crises’, resilience, the internal-external security nexus, updating existing strategies and public diplomacy.

2. Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)

The first section of this chapter is dedicated to the policy developments referred to as ‘the EU Security and Defence Package 2016’, which covers the significant developments on the security and defence work-strand that took place over the second half of 2016.

The second section focuses on Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions and operations, as well as EU partnerships.

EU SECURITY AND DEFENCE PACKAGE 2016

Defence aspects of the EU Global Strategy

The overall objective of the EU Global Strategy is to protect the EU and promote the interests of European citizens. As such the document refers to the need for greater cooperation and investment in security and defence. The Strategy calls for the EU to ‘protect Europe, respond to external crises, and assist in developing our partners’ security and defence capacities’. On this basis, the Global Strategy makes clear the challenges emanating from terrorism, hybrid threats, cyber and energy security, organised crime and external border management. The Strategy also explains that CSDP missions and operations can work alongside specialised EU agencies and the European Border and Coast Guard (see *Instruments, agencies and bodies*) to deal with internal-external security nexus challenges.

Although recognising NATO’s relevance for collective defence, the Global Strategy makes clear that the ‘EU needs to be strengthened as a security community’ so as to enable the EU to act more autonomously when necessary. Accordingly, the Global Strategy calls for more spending on defence to meet EU collective defence expenditure benchmarks, a gradual synchronisation of national defence planning cycles and capability development practices and the use of EU funds to encourage a more sustainable, innovative and competitive European defence industry as a basis for strategic autonomy and a credible CSDP.

As a direct follow-up to the EU Global Strategy, and thus setting out a new level of ambition on security and defence for the EU, an Implementation Plan on Security and Defence (IPSD) was presented by the HR/VP on 14 November 2016. The Plan outlines how the EU could respond more effectively and efficiently to external conflicts and crises and how it will help build the capacity of partners. Innovatively, the IPSD also introduced a new concept – ‘protecting the Union and its citizens’ – which refers to those security

and defence issues (critical infrastructure, global commons, terrorism, cyber security, migration and proliferation) related to the nexus of internal and external security.

More specifically, the IPSD details 13 specific policy actions that are designed to enhance defence cooperation in the EU. Based on many of the suggestions contained in the IPSD, the Council conclusions (14149/16) that were simultaneously published on 14 November 2016 echoed the need to 'protect Europe' and endorsed a number of policy actions designed to streamline EU security and defence, including: the development of a 'permanent planning and conduct capability of the CSDP missions and operations' to improve the efficiency of EU missions and foster civil-military cooperation; the possible establishment of a 'Coordinated Annual Review' (CARD) to better synchronise defence planning in the EU and seek opportunities for capability collaboration; and the need to improve the EU's rapid reaction toolbox especially with regard to financing and the Athena mechanism.

European Defence Action Plan

On 30 November 2016 the European Commission released a 'European Defence Action Plan' (EDAP) outlining a number of defence-industrial relevant issues and the idea of a 'European Defence Fund'. The European Defence Fund is divided into two specific 'windows'. The first is the 'research window' which is dedicated to funding collaborative defence research in innovative defence technologies. In preparation for this 'research window', a Preparatory Action on CSDP-related Research (PADR) will pave the way for an identification and prioritisation of defence research work programmes, to develop the rules for participation in EU defence research investments, and to design a defence-specific intellectual property rights regime to accompany future EU investments in defence research.

Following a decision by the European Parliament (EP) on 1 December 2016 on the PADR, this element of the Defence Fund already contains a €25 million allocation for defence research under the 2017 EU budget, but it is expected that the allocation will grow to a total €90 million until 2020. Furthermore, the EDAP details how the European Commission will make a proposal for a dedicated 'European Defence Research Programme' (EDRP) to be inserted in the EU's post-2020 multi-annual financial framework (2021-2027). The idea is for this future research programme to amount to an estimated €500 million per year.

This 'research window', focused as it is on defence research, is designed to then flow into the second element of the EDAP: namely the 'capability window'. This element of the European Defence Fund seeks to link the EU's defence research efforts with concrete capability programmes and output. Coherence between both 'windows' will be ensured by a Coordination Board comprised of the member states, the HR/VP, the EDA, the European Commission and industry representatives. The 'capability window' will be based on the pooled financial contributions of EU member states. The idea is for EU member

states to pool financial resources in order to purchase certain defence assets together such as drone technology or helicopters. The European Commission estimates that this ‘capability window’ could be worth some €5 billion per year in pooled member state contributions. The Commission calculates that this amount of money would equate ‘to 2.5% of total national spending on defence within the EU and to 14% of national spending on defence capabilities.’ It should be noted that the participating member states of the EDA have already dedicated approximately €7.56 billion (or 19.6% of total equipment spending) to collaborative equipment projects over the period 2010-2014.

The member states already spend money on collaborative equipment programmes but the European Defence Fund aims to give such spending greater coherence. In order to incentivise member states to pool their national resources under the ‘capability window’ the European Commission is offering a number of additional tools to ease cooperation. First, is the idea that any national contribution to the ‘Capability Window’ would be discounted from the structural fiscal effort under the Stability and Growth Pact criteria. Second, in full accordance with the Treaties the European Commission will explore how the EU budget could contribute to the ‘capability window’, especially when this relates to funding demonstrator projects, prototypes, feasibility studies and testing facilities, and, also, dual-use products. Finally, the Commission is offering to provide ‘back office’ support to the member states for the management of projects under the ‘capability window’. Such support could include expertise brought in from other areas of EU policy that could be of relevance to capability development, and the Commission also tables the idea that all administrative costs associated with managing the ‘capability window’ could be charged to the EU budget.

Another important element of the EDAP relates to the potential use of certain financial instruments and incentives to support the defence sector. One challenge identified by the European Commission in the EDAP is that many small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and non-traditional suppliers require access to finance in order to ensure Europe’s defence supply chains remain innovative and competitive. Without fresh capital for new investments, SMEs are particularly vulnerable in the defence supply chain. Starting in 2016, the European Commission is engaging with bodies such as the European Investment Bank (EIB) and financing mechanisms such as the European Fund for Strategic Investment (EFSI), the programme for Competitiveness of Enterprises and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (COSME) and European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIFs) in order to support the defence supply chain in Europe.

Evaluating the 2009 defence directives

On 30 November 2016 the European Commission published the results of an evaluation they had conducted on the effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, coherence and EU added value of two defence-related Directives adopted in 2009: the Directive on defence procurement (2009/81/EC) and the Directive on defence transfers (2009/43/EC). While recognising that it was too soon to fully evaluate the effectiveness of the two Directives, and acknowledging that it is difficult to establish a causal link between the effects of the Directives and the development of the European Defence Technological and Industrial Base (EDTIB), the evaluation was positive overall. On the basis of the evaluation, the European Commission does not foresee any amendments to the Directives.

With specific regard to the defence procurement Directive, which aims to abolish defence offsets and halt discriminatory tendering, the Commission stated that the Directive has not been applied evenly across the EU and that it is used for maintenance, services and logistics contracts rather than high-value contracts. The Commission finds that since the transposition of the Directive in 2011 and 2015 the number of notices, awards and values of contracts placed under the Directive has increased: in 2011 16 notices and 18 awards were issued with a total value of approximately €22 million, in 2015 1,333 notices and 2,931 awards were issued with a total value of approximately €19 billion. Nevertheless, overall it is recognised that cross-border procurement is still lagging, although defence offsets have decreased marginally. The Commission also calculates that the costs associated with the Directive are minimal (0.3% of the total €30.85 billion worth of contracts awarded from 2011-2015). Areas of improvement relate to the need to clarify the wording of the Directive, especially as it relates to security of supply and security of information, and the need to improve sub-contracting to SMEs.

The evaluation of the defence transfers Directive, which aims to abolish obstacles to the intra-EU transfers of defence equipment under a harmonised licensing system, revealed that the uptake of licensing under the Directive has been slower than anticipated. The evaluation revealed that while all of the member states have now transposed the Directive into national law, there remain significant obstacles to its full implementation, including: a lack of experience at the national level with the certification process and the unequal application of the Directive across the EU. When the Directive was adopted the idea was for companies to apply for a global licence, as this was expected to replace the burdensome process of having to apply for a licence for each and every transfer. The evaluation shows that approximately 89% of transfers are still conducted through individual licences. Certified companies under the Directive are concentrated in two member states and half of the member states do not have certified companies. The Commission seeks to work with national authorities to ensure a more harmonised application of the Directive.

CSDP MISSIONS AND OPERATIONS

The Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) is an integral part of CFSP. It aims at providing the Union with an operational capacity for missions of peacekeeping, conflict prevention and strengthening international security in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter. The operational – and most visible – part of CSDP has taken the form of more than 35 military operations and civilian missions deployed since 2003.

The process that led to the release in June 2016 of the EU Global Strategy on Foreign and Security Policy (EUGS) has featured CSDP operations prominently in the debates.

The November 2016 Implementation Plan on Security and Defence, and the Council conclusions that followed, defined a new level of ambition for security and defence based on three strategic priorities:

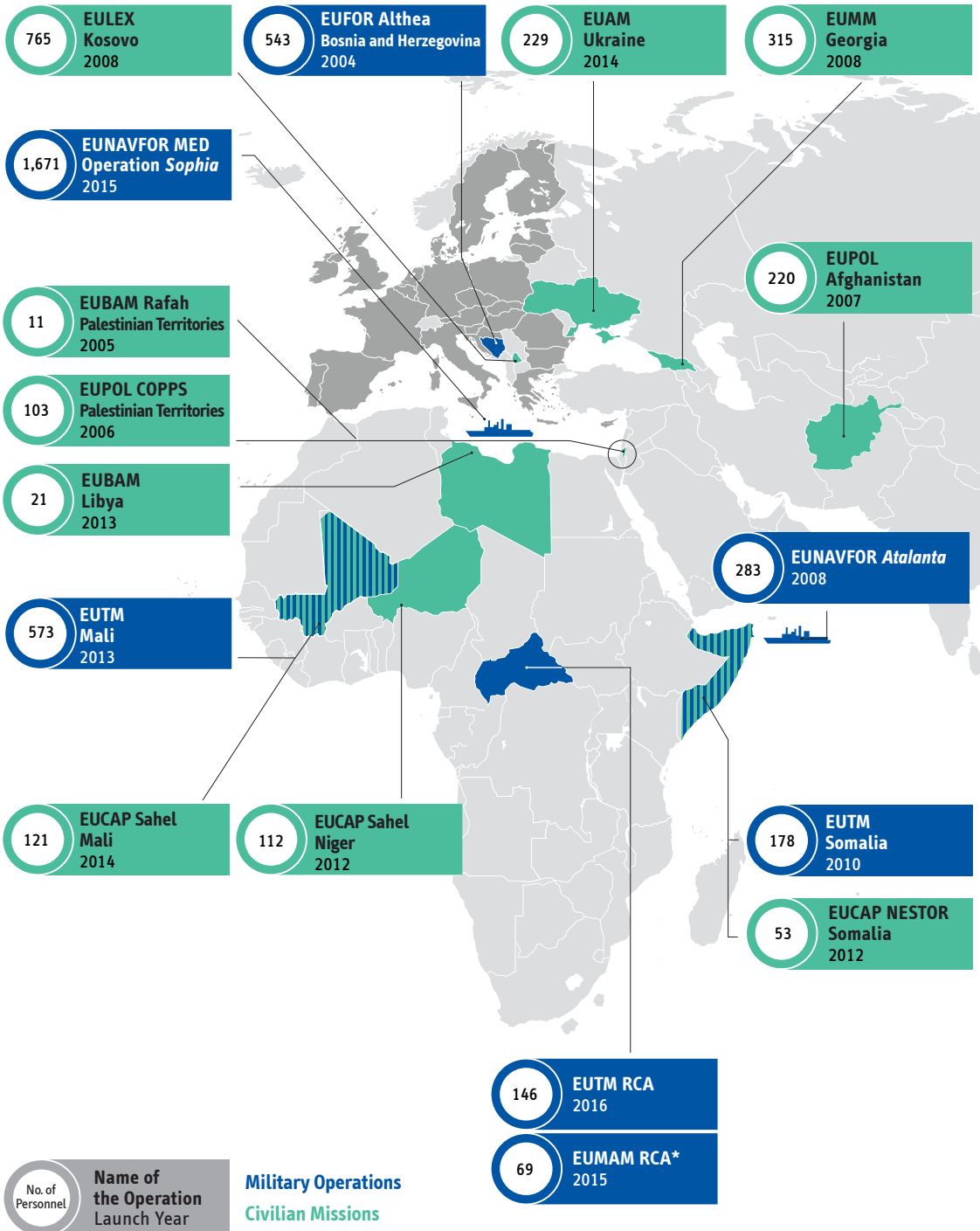
- responding to external conflicts and crises;
- building the capacities of partners; and
- protecting the Union and its citizens.

CSDP operations and missions have been presented as essential to the fulfilment of the EU's ambition and to the defence of EU strategic priorities.

Council conclusions adopted on the implementation of the EUGS (November 2016) also defined the 'types of possible CSDP civilian missions and military operations derived from the EU level of ambition', as follows:

- Joint crisis management operations in situations of high security risk in the regions surrounding the EU;
- Joint stabilisation operations, including air and special operations;
- Civilian and military rapid response, including military rapid response operations *inter alia* using the EU Battlegroups as a whole or within a mission-tailored force package;
- Substitution/executive civilian missions;
- Air security operations including close air support and air surveillance;
- Maritime security or surveillance operations, including longer term in the vicinity of Europe;
- Civilian capacity-building and security sector reform missions (monitoring, mentoring and advising, training) *inter alia* on police, rule of law, border management,

MAP 1.1: CSDP CIVILIAN MISSIONS AND MILITARY OPERATIONS, 2016



* EUMAM RCA officially concluded on 16 July 2016 and was replaced by EUTM RCA, which launched the same day.

counter-terrorism, resilience, response to hybrid threats, and civil administration as well as civilian monitoring missions;

- Military capacity building through advisory, training and mentoring missions, including robust force protection if necessary, as well as military monitoring/observation missions.

The December 2016 European Council also endorsed initiatives taken throughout the year in the context of the EUGS. It called on the High Representative, *inter alia*, to present proposals on:

- the development of civilian capabilities;
- the parameters of a member state-driven Coordinated Annual Review on Defence;
- the process of developing military capabilities taking into account Research and Technology (R&T) and industrial aspects;
- the establishment of a permanent operational planning and conduct capability at the strategic level;
- the strengthening of the relevance, usability and deployability of the EU's rapid response toolbox (Battlegroups);
- elements and options for an inclusive Permanent Structured Cooperation based on a modular approach and outlining possible projects; and
- the covering of all requirements under the Capacity Building in Security and Development (CBSD).

As of December 2016, there were 16 ongoing CSDP operations, 10 civilian and 6 military (see Map 1.1 and Tables 1.1 and 1.3).

Civilian missions

Civilian missions fall within the three categories of *strengthening missions*, *monitoring missions*, and *executive missions* (although this latter category counts only one operation, in Kosovo). *Strengthening missions* are mainly about capacity-building in the rule of law field. *Monitoring missions* provide third-party observation of an activity or a process, be it the performance of a given sector (police, justice, border, etc.) or the implementation of an agreement (ceasefire line, peace agreement, etc.). *Executive missions* are operations that can exert certain functions in substitution to the recipient state.

No civilian mission was established in 2016, but two were terminated: EUSEC RDC came to an end in June 2016 after ten years of activity in the field of Security Sector Reform (SSR) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC); and EUPOL Afghanistan, mandated to strengthen civilian policing in Afghanistan (community policing, female policing, police-prosecutors cooperation and reform of the Ministry of the Interior) ended on 31 December 2016.

Council conclusions on the implementation of the EUGS (November 2016) called for the further development of civilian capabilities, notably through:

- reviewing the priority areas of civilian CSDP missions, initially agreed at the 2000 Feira European Council, in light of evolving political priorities and in order to better respond to current and future security challenges;
- enhancing the responsiveness of civilian crisis management to new challenges and threats.

Military operations

Six military operations were ongoing at the end of 2016 (see Map 1.1 and Table 1.3). Military operations range from executive missions with potentially coercive mandates to training and capacity-building activities.

One military operation was established in 2016 in the Central African Republic (CAR) as a takeover operation from EUMAM RCA, which was therefore terminated in July 2016. The EU Training Mission in the CAR (EUTM RCA) was established in April 2016 and launched on 16 July 2016. Similar to the other two EU training missions in Somalia and Mali, EUTM RCA is mandated to support the CAR authorities in the field of Defence Sector Reform by building up the capacity of the CAR armed forces.

In June 2016, the Council also amended the mandate of EUNAVFOR Med *Sophia* to include two supporting tasks: training of the Libyan coastguards and navy and contributing to the implementation of the UN arms embargo on the high seas off the coast of Libya. On 20 June 2016 the Council extended the mandate of EUNAVFOR Med *Sophia* until 27 July 2017.

Operation Centre de-activated

The EU Operation Centre (OPCEN) was de-activated at the end of 2016. Established within the EUMS in 2011 as a substitute for a permanent Operational Headquarters, the OPCEN had been activated in early 2012 to coordinate CSDP operations in the Horn of Africa (EUCAP NESTOR, EUTM Somalia, *Atalanta*). The OPCEN coordination mandate was then enlarged to cover the Sahel missions, until December 2016, after which its mandate was not renewed. While the OPCEN still exists in principle, most of its staff will be assigned to the new Military Planning and Conduct Capability (MPCC).

TABLE 1.2: CSDP CIVILIAN MISSIONS, 2016

Mission				Personnel (as of December 2016)			
Name	End of current mandate	Budget (million €)	Budgetary period	EU member states	Third states	Local	Total (male / female)
EULEX Kosovo	14 June 2018	77	15 June 2015 – 14 June 2016	400	11	354	765 (558/207)
		63.6*	15 June 2016 – 14 June 2017				
EUAM Ukraine	30 Nov. 2017	17.67	1 Dec. 2015 – 30 Nov. 2016	114	4	111	229 (147/82)
EUMM Georgia	14 Dec. 2018	17.64	15 Dec. 2015 – 14 Dec. 2016	207	0	108	315 (193/122)
EUBAM Rafah	30 June 2017	1.27	1 July 2015 – 30 June 2016	3	0	8	11 (8/3)
		1.545	1 July 2016 – 30 June 2017				
EUPOL COPPS Palestinian Territories	30 June 2017	9.175	1 July 2015 – 30 June 2016	58	1	44	103 (75/28)
		10.32	1 July 2016 – 30 June 2017				
EUPOL Afghanistan **	31 Dec. 2016	43.65	1 Jan. 2016 – 31 Dec. 2016	103	117	0	220 (167/53)
EUCAP NESTOR Somalia	12 Dec. 2018	12	16 Dec. 2015 – 12 Dec. 2016	51	0	2	53 (38/15)
EUCAP Sahel Niger	15 July 2018	9.8	12 July 2015 – 15 July 2016	71	0	41	112 (87/25)
		26.3	16 July 2016 – 15 July 2017				
EUBAM Libya	21 Aug. 2017	26.2	22 May 2014 – 21 Feb. 2016	18	0	3	21 (17/4)
		4.475	22 Feb. 2016 – 21 Aug. 2016				
		17	22 Aug. 2016 – 21 Aug. 2017				
EUCAP Sahel Mali	14 Jan. 2019	29.7	15 Jan. 2017 – 14 Jan. 2018	81	1	39	121 (93/28)
EUSEC RD Congo***	30 June 2016	2.7	1 July 2015 – 30 June 2016	(10)	(0)	(0)	---
				1,106	134	710	1,950 (1,383/567)

* €34.5 million covers the implementation of the EULEX Kosovo mandate and the remaining €29.1 million covers support to judicial proceedings

** Mission concluded on 31 December 2016

*** Mission concluded on 30 June 2016, personnel figures as of the end of June 2016

Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/610 of 19 April 2016 on a EU CSDP Military Training Mission in the Central African Republic (EUTM RCA) [excerpt]

Article 1

Mission

1. The Union shall conduct a CSDP Military Training Mission in the Central African Republic (EUTM RCA) in order to contribute to the Defence Sector Reform in the CAR within the Central African Security Sector Reform process coordinated by MINUSCA.
2. Working towards the goal of modernised, effective and democratically accountable Central African Armed Forces (FACA), EUTM RCA shall provide:
 - a. strategic advice to CAR's Ministry of Defence, Military Staff and Armed Forces;
 - b. education to the FACA's commissioned and non-commissioned officers;
 - c. training to the FACA.
3. EUTM RCA shall provide within its means and capabilities military, security and rule-of-law expertise to the Union Delegation to the Central African Republic.
4. EUTM RCA shall liaise with MINUSCA with a view to ensuring the coherence between the Security Sector Reform process and the deployment of trained FACA elements.
5. EUTM RCA shall operate in accordance with the political and strategic objectives set out in the Crisis Management Concept approved by the Council on 14 March 2016.

Financing CSDP

Treaty provisions (art.41.2 TEU) ban the financing of military operations from the EU budget. As a consequence, the greatest share of expenses arising from military operations is supported by the member states on a 'costs lie where they fall' basis. In parallel, some common costs of operations are financed by member states through a mechanism called Athena that is replenished according to a GNI-key. The Athena Council Decision was revised in 2015 ((CFSP) 2015/528 (27 March 2015)) and will be revised again by the end of 2017.

The list of costs covered by Athena (including transport, infrastructure, medical services, lodging, fuel and others) is stated in the four annexes of the revised Council Decision.

All six ongoing military missions resort to Athena for the financing of common costs. The 2016 Athena budget was approximately €70 million, versus €76 million in 2015.

TABLE 1.3: CSDP MILITARY OPERATIONS, 2016

Mission				Personnel (as of December 2016)		
Name	End of current mandate	Common costs (million €)	Financial arrangement period	EU member states	Third states	Total
EUFOR <i>Althea</i> (Bosnia and Herzegovina)	Nov. 2017	-	-	375	168	543
EUTM Mali	May 2018	27.7	19 May 2014 – 18 May 2016	564	9	573
		33.4	19 May 2016 – 18 May 2018			
EUTM Somalia	Dec. 2018	17.5	1 April 2015 – 31 Dec. 2016	172	6	178
		23	1 Jan. 2017 – 31 Dec. 2018			
EU NAVFOR Somalia – Operation <i>Atalanta</i>	Dec. 2018	14.775	13 Dec. 2014 – 12 Dec. 2016	279	4	283
		11.06	13 Dec. 2016 – 31 Dec. 2018			
EUNAVFOR MED – Operation <i>Sophia</i>	July 2017	11.82	18 May 2015 – 27 July 2016	1,671	0	1,671
		6.7	28 July 2016 – 27 July 2017			
EUMAM RCA (Central African Republic)*	July 2016	7.9	19 Jan. 2015 – 16 July 2016	(59)	(10)	(69)
EUTM RCA (Central African Republic)	Dec. 2018	12.4 (for 2016)	17 July 2016 – 19 Sep. 2018	140	6	146
				3,201	193	3,394

* Mission concluded on 16 July 2016, personnel figures as of early July 2016.

Battlegroups

Battlegroups (BGs) are rapidly deployable expeditionary forces of about 1,500 personnel that can deploy for stand-alone operations or be used in the initial phase of larger operations.

In line with the military Headline Goal 2010 and the follow-on EU Civilian and Military Capability Development beyond 2010, which place the emphasis on rapid response and deployability, Battlegroups are employable across the full range of tasks listed in art. 43.1 TEU.

BGs have been operational since 2007, yet they have never been deployed. They are on standby in six-month rotational semesters (see Table 1.4).

TABLE 1.4: EU BATTLEGROUP OFFERS AND COMMITMENTS, 2013-2020

	Semester	Member States and Third States	Operational Headquarters
Historical Battlegroup Arrangements			
2013	Jan. – Jun.	Poland (lead), Germany, France	France
		Vacant	--
	Jul. – Dec.	UK (lead), Sweden, Latvia, Lithuania and the Netherlands	UK
2014	Jan. – Jun.	Greece (lead), Bulgaria, Romania, Cyprus and Ukraine	Greece
		Vacant	--
	Jul. – Dec.	Belgium (lead), Germany, Spain, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and FYROM	Germany
		Spain (lead), ² Greece, Italy and Portugal	Greece
2015	Jan. – Jun.	Sweden (lead), Estonia, Finland, Ireland, Lithuania, Latvia and Norway	France
		Vacant	--
	Jul. – Dec.	France (lead) and Belgium	France
2016	Jan. – Jun.	Poland (lead), Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia and Ukraine	Poland
		Greece (lead), Bulgaria, Cyprus, Romania and Ukraine	Greece
	Jul. – Dec.	UK (lead), Finland, Ireland, Lithuania, Latvia, Sweden ¹ and Ukraine	UK
		Germany (lead), ³ Austria, Czech Republic, Ireland, Croatia, Luxembourg and the Netherlands	Germany
Detailed Commitments			
2017	Jan. – Jun.	Italy (lead), ⁴ Austria, Croatia, Hungary, Slovenia	Italy
		France (lead), Belgium ⁵	France
2017	Jul. – Dec.	Spain (lead), Portugal and Italy	France
		Vacant	--
2018	Jan. – Jun.	Greece (lead), Bulgaria, Cyprus, Romania and Ukraine ¹	Greece
		The Netherlands, Austria, Belgium and Luxembourg (with Benelux lead) ⁶	UK ¹
Battlegroup Package Commitments			
2018	Jul. – Dec.	Vacant	--
		The Netherlands, Austria, Belgium, Germany and Luxembourg (with Benelux lead) ⁶	UK ¹
2019	Jan. – Jun.	Spain	Spain
		France	France
2019	Jul. – Dec.	Poland (lead), Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia	--
		UK ¹	UK
2020	Jan. – Jun.	Greece (lead), Bulgaria, Cyprus, Romania, Serbia and Ukraine ¹	Greece
		Italy ¹	Italy
Initial Offer			
2020	Jul. – Dec.	Germany (lead), Austria, Czech Republic, Croatia, ¹ Ireland ¹ and the Netherlands ¹	--
		Italy ⁷ (lead) and Spain	Italy

1. Pending political decision.

2. Greek-Spanish-Italian-Portuguese Amphibious Force. BGs limited to operations in littoral.

3. Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Luxembourg and Finland as Framework Nations of Eurocorps offer to provide the core of the force headquarters for the BGs of the second semester of 2016.

4. Under the Defence Cooperation Initiative (DECI).

5. Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Luxembourg and Finland as Framework Nations of Eurocorps offer to provide the core of the force headquarters for the BGs of the first semester of 2017.

6. Netherlands Secretary Nation 2018.

7. Spanish-Italian Amphibious Battlegroup/Spanish-Italian Landing Force (SIAF/SILF) limited to operations in littoral.

PARTNERSHIPS WITH THIRD STATES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

The EU engages with third states and international organisations in a multifaceted manner.

Most CSDP operations and missions accommodate contributions by third states. At the end of 2016, 12 third countries were participating in nine CSDP operations and missions – EUNAVFOR *Atalanta*, EUTM Somalia, EUTM Mali, EUCAP Sahel Mali, EUTM RCA, EUPOL COPPS, EUFOR *Althea*, EULEX Kosovo and EUAM Ukraine.

Third countries' participation in EU crisis management operations can be formalised through the establishment of a Framework Participation Agreement (FPA). Eighteen such agreements were signed as of 31 December 2016, among which 17 are in force. The FPA with Colombia signed in 2014 has not yet entered into force; two FPAs signed in the past with Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) and South Korea entered into force in 2016.

Capacity-building and inter-institutional cooperation

In the context of the release in 2015 of the Joint Communication on 'Capacity-building in support of security and development – Enabling Partners to Prevent and Manage Crises' (CBSD), the European Commission tabled in July 2016 a 'Regulation proposal' for amending the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) so that it can finance assistance to the militaries of partner countries, under exceptional and clearly delimited circumstances, with a sustainable development objective. The assistance may cover training, mentoring and advice, the provision of non-lethal equipment, infrastructure improvements and other services, to address urgent short-term as well as medium-term needs in the context of the achievement of sustainable development. The text is to be adopted by the co-legislators in the first half of 2017.

EU-NATO

At the NATO Warsaw Summit on 8 July 2016, the EU and NATO signed a Joint Declaration so as to 'give new impetus and new substance to the NATO-EU strategic partnership'. Signed by the Presidents of the European Council and European Commission and the Secretary-General of NATO, the Joint Declaration stated that the EU and NATO should work closer together on countering hybrid threats, strategic communication, intelligence sharing, operational cooperation (mainly at sea), cyber security, interoperability, defence industry, exercises and enhancing the resilience of partners in the East

and South. On the basis of this Joint Declaration the European External Action Service, European Commission and NATO's International Staff were tasked to develop concrete actions to enhance EU-NATO cooperation. The fruit of this work was delivered on 6 December 2016 in the form of Council conclusions (Conclusions 15283/16), which detailed 42 concrete proposals in 7 specific areas for closer EU-NATO cooperation, including: hybrid threats, operational cooperation, cyber security, defence capabilities, defence industry and research, exercises and capacity building.

2016 also saw a number of practical and operational forms of cooperation between the EU and NATO. For example, on 10 February the EU and NATO concluded a technical agreement on cyber defence which would provide a framework for enhanced information exchange between the EU's Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-EU) and NATO's Computer Incident Response Capability (NCIRC). Following an intensification of migration flows in the eastern Mediterranean during 2016, NATO and the EU's FRONTEX border agency cooperated in the Aegean Sea through information and surveillance exchange. On 11 February NATO deployed naval vessels to the Aegean Sea whereas FRONTEX was present in Greece as part of Poseidon Rapid Intervention. The EU and NATO continued this maritime cooperation in the central Mediterranean during the second half of 2016. NATO deployed Operation Sea Guardian to the Mediterranean on 9 November where it linked up with EUNAVFOR MED *Sophia* – an EU mission first deployed in 2015 – to enhance information sharing and logistical support and capacity building in the region.

EU-UN

Key developments in 2016 included the Council's adoption of the EU priorities at the United Nations at the 71st UN General Assembly on 18 July 2016. In this document, the EU reiterates its support to the UN and stresses the need for a truly global sharing of responsibility on migration and refugees; solving crises and sustaining peace; tackling terrorism and violent extremism as some of the key challenges. Similarly, the EUGS stressed that the UN was at the core of the rules-based global order that the EU promotes.

The UN and EU also worked together on the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, with the European Parliament approving the ratification in October 2016. Operationally, there was some cooperation between the organisations, as the Foreign Affairs Council decided on 20 June to add two supporting tasks to the mandate of EUNAVFOR Operation *Sophia*, including the implementation of the UN arms embargo on the high seas off the coast of Libya. The UN together with the World Bank also supported the EU-led organisation of the Brussels Conference on the Central African Republic in November as well as a joint needs assessment. Moreover, on 16 July 2016 the EU launched the EUTM

RCA, which is performing tasks in coordination with the UN mission (MINUSCA). Other developments include a reconfirmation of the strategic partnership between UN Women and the EU on 15 June 2016.

EU-ASEAN

The key development in 2016 was the Bangkok Declaration on Promoting an Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)-EU Global Partnership for Shared Strategic Goals adopted at the 21st ASEAN-EU Ministerial Meeting (AEMM) on 13-14 October 2016. It reaffirmed the importance of close and cordial cooperation and partnership between ASEAN and the EU.

Other events included the ASEAN-EU Joint Cooperation Committee (JCC) on 4 February 2016 in Jakarta, the ASEAN-EU Post-Ministerial Conference on 25 July in Vientiane, and the ASEAN-EU Senior Officials' Preparatory Meeting on 12 October, all part of the Bandar Seri Begawan Plan of Action 2013-2017. Furthermore, on 26 January, the EU officially inaugurated its mission to the ASEAN in Jakarta. EU officials stated that the new mission was part of a broader effort to elevate ties with ASEAN to the level of a strategic partnership, which follows on the efforts since 2014 to broaden and deepen the ties.

EU-AU

On 7 April 2016 the AU Commission and the European Commission held the 8th College-to-College meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Discussions concerned the preparations of the next Africa-EU Summit, which is to take place in 2017, and cooperation between the two Commissions, and were structured around the five priority areas of the 2014-2017 Road Map adopted at the Africa-EU Summit in 2014. Their desire to cooperate in various areas was underlined and concrete new developments that were praised included the EU funding to the Multinational Joint Task Force against Boko Haram.

Other meetings included the 9th joint consultative meeting between the Peace and Security Council of the AU and the Political and Security Committee of the EU on 25 October and the renewal of the cooperation agreement between the European Commission and the AU Commission on 31 January.

In February, the AU criticised the EU for cutting funding for its peacekeeping mission in Somalia (AMISOM) by 20%. However, on 22 September, the EU renewed the contract for financial support to AMISOM, for which it was praised by the AU. Other tensions included the AU vote in favour of withdrawal from the International Criminal Court (ICC) in January, to which the European Parliament reacted by calling on the African States to fulfil their obligations to the ICC.

EU-GCC

The 25th session of the Joint Council and Ministerial Meeting of the EU and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) was held in Brussels on 18 July. The Ministers underlined the importance of EU-GCC coordination particularly on Yemen, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon and the Middle East Peace Process.

Other meetings include the first EU-GCC Business Forum on fostering and strengthening EU and GCC trade relations at the European Economic and Social Committee in Brussels on 23-24 May.

3. Restrictive measures

Called ‘restrictive measures’ in EU language, sanctions are CFSP instruments imposed against target governments, commercial entities and individuals to penalise a policy or course of action that contravenes international law and/or political norms. The EU applies restrictive measures in pursuit of the objectives of EU external action as outlined in art.21 TEU.

The EU applies the following types of sanctions or restrictive measures: diplomatic sanctions; suspensions of cooperation with a third country; boycotts of sport or cultural events; trade sanctions (general or specific trade sanctions, arms embargoes); financial sanctions (freezing of funds and assets or economic resources, prohibition on financial transactions, restrictions on export credits or investment); flight bans; and restrictions on admission.

Prompted by the need to mitigate the unintended negative consequences of comprehensive sanctions (such as large-scale trade or oil embargoes) on civilian populations, EU states have increasingly shifted their sanctions policy to a system of ‘targeted’ or ‘smart’ sanctions such as asset freezes or travel bans. These specifically target commercial entities (both private and state-owned) or top-level individuals engaged in the activities that are to be penalised.

As of December 2016, the EU has 29 sanctions regimes in place – a fivefold increase compared to 1991 and more than double the number in 1999 – with a record list of targeted non-state entities and individuals. In 2016, the Council passed 90 decisions and regulations on restrictive measures. In addition to the suspension of all sanctions related to Iran’s nuclear programme, 2016 saw the lifting of sanctions on Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia as well as significant changes in the existing regimes for Russia/Ukraine and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK, hereafter North Korea).

Russia-Ukraine

There are three sanction regimes in force against Russia and Ukraine as a result of the crisis in Ukraine. Sanctions imposed on:

- Ukrainian officials from the Yanukovich era;
- Crimea-based targets;
- individuals, companies and parts of the Russian state apparatus.

Sanctions include diplomatic measures, asset freeze and travel restrictions, and economic and financial restrictions.

On 4 March, 2016, restrictive measures ‘directed against certain persons, entities and bodies in view of the situation in Ukraine’ were extended to 6 March 2017 (one person was removed from the listing while assets of 16 persons remain frozen for the misappropriation of Ukrainian public funds).

On 10 March, the Council extended individual travel bans and asset freezes for persons and associated entities engaging in ‘actions undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine’ until 15 September 2016 (three deceased persons were removed from listings).

On 17 June, the Council reemphasised its condemnation of the ‘illegal annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol’ by Russia and reaffirmed its commitment to fully implement its non-recognition policy, renewing the related sanctions regime until 23 June 2017.

On 1 July, following an assessment of the progress on implementing the Minsk agreements, the Council prolonged economic restrictive measures until 31 January 2017.

On 15 September, in view of continued activities ‘undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine’, the corresponding sanctions regime was extended until 15 March 2017.

On 8 November, following the organisation by Russia of State Duma elections including in the illegally annexed Crimea and Sevastopol, the Council added the six persons elected as representatives for the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol to the list of persons, entities and bodies subject to restrictive measures for ‘undermining or threatening the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine’. Under the measure, travel bans and asset freezes have been instituted for 152 persons and 37 entities.

On 19 December, renewed appraisal of the status of the Minsk agreements prompted the Council to prolong economic sanctions in response to ‘Russia’s actions destabilising the situation in Ukraine’ until 31 July 2017.

Iran

Since 2006, international economic sanctions have been the key instrument used to pressure the Iranian authorities about their nuclear programme. They have been implemented both multilaterally – through the approval of UN Security Council (UNSC) resolutions – and unilaterally, through autonomously-imposed measures by individual actors. The latter have included those put in place by the United States, Australia, Canada and Japan, and most notably by the EU member states.

On 16 January 2016, the EU suspended all economic and financial EU sanctions related to Iran's nuclear programme, following verification by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) that Iran had fulfilled its obligations under the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) for the agreement to enter the implementation phase.

Sanctions related to human rights violations and restrictions on the export of missile technology remain unaffected by these changes.

North Korea

Early in 2016, North Korea undertook several destabilising steps, including its fourth nuclear weapons test on 6 January. On 7 February North Korea carried out a satellite launch widely suspected to have been a covert test of ballistic missile technology.

In response, the UN Security Council (UNSC) further expanded existing sanctions. On 5 March and 31 March, the Council transposed these provisions into EU law, extending the freeze of funds and economic resources to an additional 15 persons and 5 entities.

On 12 April, acting on a UNSC resolution, the Council decided to delist four wrongly designated vessels based on the assessment that they do not constitute economic resources operated or controlled by a sanctioned entity.

On 19 May, the Council amended the list of persons and entities subject to restrictive measures to add 18 persons and one entity.

On 27 May, reflecting the changes introduced by UNSC Resolution 2270 of 2 March 2016, the Council decided that for clarity an earlier decision should be repealed and replaced with a new one. In addition to the restrictions passed by the UNSC, the Council decision requires member states to deny permission to any North Korean-operated aircraft to land on, take off from or overfly their territory. Analogous restrictions apply to vessels operated or crewed by North Korea regarding the use of EU port facilities.

On 8 December, following UNSC Resolution 2321 of 30 November, the Council passed a decision to extend economic sanctions to an additional ten persons and seven entities.

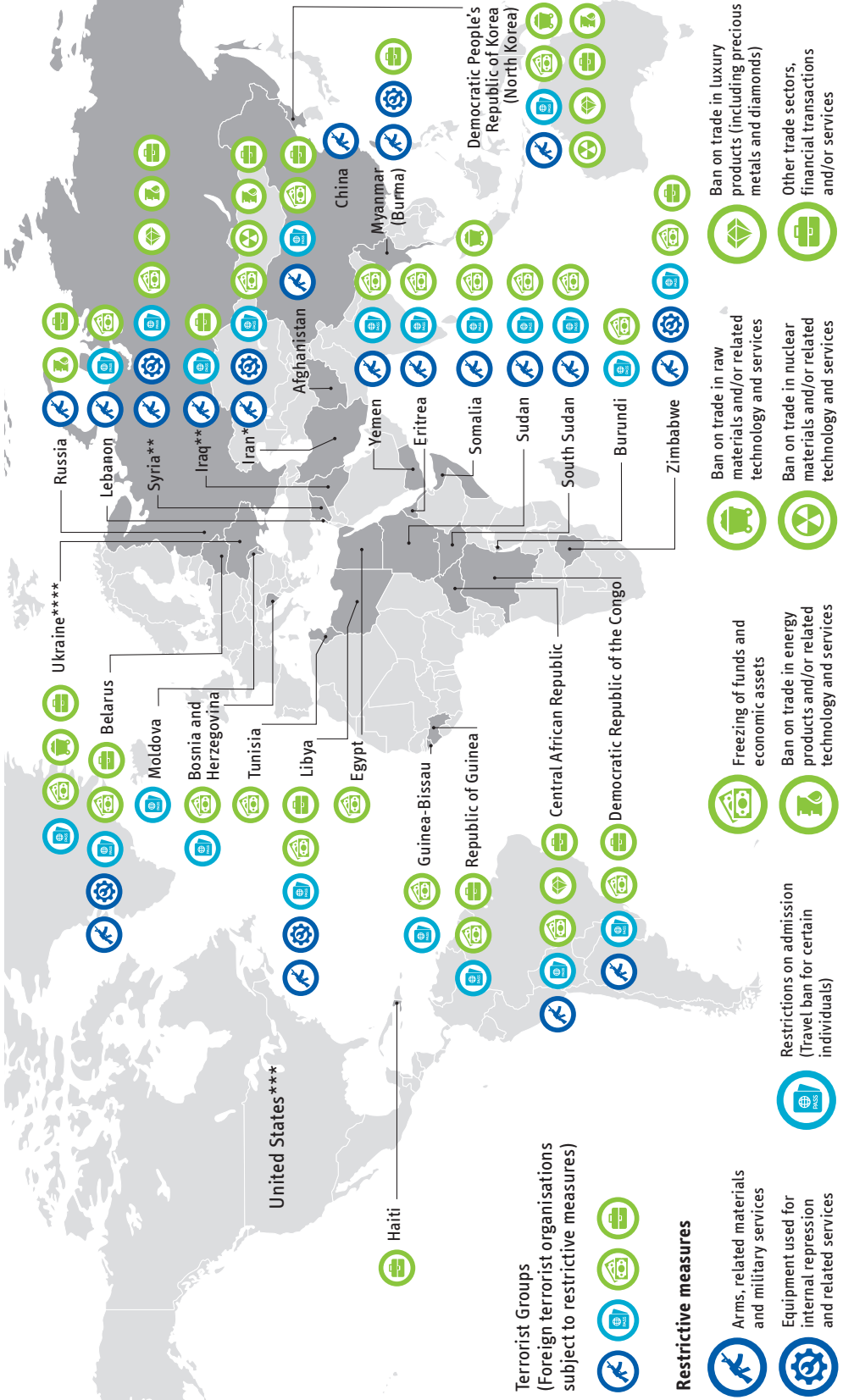
The various changes to existing restrictive measures regimes over the course of 2016 are outlined in Table 1.5.

TABLE 1.5: CHANGES TO EU RESTRICTIVE MEASURES REGIMES, 2016

		Added Listings	De-listed/ Suspend	Renewed/ Extended	Repealed	Updated/ Amended
Countries	Afghanistan					✓
	Belarus		✓	✓		✓
	Bosnia and Herzegovina			✓		
	Burma (Myanmar)			✓		
	Burundi					✓
	Central African Republic	✓				✓
	Côte d'Ivoire				✓	
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	✓				✓
	Egypt			✓		
	Guinea			✓		
	Iran		✓	✓		✓
	Iraq		✓			✓
	Liberia				✓	
	Libya	✓	✓			✓
	Moldova			✓		
	North Korea	✓			✓ ¹	✓
	Russia/situation in Ukraine	✓	✓	✓		✓
	Syria	✓	✓			✓
	Tunisia			✓		✓
	Yemen					✓
Zimbabwe			✓	✓		
Non-state actors	Persons and entities associated with the ISIL (Daesh) and al-Qaeda organisations	✓	✓		✓ ¹	✓
	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)		✓			
	Other terrorist groups	✓	✓			✓

¹ Repealed and replaced by a new Decision for the sake of clarity

MAP 1.2: EU RESTRICTIVE MEASURES, 2016



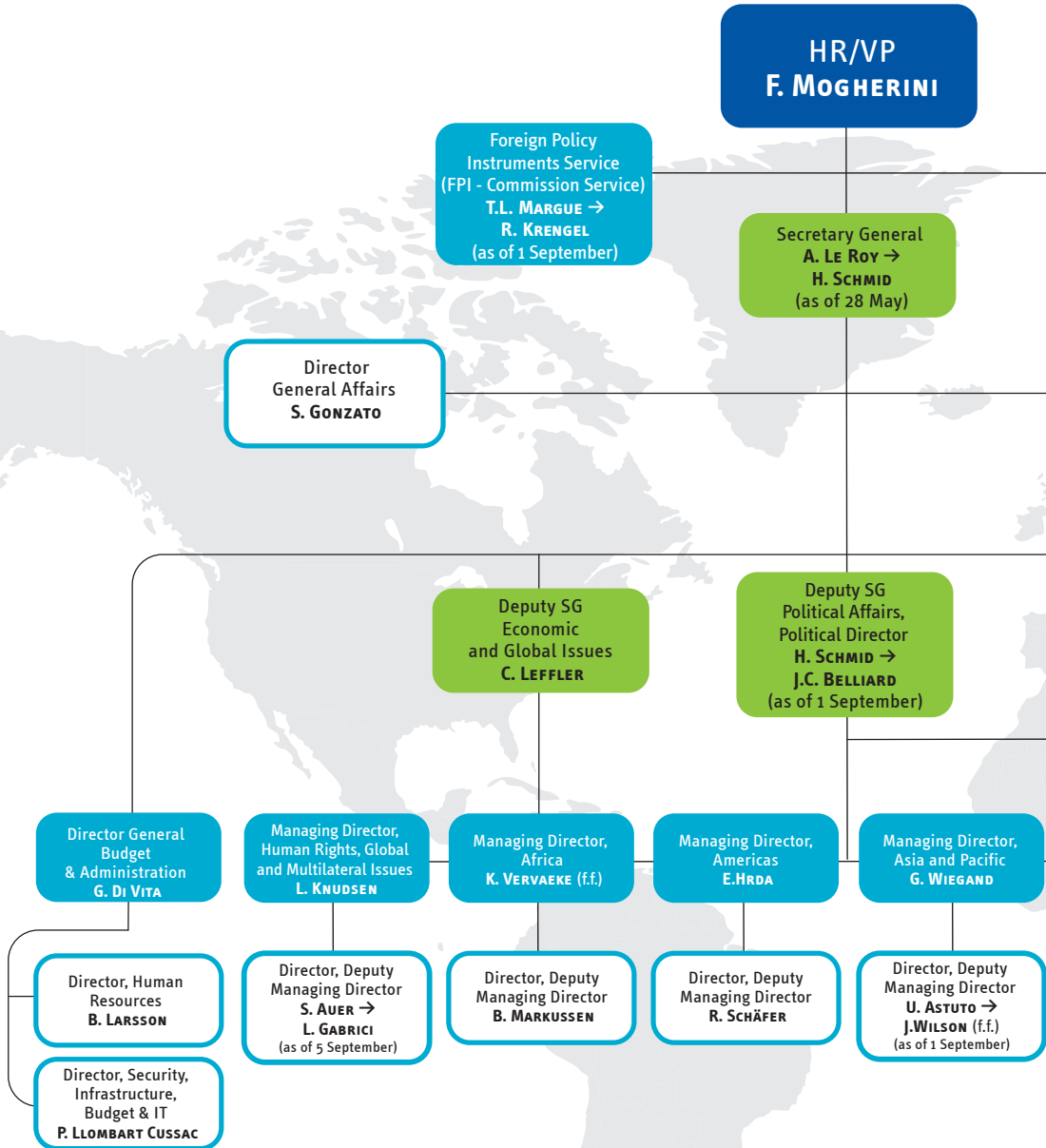
*All nuclear-related economic and financial sanctions lifted on 16 January 2016, as set out in the CPOA.

**Includes cultural property.

****The EU has maintained protection against certain effects of sanctions applied by the United States for EU entities carrying out business in Cuba, Iran and Libya since 1996.

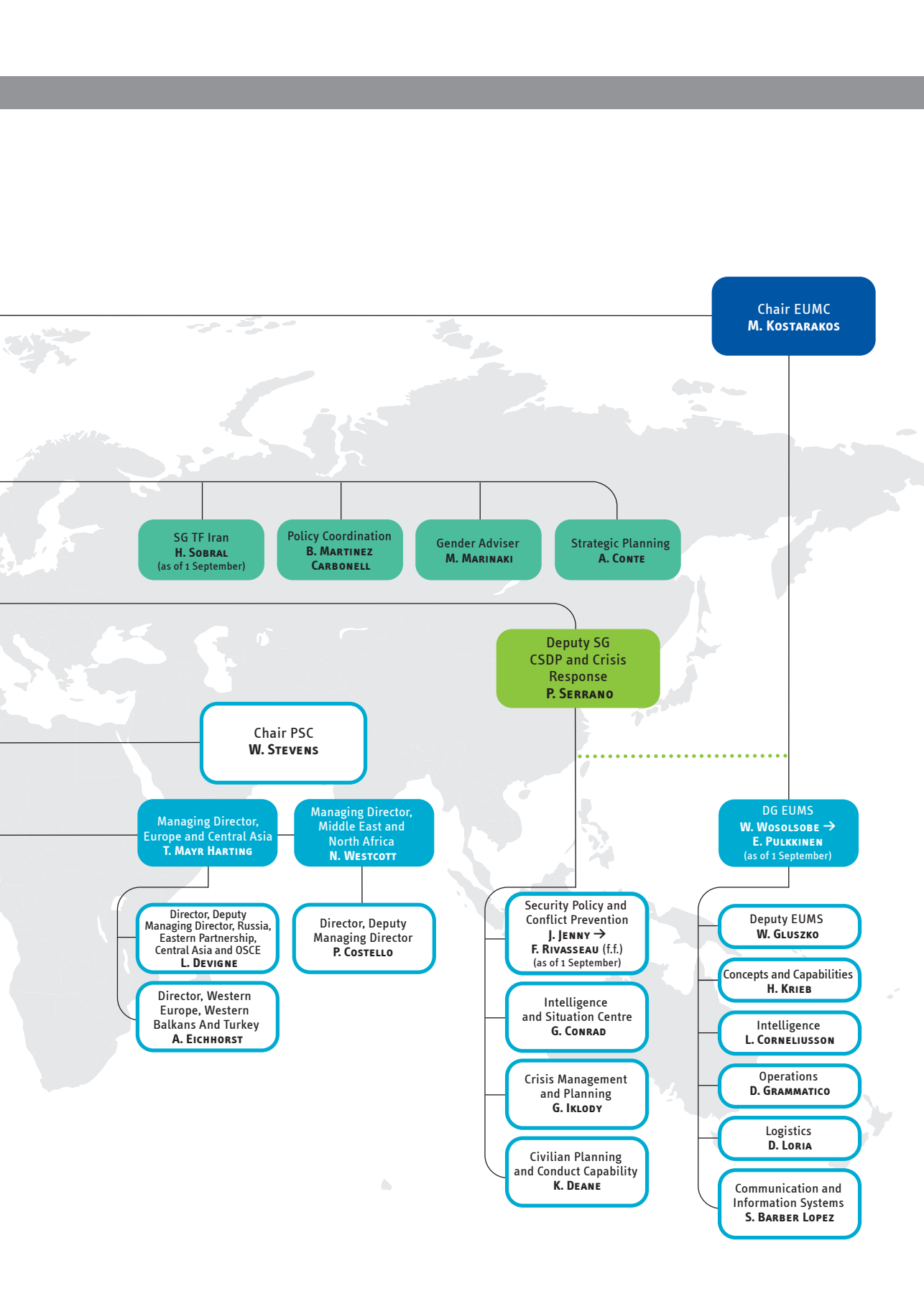
***** Restrictive measures in relation to Russia's annexation of Crimea and to actions suited to undermine the integrity, independence and sovereignty of Ukraine.

4. EEAS organisational chart



NOTE: This is a simplified version of the EEAS organisational chart that does not include all divisions of the EEAS. EU Special Representatives also report to the HR/VP. Additionally, the Special Envoys, CSDP agencies and the Activated EU Operations Centre work closely with the EEAS.

Source: EEAS Organisation Chart, accessed 1 November 2016



Chair EUMC
M. KOSTARAKOS

SG TF Iran
H. SOBRAL
(as of 1 September)

Policy Coordination
B. MARTINEZ
CARBONELL

Gender Adviser
M. MARINAKI

Strategic Planning
A. CONTE

Deputy SG
CSDP and Crisis
Response
P. SERRANO

Chair PSC
W. STEVENS

Managing Director,
Europe and Central Asia
T. MAYR HARTING

Managing Director,
Middle East and
North Africa
N. WESTCOTT

Director, Deputy
Managing Director, Russia,
Eastern Partnership,
Central Asia and OSCE
L. DEVIGNE

Director, Deputy
Managing Director
P. COSTELLO

Director, Western
Europe, Western
Balkans And Turkey
A. EICHHORST

Security Policy and
Conflict Prevention
J. JENNY →
F. RIVASSEAU (f.f.)
(as of 1 September)

Intelligence
and Situation Centre
G. CONRAD

Crisis Management
and Planning
G. IKLODY

Civilian Planning
and Conduct Capability
K. DEANE

DG EUMS
W. WOSOLSOBE →
E. PULKINEN
(as of 1 September)

Deputy EUMS
W. GLUSZKO

Concepts and Capabilities
H. KRIEB

Intelligence
L. CORNELIUSSON

Operations
D. GRAMMATICO

Logistics
D. LORIA

Communication and
Information Systems
S. BARBER LOPEZ



5. EU Delegations

The Lisbon Treaty endowed the EU with legal personality and stated that ‘Union delegations in third countries and at international organisations shall represent the Union.’ (art. 221.1 TFEU). It placed EU Delegations under the authority of the HR/VP and instructed them to ‘act in close cooperation with member states’ diplomatic and consular missions.’ (art. 221.2 TFEU). The EU Delegations’ staff is comprised of the European External Action Service (EEAS) staff, including the personnel from diplomatic services of member states appointed as temporary agents and, in specific cases, specialised seconded national experts (Council Decision 2010/427 EU, art. 6.2, para. 3) and staff coming from the Commission, working on implementing the Union’s budget and policies outside of the EEAS remit (Council Decision 2010/427 EU, art. 5.2, para 3).

In 2016, 139 EU Delegations and Offices around the world operated, headed by 136 Heads of Delegations. Map 1.3 shows the presence of EU Delegations around the world. In two delegations (in Afghanistan and in Bosnia and Herzegovina), the Head of Delegation also serves as the EU Special Representative (EUSR). In Kosovo, the EUSR is also the Head of the EU Office.

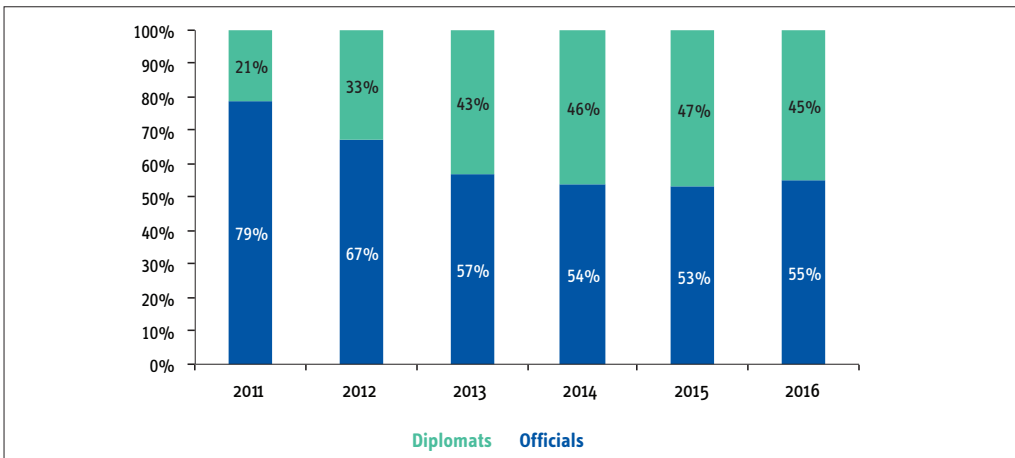
In 2016, the total staff in EU Delegations was 5,505 strong (excluding those in junior professionals’ programmes, interns, and interim staff). Of these about 35% come from the EEAS with the remaining staff coming from the European Commission.

Experts or advisors working on issues related to security, military or defence were posted in some 20 delegations in 2016. These include predominantly the counter-terrorism/security experts positions in several Northern African countries as well as in Nigeria, Saudi Arabia (dealing with all GCC countries) and Turkey, which were established in 2015 as part of the efforts to strengthen the capacity of key EU Delegations to contribute to counter-terrorism efforts. A small number of experts or advisors working on issues related to security, military or defence are posted mostly in delegations to African countries, as well as in delegations to the United Nations in New York and to the African Union in Addis Ababa.

EU Delegations cooperate with member states’ diplomatic and consular missions. In addition to showcasing accredited EU Delegations, Map 1.3 also illustrates the density of member states’ diplomatic missions in countries with an accredited EU Delegation. In recent years, cooperation between EU Delegations and member states’ embassies in third countries expanded. Colocation agreements between the EU Delegation and at least one member state are in place in 22 countries (arrangements in five of these coun-

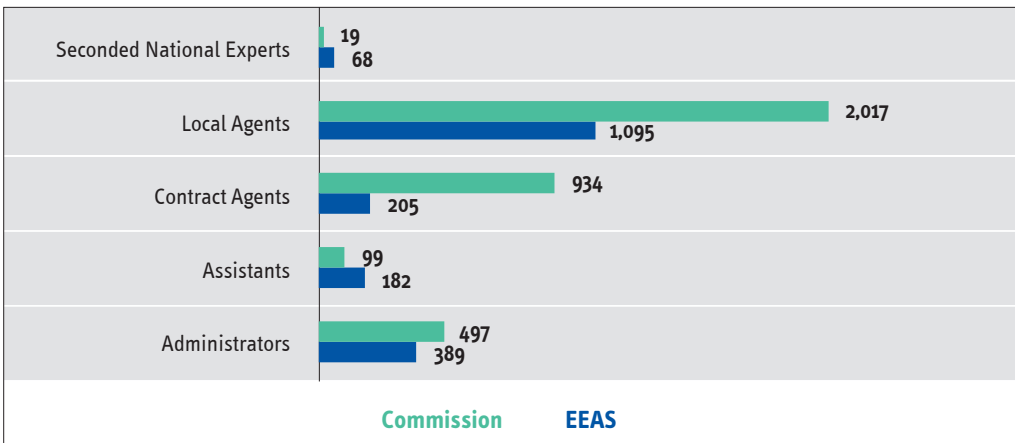
tries precede the EEAS, i.e. they were already in place between the Commission delegations and the member states). In most cases there is a colocation agreement between the EU Delegation and one member state, but examples of more member states (for example up to seven in the case of Nigeria) co-located within the EU Delegation also do exist. In Tanzania the premises are co-owned by the EU and the United Kingdom. Altogether 15 member states participate in colocation arrangements.

FIGURE 1.1: PERCENTAGE OF HEADS OF DELEGATIONS COMING FROM THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICES OF MEMBER STATES VERSUS EU OFFICIALS



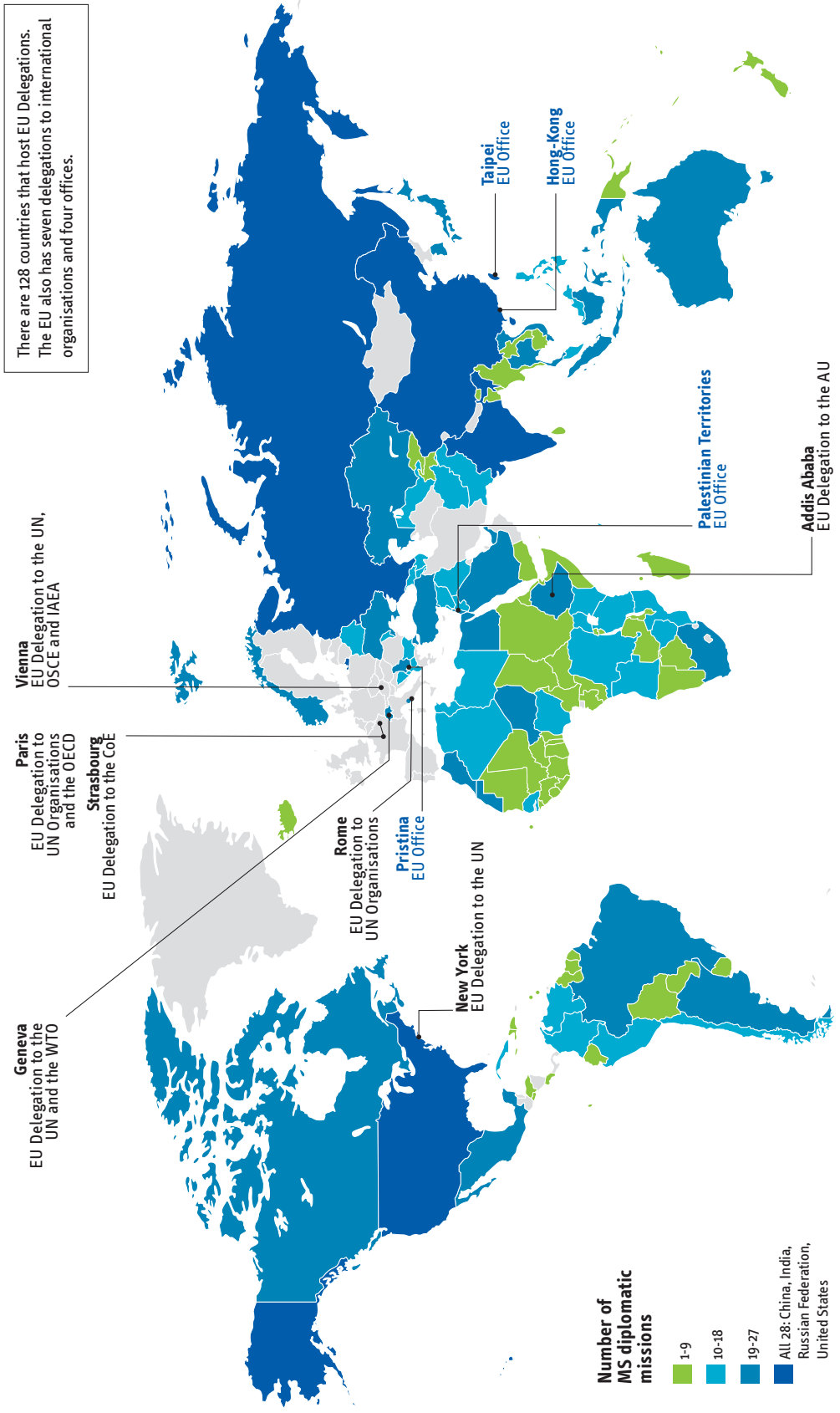
Source: EEAS

FIGURE 1.2: DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF OF EU DELEGATIONS BY INSTITUTION AND TYPE OF CONTRACT



Source: EEAS

MAP 13: EU DELEGATIONS, OFFICES AND MEMBER STATE DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS (IN COUNTRIES WITH EU DELEGATIONS), 2016





6. EU Special Representatives

In accordance with art.33 TEU, 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.’ While most special representatives have a regional focus, some have thematic responsibilities.

There were nine EU Special Representatives (EUSRs) as of December 2016. The following table lists them, together with information on their respective mandates and budgetary allocations (each EUSR finances its office, staff, equipment, and the operational costs of its mission with the financial reference amount mentioned in the related Council Decisions and Joint Actions). In 2016, commitments from the EU budget to EUSRs totalled at €25 million.

TABLE 1.6: AREAS COVERED BY EU SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES, 2016

Area or theme	Special Representative (EUSR)	SR's Mandate End Date	Financial amount of reference (€ million)	Dates corresponding to financial amount
Afghanistan	Franz-Michael Skjold Mellbin	28 Feb. 2017	7.625	1 Nov. 2015 – 28 Feb. 2017
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Lars-Gunnar Wigemark	28 Feb. 2017	7.6	1 Nov. 2015 – 28 Feb. 2017
Central Asia	Peter Burian	28 Feb. 2017	0.81	15 April 2015 – 30 April 2016
			0.8	1 May 2016 – 28 Feb. 2017
Horn of Africa	Alexander Rondos	28 Feb. 2017	3.5	1 Nov. 2015 – 28 Feb. 2017
Human Rights	Stavros Lambrinidis	28 Feb. 2017	0.788	1 March 2015 – 29 Feb. 2016
Kosovo	Samuel Žbogar	31 Aug. 2016	3.135	1 Nov. 2015 – 28 Feb. 2017
	Natalya Apostolova	28 Feb. 2017		
Middle East Peace Process	Fernando Gentilini	28 Feb. 2017	1.98	15 April 2015 – 30 April 2016
			1.25	1 May 2016 – 28 Feb. 2017
Sahel	Angel Losada Fernandez	28 Feb. 2017	1.77	1 Nov. 2015 – 28 Feb. 2017
South Caucasus and the crisis in Georgia	Herbert Salber	28 Feb. 2017	2.8	1 Nov. 2015 – 28 Feb. 2017



7. Voting record of the EU member states at the UN Security Council

In 2016, the UN Security Council adopted 77 resolutions, out of which nine had non-unanimous votes.

During that year, the voting record of the three EU member states sitting in the Security Council – France, the United Kingdom and Spain – converged on all but one of the 77 adopted resolutions, in addition to two draft resolutions on the situation in the Middle East vetoed by Russia and China. France, the United Kingdom and Spain also jointly opposed another draft resolution on the situation in the Middle East sponsored by Russia.

The EU member states diverged on a UNSC vote on 23 December 2016, when Spain voted in favour of a resolution (S/RES/2333 (2016)) extending the mandate of the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) for a final period, while the United Kingdom and France abstained, arguing that Liberia had transitioned to peacebuilding and that an extended military mission would maintain a culture of dependence.

In June 2016, three EU member states – Sweden, Italy and the Netherlands – participated in the run-off for the two opening non-permanent UN Security Council seats of the Western European and Other Group. While Sweden was elected in the first round and will sit on the Council for the period 2017-2018, Italy and the Netherlands had to agree to split the two-year term between them, facing a tie after five rounds of voting. Italy will assume the first half of the mandate, taking the seat on 1 January 2017.

TABLE 1.7: VOTING RECORD OF NON-UNANIMOUS UN SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS, 2014-2016

2016								
Document	EU Voting			Total Voting*				
	UK	FR	ES	Yes	No	Abst.	Adoption	Veto
S/RES/2334 (2016) on the situation in the Middle East (Israel's Settlements) <i>23 December 2016</i>								
	Y	Y	Y	14	0	1 (US)	Y	--
S/RES/2333 (2016) on the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) <i>23 December 2016</i>								
	A	A	Y	12	0	3 (FR, RU, UK)	Y	--
S/2016/1085 on the reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan <i>23 December 2016</i>								
	Y	Y	Y	7	0	8 (AO, CN, EG, JP, MY, RU, SN, VE)	N	--
Draft resolution (S/2016/1026) on the situation in the Middle East <i>5 December 2016</i>								
	Y	Y	Y	11	3 (CN, RU, VE)	1 (AO)	N	CN, RU
Draft resolution (S/2016/847) on the situation in the Middle East <i>8 October 2016</i>								
	N	N	N	4	9 (ES, FR, JP, MY, NZ, SN, UA, UK, US)	2 (AO, UY)	N	FR, UK, US
Draft resolution (S/2016/846) on the situation in the Middle East <i>8 October 2016</i>								
	Y	Y	Y	11	2 (RU, VE)	2 (AO, CN)	N	RU
S/RES/2312 (2016) on the maintenance of international peace and security <i>6 October 2016</i>								
	Y	Y	Y	14	0	1 (VE)	Y	--
S/RES/2310 (2016) on the maintenance of international peace and security <i>23 September 2016</i>								
	Y	Y	Y	14	0	1 (EG)	Y	--
S/RES/2304 (2016) on the reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan <i>12 August 2016</i>								
	Y	Y	Y	11	0	4 (CN, EG, RU, VE)	Y	--

S/RES/2303 (2016) on the situation in Burundi 29 July 2016									
	Y	Y	Y	11	0	4 (AO, CN, EG, VE)	Y	--	
S/RES/2285 (2016) on the situation in Western Sahara 29 April 2016									
	Y	Y	Y	10	2	3 (AO, NZ, RU)	Y	--	
S/RES/2271 (2016) on United Nations peacekeeping operations 11 March 2016									
	Y	Y	Y	14	0	1 (EG)	Y	--	
S/RES/2269 (2016) on the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) 29 February 2016									
	Y	Y	Y	11	0	4 (AO, EG, RU, SN)	Y	--	

2015									
Document	EU Voting				Total Voting*				
	UK	FR	LT	ES	Yes	No	Abst.	Adoption	Veto
S/RES/2209 (2015) on the situation in the Middle East 6 March 2015									
	Y	Y	Y	Y	14	0	1 (VE)	Y	--
S/RES/2216 (2015) on the situation in the Middle East 14 April 2015									
	Y	Y	Y	Y	14	0	1 (RU)	Y	--
S/RES/2220 (2015) on small arms 22 May 2015									
	Y	Y	Y	Y	9	0	6 (AO, TD, CN, NG, RU, VE)	Y	--
Draft Resolution S/2015/508 on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina 8 July 2015									
	Y	Y	Y	Y	10	1 (RU)	4 (AO, CN, NG, VE)	N	RU
Draft Resolution S/2015/562 on the Letter dated 28 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2014/136) 29 July 2015									
	Y	Y	Y	Y	11	1 (RU)	3 (AN, CN, VE)	N	RU
S/RES/2240 (2015) on the maintenance of international peace and security 9 Oct. 2015									
	Y	Y	Y	Y	14	0	1 (VE)	Y	--

S/RES/2241 (2015) on the reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan <i>9 Oct. 2015</i>									
	Y	Y	Y	Y	13	0	2 (RU, VE)	Y	--
S/RES/2244 (2015) on the situation in Somalia <i>23 Oct. 2015</i>									
	Y	Y	Y	Y	14	0	1 (VE)	Y	--
S/RES/2252 (2015) on the reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan and South Sudan <i>15 Dec. 2015</i>									
	Y	Y	Y	Y	13	0	2 (RU, VE)	Y	--
S/RES/2256 (2015) on the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) <i>22 Dec. 2015</i>									
	Y	Y	Y	Y	14	0	1 (RU)	Y	--
2014									
Document	EU Voting				Total Voting*				
	UK	FR	LU	LT	Yes	No	Abst.	Adoption	Veto
Draft resolution (S/2014/189) on the situation in Ukraine <i>15 March 2014</i>									
	Y	Y	Y	Y	13	1 (RU)	1 (CN)	N	--
Draft resolution (S/2014/348) on the situation of human rights violations in Syria <i>22 May 2014</i>									
	Y	Y	Y	Y	13	2 (RU, CN)	0	N	RU, CN
S/RES/2182 (2014) on the reaffirmation of the arms embargo on Somalia <i>24 Oct. 2014</i>									
	Y	Y	Y	Y	13	0	2 (JO, RU)	Y	--
S/RES/2183 (2014) on the situation in Bosnia & Herzegovina <i>11 Nov. 2014</i>									
	Y	Y	Y	Y	14	0	1 (RU)	Y	--
S/RES/2193 (2014) on the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia <i>18 Dec. 2014</i>									
	Y	Y	Y	Y	14	0	1 (RU)	Y	--
Draft resolution S/2014/916 on the Israeli-Palestinian situation <i>30 Dec. 2014</i>									
	A	Y	Y	A	8	2 (US & AU)	5 (UK, LT, KR, RW, NG)	N	--

* Non-EU Security Council members mentioned in the table include: Angola (AO), Australia (AU), Azerbaijan (AZ), Chad (TD), China (CN), Egypt (EG), Japan (JP), Jordan (JO), Malaysia (MY), New Zealand (NZ), Nigeria (NG), Pakistan (PK), Republic of Korea (KR), Russian Federation (RU), Rwanda (RW), Senegal (SN), Ukraine (UA), the United States (US), Uruguay (UY) and Venezuela (VE).

Instruments, agencies and bodies



Section contents

1. External action thematic and geographic instruments	53
Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA II)	56
European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)	57
European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)	58
Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP)	59
Partnership Instrument (PI)	61
Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)	62
Instrument for Humanitarian Aid	64
Union Civilian Protection Mechanism	65
EU Aid Volunteers Initiative (EUAV)	66
Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC)	67
Macro-Financial Assistance (MFA)	68
Guarantee Fund for External Actions (GF)	69
European Development Fund (EDF)	70
African Peace Facility (APF)	71
2. Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) and Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) agencies and bodies	73
CSDP agencies and related bodies	73
European Defence Agency (EDA)	
EU Satellite Centre (SATCEN)	
EU Institute for Security Studies (EUISS)	
European Security and Defence College (ESDC)	

JHA agencies

79

European Border and Coast Guard Agency (FRONTEX)

European Agency for the Operational Management of Larger-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA)

European Asylum Support Office (EASO)

European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)

European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)

European Police College (CEPOL)

European Police Office (EUROPOL)

EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)

EU's Judicial Cooperation Unit (EUROJUST)

1. External action thematic and geographic instruments

The European Union's external policies are implemented through the use of specific external and security-related thematic instruments and agencies. These instruments enable the EU to play a role in economic and development activities, humanitarian aid, political, security and defence affairs.

Most of these 'tools' are established within the priorities and limits of the EU treaties and the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), a budgetary plan that translates EU priorities into financial terms and sets the maximum annual amounts which the EU may spend in different areas.

In order to facilitate an overview of EU policies and priorities in this domain, instruments that touch upon external action have been grouped in a single section of the EU budget: Heading 4, 'Global Europe'.

Table 2.1 provides an overview of the budgets of Heading 4 instruments, the goals, programmes and scope of which are detailed in the ensuing pages. The Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) is addressed separately from the other Heading 4 instruments (see *Policies and institutions*), and the European Development Fund (EDF) is reviewed as an additional financial instrument, although it is funded outside of the EU budget. All projections in this chapter are expressed in 2014 terms. Figures for 2016 and previous years are given as presented in the adopted budgets and reflect prices in then-year euros.

This chapter also indicates which European Commission service (and Directorate General) manages each of the thematic and geographic instruments. In particular, the Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI) differs from any other service as it is the only one under the direct authority of the High Representative/Vice-President (HR/VP) Federica Mogherini in her capacity as Vice-President of the European Commission. The FPI's 170-strong staff in Brussels and in the EU Delegations works in close contact with the EEAS as well as with other European Commission services. In addition to the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) and the Partnership Instrument (PI) (both described in this chapter), the FPI also implements the CFSP budget (see *Policies and institutions*). For the 2014-2020 period, the FPI's budget amounts to €5.415 billion.

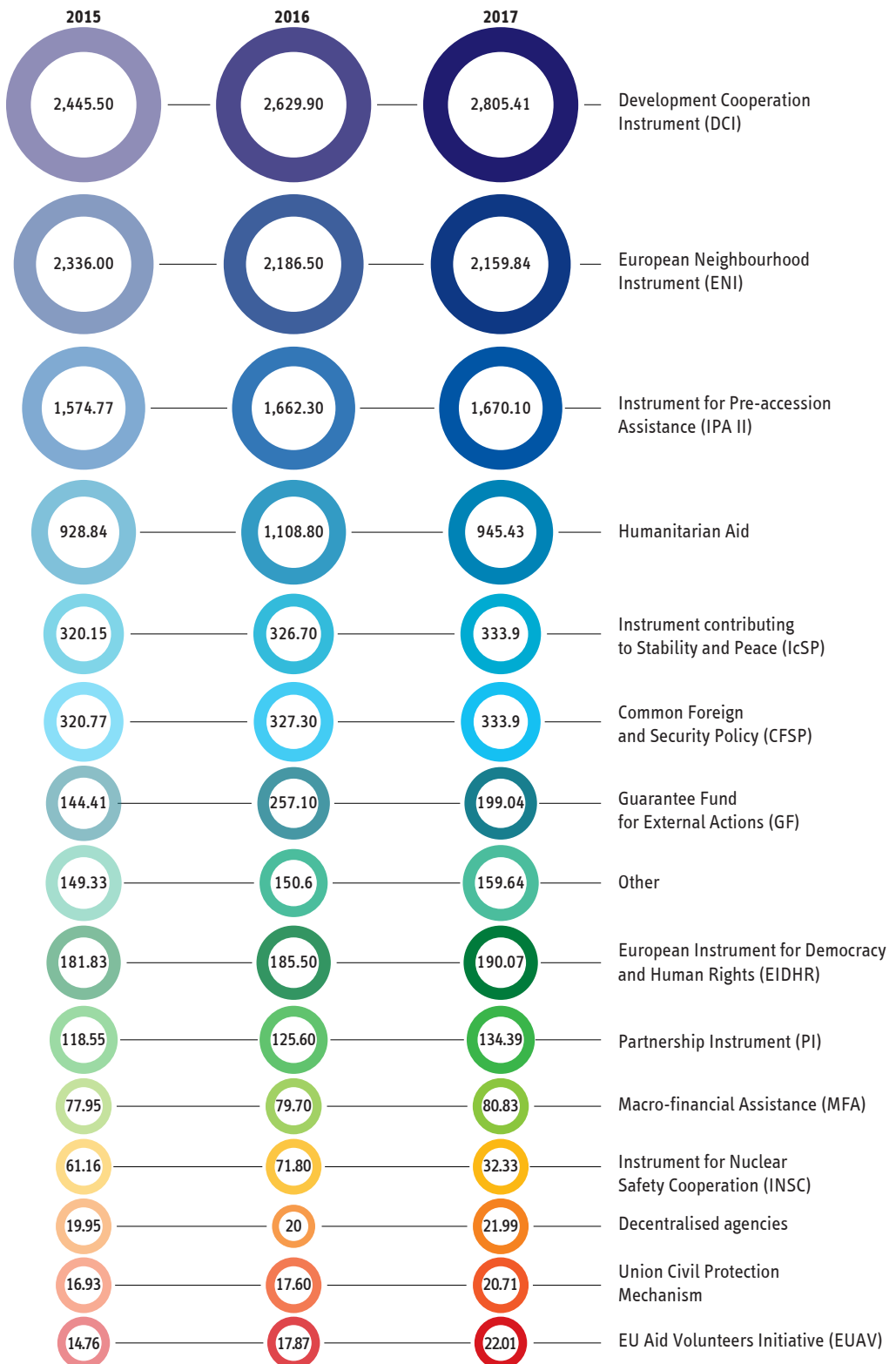
Lastly, this section presents CSDP agencies as well as Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) agencies, although the latter are financed differently and therefore do not fall within Heading 4 of the MFF.

TABLE 2.1: HEADING 4, MULTIANNUAL FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS, 2014-2020 (€ MILLION)

Instrument	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2014-2020*
Instrument for Pre-accession assistance (IPA II)	1,578.43	1,574.77	1,662.30	1,670.10	1,703.50	1,737.57	1,771.13	11,698.67
European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)	2,192.20	2,336.00	2,186.50	2,159.84	2,243.24	2,358.38	2,446.52	15,432.63
European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)	184.24	181.83	185.50	190.07	193.84	197.73	202.32	1,332.75
Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP)	318.18	320.15	326.70	333.9	340.53	347.36	354.43	2,338.72
Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)	314.47	320.77	327.30	333.9	340.53	347.36	354.43	2,338.72
Partnership Instrument (PI)	118.89	118.55	125.60	134.39	143.87	154.68	162.96	954.76
Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)	2,341	2,445.50	2,629.90	2,805.41	2,988.23	3,180.13	3,274.60	19,661.64
Humanitarian aid	920.28	928.84	1,108.80	945.43	959.35	978.66	981.36	6,621.70
Union Civil Protection Mechanism	19.55	16.93	17.60	20.71	21.12	21.55	21.44	144.65
EU Aid Volunteers initiative (EUAV)	12.68	14.77	17.90	22.01	26.34	26.78	27.49	147.94
Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC)	30.55	61.16	71.80	32.33	32.97	33.63	32.88	225.32
Macro-Financial Assistance (MFA)	60	77.95	79.70	80.83	82.09	83.78	83.98	564.56
Guarantee Fund for External Actions (GF)	58.43	144.41	257.10	199.04	178.06	159.75	84.82	1,193.07
Decentralised agencies	20.02	19.95	20	21.99	22.43	22.88	23.34	154.06
Other	156.09	149.33	150.6	159.64	162.82	166.08	167.02	1,167.25
Total	8,325.01	8,710.91	9,167.30	9,109.59	9,438.91	9,816.32	9,988.73	63,976.44

* Aggregates of instrument appropriations for the timeframe covered by the MFF 2014-2020 are based on 2014 projections. These aggregate estimates were not adjusted to reflect differences between the estimated and approved budgets for the years 2014, 2015 and 2016.

FIGURE 2.1: HEADING 4 ANNUAL COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS, 2015-2017 (€ MILLION)



Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA II)

Budget: €1.66 billion (2016); €11.7 billion (2014-2020)

DG: NEAR (also AGRI, REGIO, EMPL)

Goal: To support the beneficiaries in adopting and implementing the political, institutional, legal, administrative, social and economic reforms required in order to comply with the Union’s values and to progressively align to the Union’s rules, standards, policies and practices, with a view to Union membership.

Programmes and scope: Provision of assistance on the basis of country or multi-country indicative strategy papers (‘strategy papers’), established for the duration of the Union’s 2014-2020 Multiannual Financial Framework. These ‘strategy papers’ define the priorities for action and are adopted in accordance with the framework for assistance, taking relevant national strategies into account. The ‘strategy papers’ include the indicative allocation of Union funds per policy area, broken down per year, and shall allow for addressing emerging needs. These ‘strategy papers’ also include indicators for assessing progress. IPA II covers Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo*, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM).

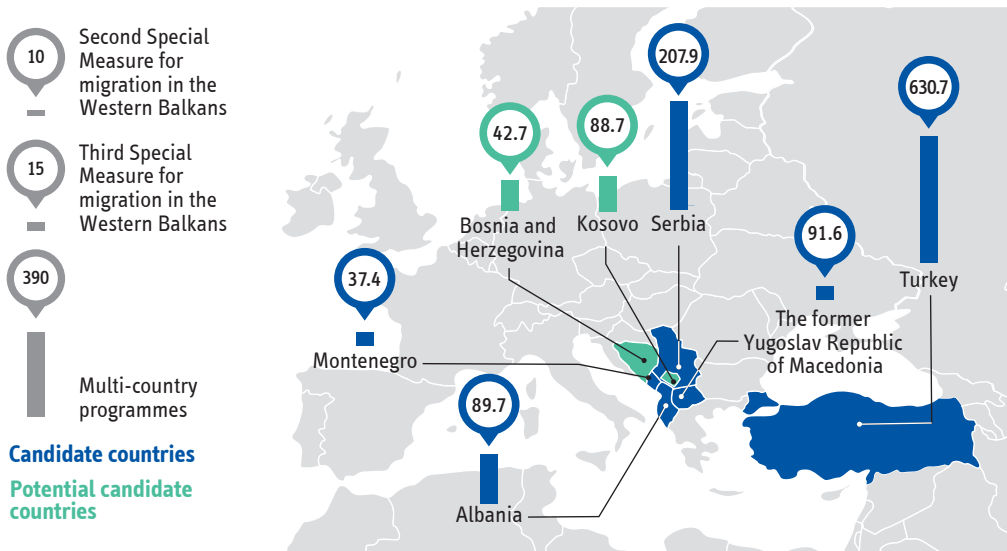
Reference Document: Regulation (EU) No 231/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 establishing an Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA II)

►► http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/financial_assistance/ipa/2014/231-2014_ipa-2-reg.pdf

Note: IPA II is the successor to the first IPA, as set out in the 2007-2013 MFF

*This designation [applicable throughout the entirety of this publication] is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with the UNSCR 1244(1999) and the ICJ opinion on Kosovo’s declaration of independence.

MAP 2.1: IPA II BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES, 2016 (€ MILLION)



European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI)

Budget: €2.19 billion (2016); €15.43 billion (2014-2020)

DG: NEAR

Goal: To develop the special relationship founded on cooperation, peace and security, mutual accountability and a shared commitment to the universal values of democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights with partner countries; to promote enhanced political cooperation, deep and sustainable democracy, and progressive economic integration.

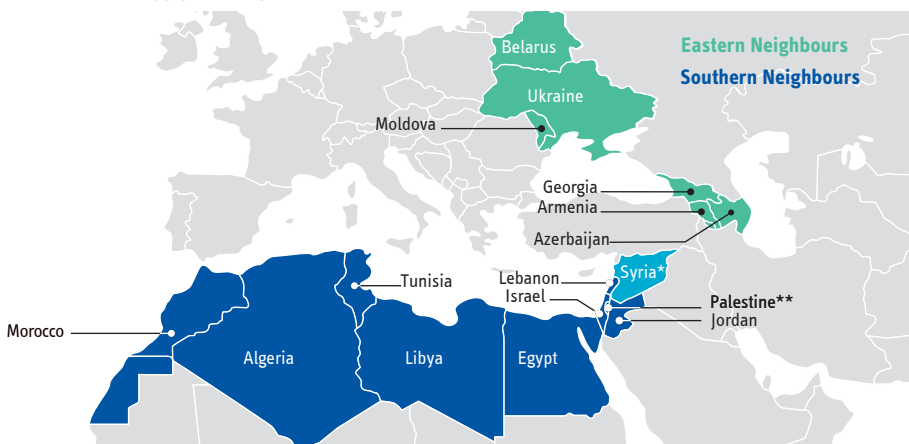
Programmes and scope: Bilateral, multi-country and cross-border cooperation programmes, covering *inter alia* human rights, good governance and the rule of law, institutional cooperation and capacity development, support to civil society actors and their role in reform processes and democratic transitions, sustainable and inclusive economic development, development of social sectors, in particular for the youth, trade and private-sector development, agriculture and rural development, sustainable management of natural resources, the energy sector, transport and infrastructure, education and skills development, mobility and migration management, confidence-building and other measures contributing to the prevention and settlement of conflicts. ENI covers 16 partner countries, separated into ENI South and ENI East. ENI South countries are Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria (currently suspended) and Tunisia. ENI East countries are Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine.

Reference Document: Regulation (EU) No 232/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 establishing a European Neighbourhood Instrument

►► http://eeas.europa.eu/enp/pdf/enp-regulation-11032014_en.pdf

Note: Replaced the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI), as set out in the 2007-2013 MFF

MAP 2.2: ENI PARTNER COUNTRIES



*Currently suspended.

**This designation, found here and thereafter in this publication, shall not be construed as recognition of a state of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the member states on this issue.

European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)

Budget: €185.5 million (2016); €1.33 billion (2014-2020)

DG: DEVCO and FPI

Goal: To assist in the development and consolidation of democracy, the rule of law, respect for all human rights and uphold fundamental freedoms, by supporting and enhancing participatory and representative democracy, strengthening the overall democratic cycle, and enhancing respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms in third countries.

Programmes and scope: Strategy papers setting out the Union's plan of action for assistance, also containing priority areas selected for financing by the Union, specific objectives, expected results and performance indicators; annual action programmes, individual and support measures, and special measures. EIDHR covers civil society organisations at local, national and international levels, as well as human rights defenders and victims of repression and abuse. Civil society organisations receive 90% of the funding (€1,199.5 million, 2014-2020) and 10% goes towards international organisations (€133.3 million, 2014-2020).

Reference Document: Regulation (EU) No 235/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 establishing a financing instrument for democracy and human rights worldwide

» <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R0235&from=EN>

Note: Replaced the European Initiative of 2000-2006

Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP)

Budget: €326.7 million (2016); €2.34 billion (2014-2020)

DG: FPI (crisis situations), DEVCO (stable situations)

Goal: To provide direct subsidiary support for the Union's external policies by increasing the efficiency and coherence of the Union's actions in areas of crisis response, conflict prevention, peace-building and crisis preparedness, and in addressing global and trans-regional threats.

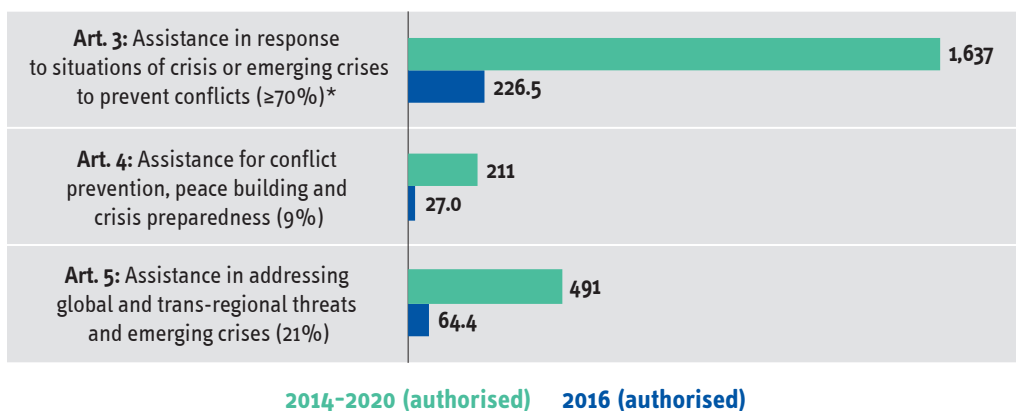
Programmes and scope: Assistance in response to crisis or emerging crisis, assistance for conflict prevention, peace building and crisis preparedness, assistance in addressing global, trans-regional, and emerging threats, through thematic strategy papers and multiannual indicative programmes, including exceptional assistance measures and interim response programmes. From 2012 to 2016, 242 projects have been implemented across 74 fragile, developing, emerging, in-transition, industrialised, candidate or potential candidate countries.

Reference Document: Regulation (EU) No 230/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 establishing an instrument contributing to stability and peace

»»» http://www.enpi-info.eu/library/sites/default/files/attachments/OJ-JOL_2014_077_R_0001_01-EN-TXT.pdf

Note: Replaced the Instrument for Stability (IfS), as set out in the 2007-2013 MFF

FIGURE 2.2: IcSP DISTRIBUTION PER REGULATION (€ MILLION)



* By definition, the distribution to art.3 (crisis response component) is not pre-determined.

MAP 2.3: MAIN ICSP BENEFICIARIES ACCORDING TO REGION, PROJECTS STARTED IN 2016 (€ MILLION)

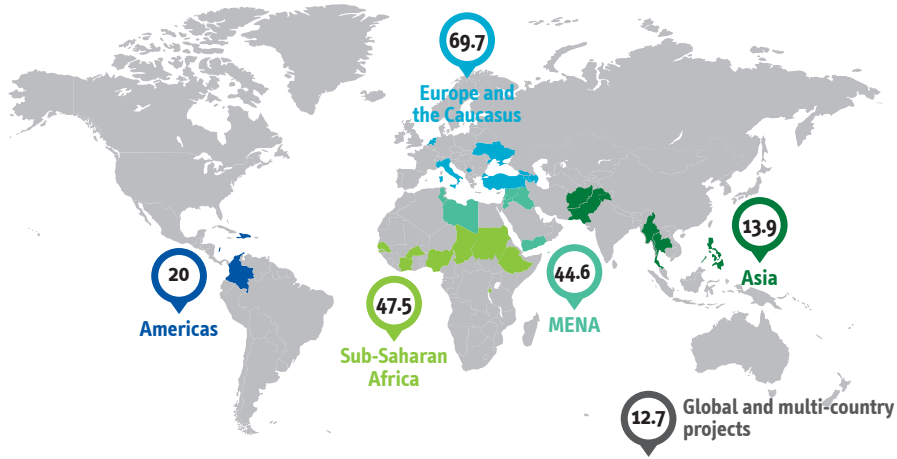
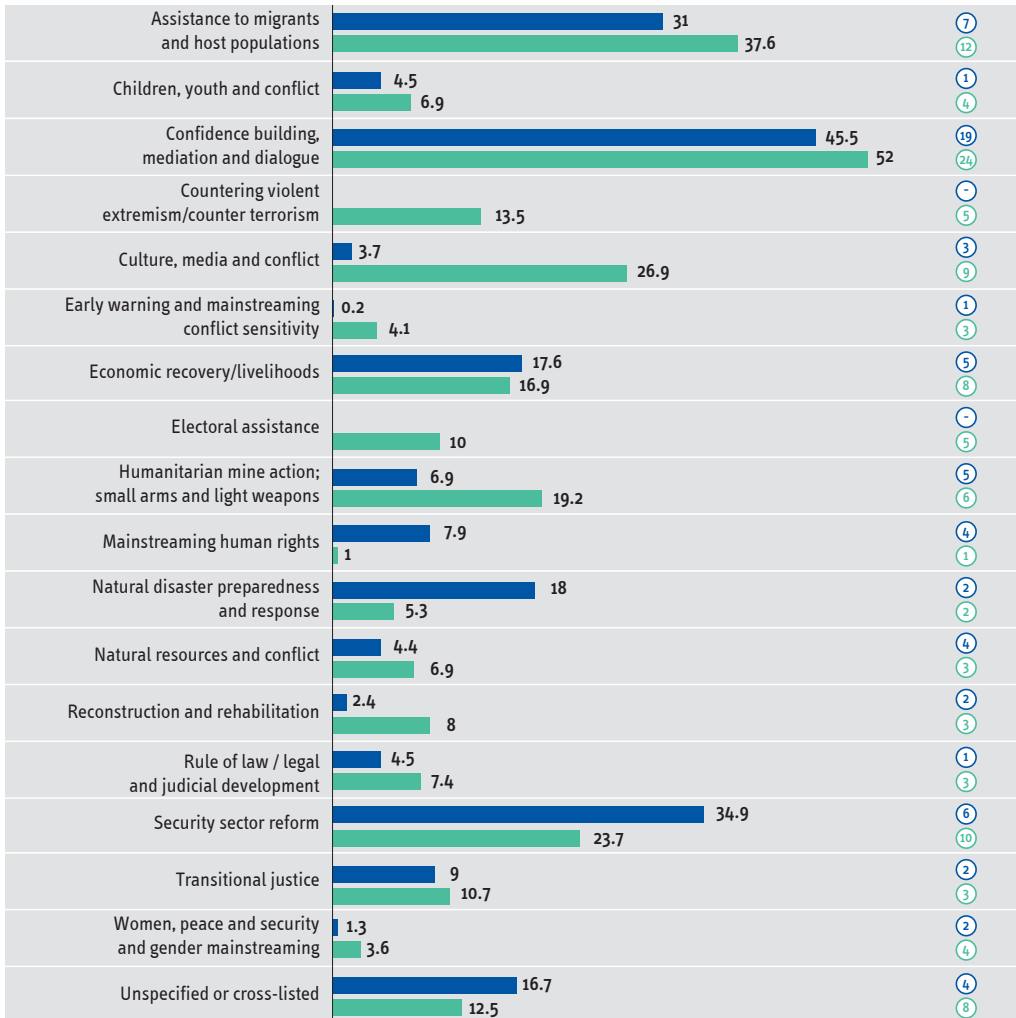


FIGURE 2.3: ICSP-FUNDED PROJECTS STARTED IN 2016 ACCORDING TO THEME (€ MILLION, NUMBER OF PROJECTS)



2015

2016

Number of projects under theme



Partnership Instrument (PI)

Budget: €125.6 million (2016); € 954.8 million (2014-2020)

DG: FPI

Goal: To respond to objectives arising from the Union’s bilateral, regional or multilateral relationships with third countries; address challenges of global concern and ensure an adequate follow-up to decisions taken at a multilateral level. The Instrument promotes, develops and consolidates *inter alia* the principles of democracy, equality, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and the rule of law.

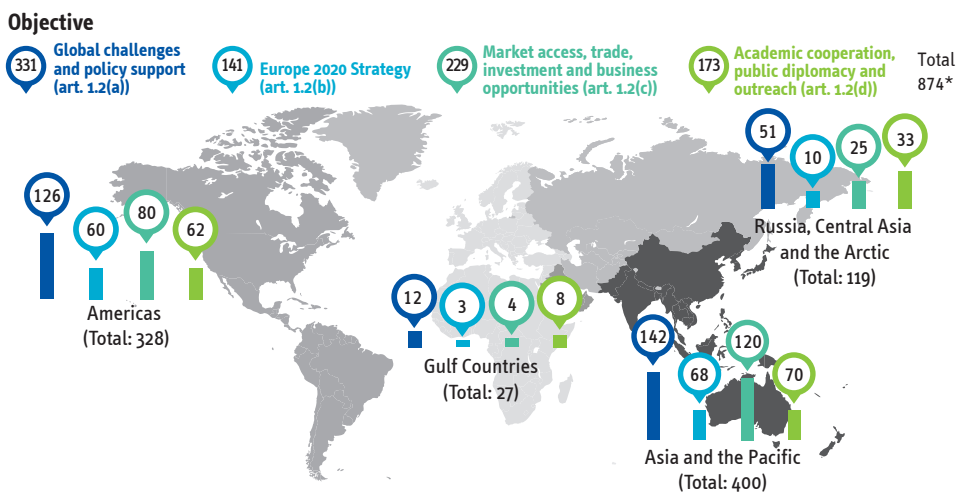
Programmes and scope: Programmes are organised around four key objectives. The PI supports the EU’s bilateral, regional, and inter-regional cooperation partnership strategies to fight against climate change and promote the environmental standards of the EU. Implementation of the international dimension of ‘Europe 2020’ policies and objectives is another PI objective. The PI also seeks to improve access to partner country markets and boost trade, investment and business opportunities for EU companies, while eliminating barriers to market access and investment by means of economic partnerships, business and regulatory cooperation. Lastly, the PI also enhances understanding and visibility of the EU and its role in the world by means of public diplomacy, people-to-people contacts, cooperation in educational and academic matters, think tank cooperation and outreach activities. All third countries, regions and territories may be eligible for cooperation under the PI, and emphasis is placed on countries of strategic interest to the EU.

Reference Document: Regulation (EU) No 234/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 establishing a Partnership Instrument for cooperation with third countries

►► <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2014:077:0077:0084:EN:PDF>

Note: Replaced the Industrialised Countries Instrument (ICI/ICI+), as set out in the 2007-2013 MFF

MAP 2.4: PI FINANCIAL ALLOCATION PER REGION, 2014-2020 (€ MILLION)



Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)

Budget: €2.63 billion (2016); €19.66 billion (2014-2020)

DG: DEVCO

Goal: To reduce and, in the long term, to eradicate poverty by fostering sustainable economic, social and environmental development; consolidate and support democracy, the rule of law, good governance, human rights and relevant principles of international law.

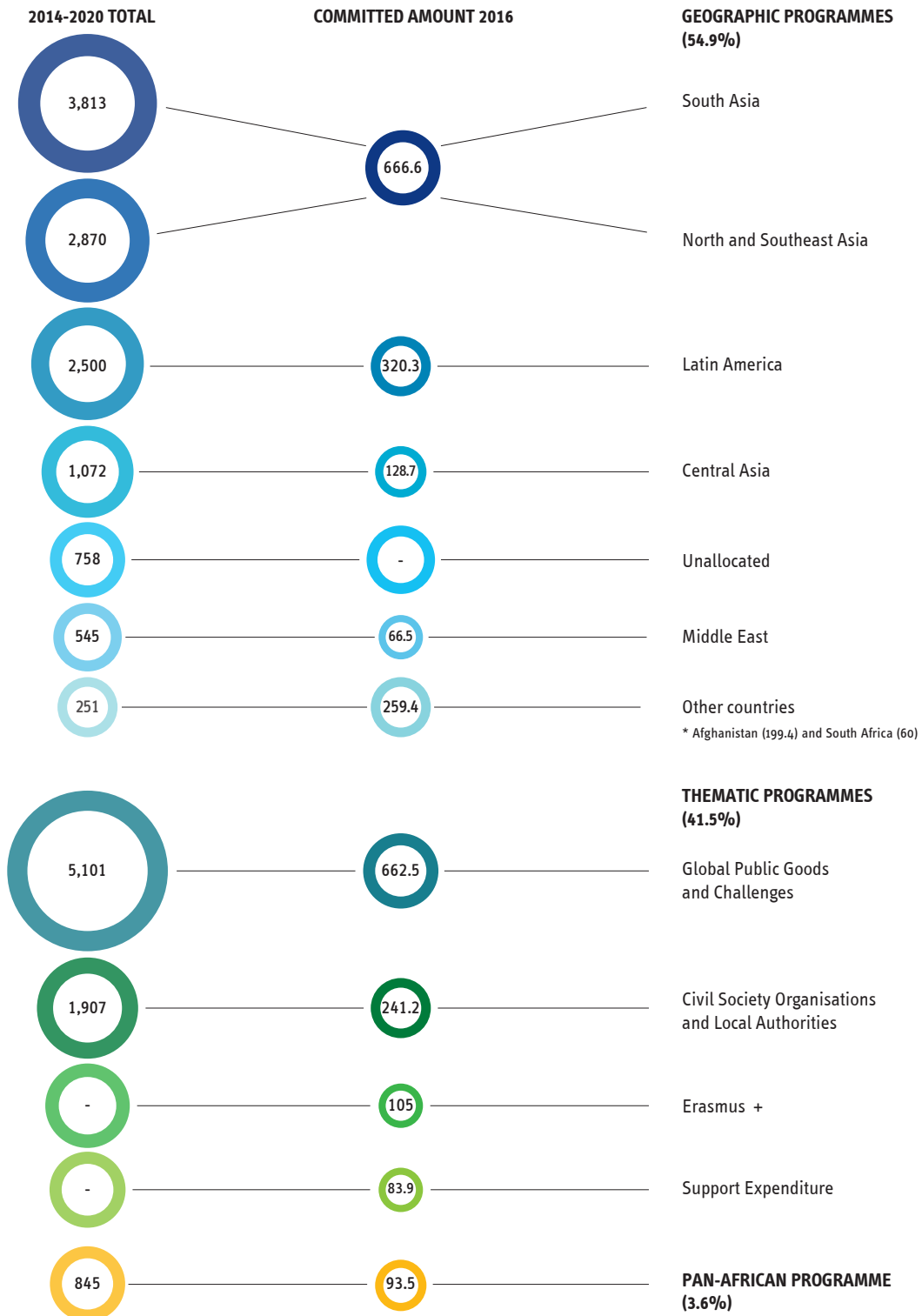
Programmes and scope: Geographic and thematic programmes / Pan-African Programme.

Geographic programmes aim at supporting development cooperation with developing countries (as identified in the Reference Document). Thematic programmes address development-related global public goods and challenges and support civil society organisations and local authorities in partner countries (as identified in the Reference Document). The Pan-African programme supports the strategic partnership with Africa and subsequent modifications and additions thereto, to cover activities of a trans-regional, continental or global nature in and with Africa. Geographic programmes cover 47 countries and thematic programmes are intended for all developing countries, including those covered by the ENI and EDF.

Reference Document: Regulation (EU) No 233/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2014 establishing a financing instrument for development cooperation for the period 2014-2020

»» https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/regulation_eu_no_2332014_of_the_ep_and_the_council_establishing_a_financing_instrument_for_development_cooperation_2014-2020_0.pdf

FIGURE 2.4: DCI DISTRIBUTION PER PROGRAMME (€ MILLION)



Instrument for Humanitarian Aid

Budget: €1.11 billion (2016); €6.62 billion (2014-2020)

DG: ECHO

Goal: To provide assistance, relief and protection to people outside the EU that are victims of natural or man-made disasters, while promoting the fundamental humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence.

Programmes and scope: The Instrument aims to provide emergency assistance and support to victims of natural disasters, outbreaks of fighting or other comparable circumstances. It can be activated at the request of a wide range of actors, including non-governmental organisations (NGOs). The measures, which cannot last longer than six months, are grant-financed and cover issues from supplying items during emergencies to the improvement of the Instrument's own implementation process. In this framework, the Director of DG ECHO is in charge of primary emergency humanitarian actions. Third countries and NGOs headquartered either in EU member states or third countries requesting aid are eligible.

Reference Document: Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid

»► <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:1996R1257:20090420:EN:PDF>

Note: The Instrument for Humanitarian Aid constitutes 73% of the 2016 budget for DG ECHO

Union Civil Protection Mechanism

Budget: €17.6 million (2016); €144.7 million (2014-2020)

DG: ECHO

Goal: To respond to overwhelming natural and man-made disasters, both inside and outside Europe. The Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC) functions as the operational hub of the mechanism. Operating within the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Directorate General (ECHO), the ERCC's main tasks include: civil protection, cooperation and development of EU emergency response capacity; coordination of civil protection and humanitarian aid; and enhancement of crisis response coordination at the European level.

Programmes and scope: The ERCC collects and analyses real-time information on disasters, monitors hazards, prepares plans for the deployment of experts, teams and equipment, works with member states to map available assets and coordinates the EU's disaster response efforts. The ERCC ensures cooperation and coherence of EU action at an inter-institutional level, focusing on coordination mechanisms with the European External Action Service, the Council and member states. It acts as the central contact point upon invocation of the Solidarity Clause (art.222 TFEU). In 2016, the European Emergency Response Capacity under the umbrella of the ERCC launched the European Medical Corps, a voluntary pool of rapidly deployable medical teams and equipment. In 2016, the ERCC coordinated assistance to help cope with the challenges of the refugee crisis, earthquakes in Ecuador, wildfires in Chile and the humanitarian crisis in Iraq. The protection mechanism was also activated in response to floods in FYROM. In terms of its scope, the ERCC monitors disaster around the globe. In addition to EU member states, FYROM, Iceland, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia and Turkey are part of the ERCC.

Reference Document: Decision No 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism

»» <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32013D1313&from=EN>

Note: Replaced the Monitoring and Information Centre (MIC), which was active from 2001-2013

EU Aid Volunteers Initiative (EUAV)

Budget: €17.9 million (2016); €147.9 million (2014-2020)

DG: ECHO

Goal: To contribute to strengthening the Union's capacity to provide needs-based humanitarian aid; strengthen the capacity and resilience of vulnerable or disaster-affected communities in third countries, particularly by means of disaster preparedness, disaster risk reduction and by enhancing the link between relief, rehabilitation and development.

Programmes and scope: Framework for joint contributions from European volunteers to support humanitarian aid in third countries that applies to: selection, training and deployment of EUAV; actions inside and outside the Union aimed at building the hosting organisations' capacity for humanitarian aid in third countries. The EUAV is open to the participation of: citizens and sending organisations from acceding, candidate, potential candidates and partner countries of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP); citizens and sending organisations from European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries which are members of the European Economic Area (EEA); and citizens and sending organisations from other European countries.

Reference Document: Regulation (EU) No 375/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 establishing the European Volunteer Humanitarian Aid Corps (later renamed 'EU Aid Volunteers Initiative')

»» <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R0375&qid=1447332866053&from=EN>

Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC)

Budget: €71.8 million (2016); €225.3 million (2014-2020)

DG: DEVCO

Goal: To support the promotion of high-level nuclear safety, radiation protection, and the application of efficient and effective safeguards of nuclear material in third countries.

Programmes and scope: Annual action programmes – specifying objectives pursued, the fields of intervention, the measures and projects envisaged, the expected results, the management procedures and the total amount of financing planned – drawn up on the basis of a strategy paper and multiannual indicative programmes. The action programmes are set out for each third country or region and specify details concerning the implementation of cooperation provided. In the event of unforeseen needs, circumstances or commitments, the Commission may adopt special measures not provided for in the indicative programming documents. Cooperation may cover all third countries worldwide, with priority given to accession countries and countries in the European Neighbourhood Area. A regional approach is favoured for countries in other regions.

Reference Document: Council Regulation (Euratom) No 237/2014 of 13 December 2013 establishing an Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation

»» <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32014R0237&from=EN>

Macro-Financial Assistance (MFA)

Budget: €79.7 million (2016); €564.6 million (2014-2020)

DG: ECFIN

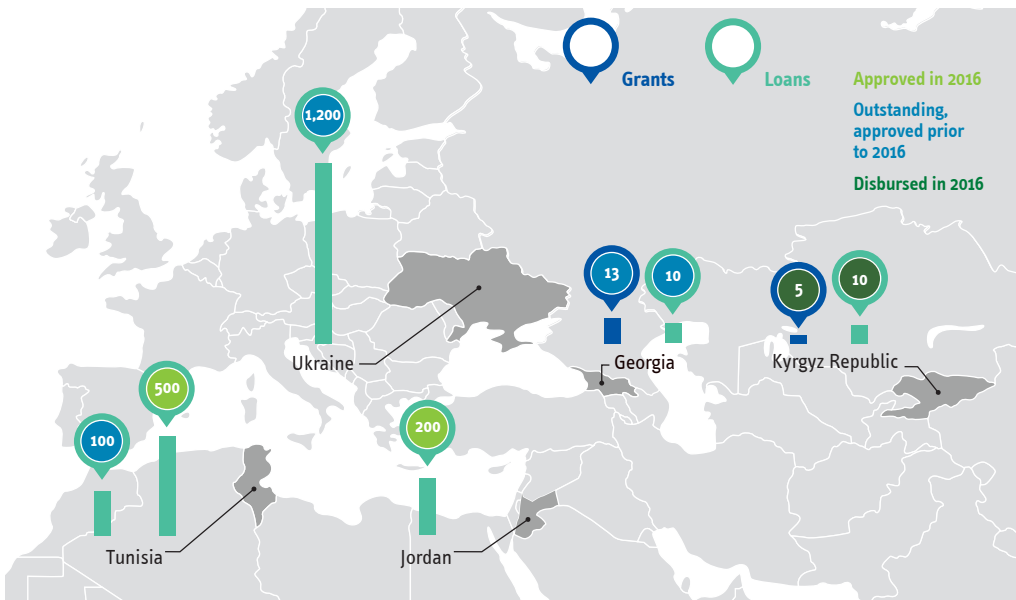
Goal: To address exceptional external financing needs of countries that are geographically, economically and politically close to the EU; to strengthen macroeconomic and financial stability in candidate, potential candidate countries, and in countries in the European neighbourhood, while encouraging the implementation of appropriate structural reforms.

Programmes and scope: In 2016, while progress in the implementation of existing MFA programmes for Georgia, Tunisia and the Ukraine was made, grants and loans were only disbursed to the Kyrgyz Republic. Additional loans were approved for Tunisia and Jordan, with disbursements of the first tranches slated for 2017. Eligibility extends to candidate and potential candidate countries, ENP countries, and other third countries with geographical, economic, and political proximity to the EU, including: Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Georgia, Jordan, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Moldova, Serbia, Tunisia and Ukraine.

Reference Document: Latest report: Report from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the implementation of macro-financial assistance to third countries in 2014 COM(2015)290

»» http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/eu_borrower/documents/mfa_report_290_en.pdf

MAP 2.5: MACRO-FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE, 2016 (€ MILLION)



Guarantee Fund for External Actions (GF)

Budget: €257.1 million (2016); €1.19 billion (2014-2020)

DG: ECFIN

Goal: Repay the Communities' creditors in the event of default by the beneficiary of a loan granted or guaranteed by the Communities or of a loan guarantee issued by the European Investment Bank (EIB) for which the Communities provide a guarantee.

Programmes and scope: Operations related to the goal are carried out for the benefit of a third country or for the purpose of financing projects in third countries outside the scope of the regulation governing the Guarantee Fund. The Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs is responsible for the management of the Guarantee Fund, while the EIB is entrusted with the financial management of the Fund's operations. The Guarantee Fund covers operations in third countries or projects executed in third countries.

Reference Document: Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 480/2009 of 25 May 2009 establishing a Guarantee Fund for External Actions

»» <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32009R0480&from=EN>

European Development Fund (EDF)

Budget: €30.5 billion (2014-2020)

DG: DEVCO (and ECHO)

Goal: Created in 1957 by the Treaty of Rome and launched in 1959, the EDF is the EU's main instrument for providing development aid to African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries and to Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs).

Programmes: Funding for cooperation activities in the fields of economic development, social and human development as well as regional cooperation and integration.

Reference Document: Council Regulation (EU) 2015/322 of 2 March 2015 on the implementation of the 11th European Development Fund

»»» <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32015R0322&qid=1447858231519&from=EN>

Note: The EDF is not part of the MFF, but covers the same time period (2014-2020). It is financed by direct contributions from EU member states according to a special key and is governed by its own financial rules

TABLE 2.2: EDF FUNDING ALLOCATION, 2014-2020 (€ MILLION)

African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries	29,089
Overseas countries and territories (OCT)	364.5
Commission (support expenditures)	1,052.5

African Peace Facility (APF)

Budget: The APF is part of the EDF.

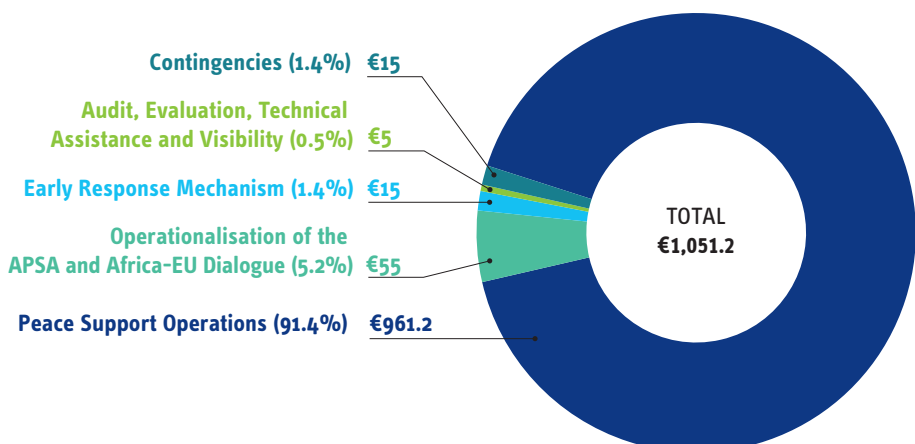
€750 million were initially earmarked from the 11th EDF for 2014-2016. This figure has been raised twice with further appropriations of €150 million from the 11th EDF in late 2015 and an additional €150 million from de-committed funds of the 10th EDF in late 2016.

Goal: Support the Africa-EU Partnership on Peace and Security to bring peace and stability to the African continent as a basis for sustainable development.

Programmes: The APF covers three categories of initiatives: financial support to African-led Peace Support Operations (PSOs), operationalisation of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) and support to initiatives under the Early Response Mechanism (ERM). In 2016, the APF-financed AU-led peace operations in Somalia (AMISOM), in the Lake Chad Basin (MNJTF) and marginally in the Central African sub-region (Regional Cooperation Initiative for the Elimination of the Lord's Resistance Army) as well as the ECOWAS mission in Guinea Bissau (ECOMIB) and IGAD-led ceasefire and transition monitoring in South Sudan (CTSAMM). Capacity-building is aimed at strengthening the planning and managing capacities of the African Union (AU) Commission and the Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and includes APSA elements such as the African Standby Force. The ERM provides immediate funding for the first stages of mediation efforts and for fact-finding missions by the AU or RECs and *ad hoc* reinforcement of the planning cells ahead of peace support operations, including the Continental Early Warning System.

Scope: The direct beneficiaries of the APF are the AU and the RECs/Regional Mechanisms (RMs) with a mandate in Peace and Security as well as the relevant institutions within or related to the APSA.

FIGURE 2.5: DISTRIBUTION OF APF FUNDS PER TYPE OF ACTIVITY, 2014-2016 (€ MILLION)





2. CSDP and Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) agencies and bodies

CSDP AGENCIES AND RELATED BODIES

Alongside the EEAS and operations *per se*, CSDP is supported by various agencies, among them, the European Defence Agency (EDA), the EU Satellite Centre (SATCEN), the European Security and Defence College (ESDC) and the EU Institute for Security Studies (EUISS).

The budgets of these agencies are replenished directly by member states, as presented in the table below (from 2014 to 2016 in current prices).

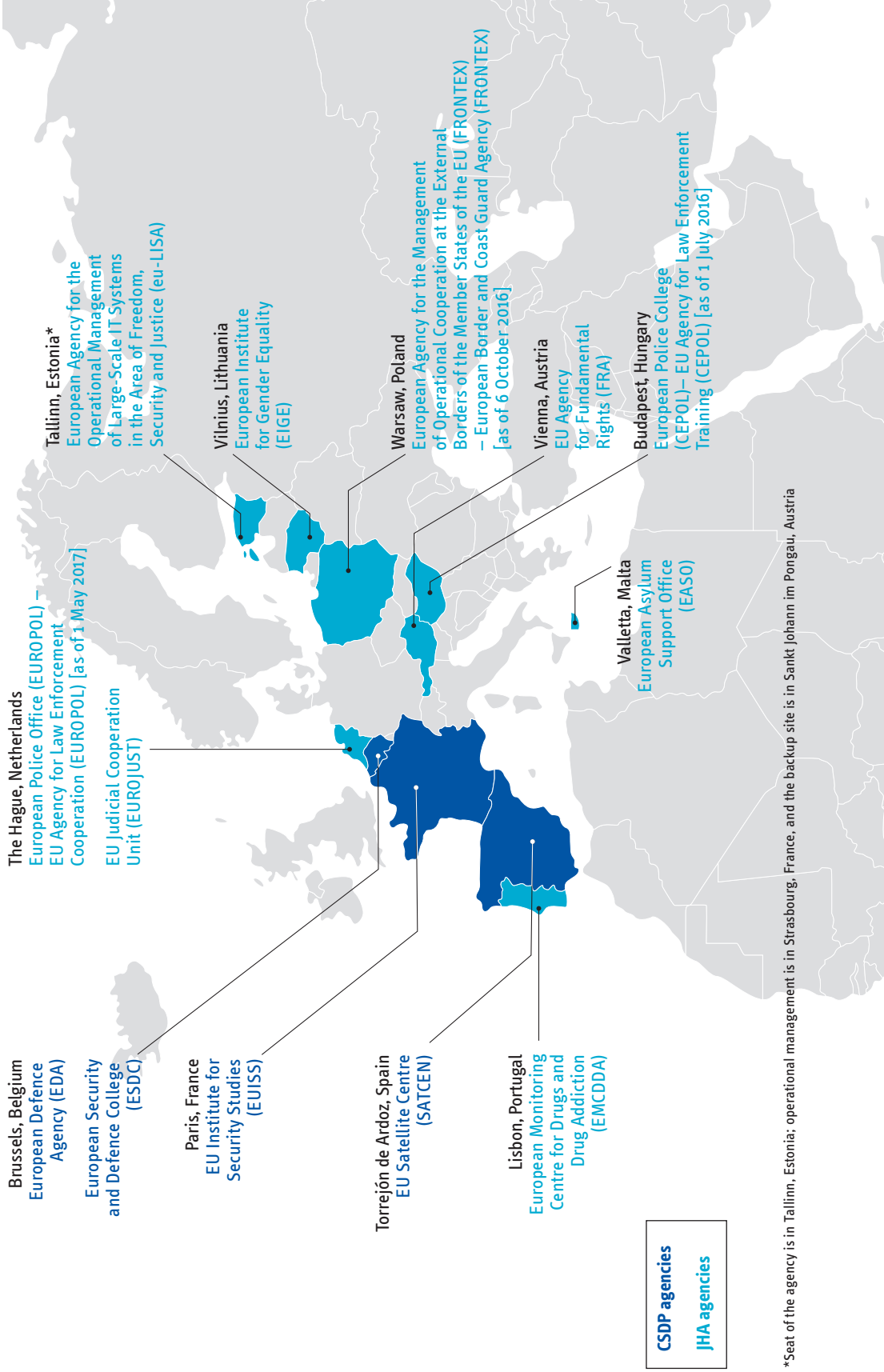
TABLE 2.3: BUDGET OF CSDP AGENCIES, 2014-2016 (€ MILLION)

Agency	European Defence Agency (EDA)	EU Satellite Centre (SATCEN)	European Security and Defence College (ESDC)*	EU Institute for Security Studies (EUISS)**
Legal basis	Council Decision 2015/1835/CFSP	Council Decision 2016/2112/CFSP	Council Decision 2016/2382/CFSP	Council Decision 2014/75/CFSP
2014	30.531	17.344	0.535	4.990
2015	30.531	17.976	0.54	5.254
2016	30.531	17.375	0.62	5.215

* Member states and EU institutions bear all costs related to their participation in the ESDC.

** As of 2015, the EUISS presents a consolidated budget which also includes costs related to the EUISS Pension Fund.

MAP 2.6: HEADQUARTERS OF CSDP AND JHA AGENCIES AND BODIES



CSDP agencies
JHA agencies

*Seat of the agency is in Tallinn, Estonia; operational management is in Strasbourg, France, and the backup site is in Sankt Johann im Pongau, Austria

European Defence Agency (EDA)

Headquarters: Brussels, Belgium

Budget: €30.5 million (2016)

Created in 2004 following a Council Joint Action, the European Defence Agency is the EU's agency which facilitates and fosters defence cooperation among its 27 participating states (the EU-28 bar Denmark) in the areas of defence capabilities development, armaments cooperation, the European defence technological and industrial base (EDTIB), the European defence equipment market and research and technology. In line with its mission 'to support the member states and the Council in their effort to improve European defence capabilities in the field of crisis management', the EDA cooperates closely with the EU's member states and connects around 4,000 national based-experts in cooperative defence projects.

The HR/VP is the head of the agency, whose function is now enshrined in art.45 TEU. It is run by a Chief Executive who is answerable to a Board composed of the Ministers of Defence of the 27 participating EU members. The EDA falls under the authority of the Council of the EU, to which it reports and from which it receives guidelines.

Member states contribute to the agency's annual budget according to a GNP-based formula and approve its work plan. Through the agency's *à la carte* approach, member states can decide whether or not to participate in agency projects depending on their strategic priorities, operational requirements, or their interest in a specific project.

Since January 2014 the agency's organisational structure comprises of three operational directorates: Cooperation Planning and Support; Capability, Armament and Technology; and European Synergies and Innovation.

The non-EU members Norway, Switzerland, Serbia and Ukraine participate in the EDA's projects and programmes on the basis of administrative arrangements negotiated by the HR/VP and approved by the Council.

Legal Reference: Council Decision 2015/1835/CFSP defining the statute, seat and operational rules of the European Defence Agency

European Union Satellite Centre (SATCEN)

Headquarters: Torrejón, Spain

Budget: €17.4 million (2016)

The SATCEN was founded in 1992 and incorporated as an agency into the EU on 1 January 2002. It supports decision-making of the EU in the field of CFSP and CSDP through the provision of products and services resulting from the exploitation of space assets and collateral data. Satellite imagery are provided for activities in relation to EU crisis management operations, arms control, non-proliferation and treaty verification, counter-terrorism, counter-crime, humanitarian aid, contingency planning of peacekeeping missions and general surveillance.

SATCEN's Director reports to a Board chaired by the HR/VP and composed of the 28 EU member states as well as one Commission delegate. Based in Torrejón near Madrid, it has also an office in Brussels.

Under the supervision of the Political and Security Committee and the operational direction of the HR/VP, the SATCEN responds to requests from different users such as the EEAS, member states, the European Commission, third states and international organisations (UN, NATO, etc).

The SATCEN cooperates with national and international institutions in the field of space. It participates in the Copernicus programme (formerly 'Global monitoring for environment and security programme' (GMES)) and works closely with the European Defence Agency, the European Commission and the European Space Agency, as well as other institutions and international organisations.

On 16 November 2016, the SATCEN and the EUISS signed an Administrative Arrangement that provides for a structured relationship and mutually beneficial cooperation. On 18 July, the EDA and the SATCEN formalised their cooperation with an exchange of letters.

Legal Reference: Council Decision 2016/2112/CFSP amending Decision 2014/401/CSDP on the European Union Satellite Centre

European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS)

Headquarters: Paris, France

Budget: €5.2 million (2016)

The European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) is the Union's agency dealing with the analysis of foreign, security and defence policy issues. The Institute was set up in January 2002 as an autonomous agency under the Common Foreign and Security Policy to foster a common security culture for the EU, support the elaboration and projection of its foreign policy, and enrich the strategic debate inside and outside Europe. Based in Paris, the Institute has a Liaison Office in Brussels.

The Institute organises conferences, seminars and task forces which are intended to enhance the Union's analytical capacity and facilitate the shaping of common approaches. They bring together EU officials, national experts, academics, decision-makers, media and civil society representatives from the EU member states, as well as the rest of the world. The Institute also releases publications such as *Chaillot Papers*, the *Yearbook*, *Reports*, *Briefs* and *Alerts*, which address topics and regions at the core of the Union's work.

The Institute is funded by the EU member states according to a GNI-based formula. It is governed by a Board including all 28 member states and chaired by the HR/VP, which lays down its budgetary and administrative rules and approves its work programme. The Political and Security Committee (PSC) exercises political supervision – without prejudice to the intellectual independence and operational autonomy of the EUISS.

The lion's share of the Institute's work in 2016 was represented by the EU Global Strategy (EUGS). In the first part of the year, the EUISS completed the outreach and consultation process that was launched in the autumn of 2015. Following the publication of the EUGS in June, the EUISS engaged with the preparatory work for the various work strands that emanated from the EUGS, especially on security and defence.

Legal Reference: Council Decision 2014/75/CFSP on the European Union Institute for Security Studies

European Security and Defence College (ESDC)

Headquarters: Brussels, Belgium

Budget: €0.62 million (2016) (member states and Union institutions bear all costs related to their participation in the ESDC)

The European Security and Defence College (ESDC) was established in 2005, with the aim of providing education and training at the EU level in Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). The ESDC also gives the CSDP a training and education instrument which promotes a European security culture.

The ESDC is a network college that brings together national civilian and military educational and research institutions in Europe.

EU member states participate in the effort on a voluntary basis. The training audience includes civil servants, diplomats, police officers, and military personnel from the member states and EU institutions involved in CSDP. Partner countries and other international organisations are also invited to participate in most ESDC courses. Since its creation, the ESDC has developed into the main provider of training and education in CSDP as part of the larger CFSP framework.

In 2016, the ESDC organised 76 training activities, including CSDP High-Level and Orientation Courses, pre-deployment training for missions and operations, several thematic courses on Security Sector Reform, gender, hybrid and cyber threats, and other relevant topics, as well as a networking conference bringing together training actors from all over the EU. It also provided support to EU partnerships through CSDP training activities with partner countries and organisations, in particular with Eastern Partnership (EaP) countries, Stabilisation and Association Process partners, the People's Republic of China, South American countries and Mexico.

Legal Reference: Council Decision 2016/2382/CFSP establishing a European Security and Defence College (ESDC) and repealing Decision 2013/189/CFSP

JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS AGENCIES

The European Union has set up a number of decentralised agencies within the area of Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) to carry out specific legal, technical or scientific tasks. There are currently nine such agencies that depend on the European Commission's DGs for Migration and Home Affairs and Justice and Consumers.

The expenditure ceilings of these agencies are laid down under Heading 3 ('Security and Citizenship') of the MFF.

TABLE 2.4: HEADING 3 APPROPRIATIONS FOR JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS AGENCIES, 2016

Agency	Budget, 2016 (€ million)
FRONTEX	254
eu-LISA	82.3
EASO	19.4
EIGE	7.6
EMCDDA	15.4
CEPOL	8.9
EUROPOL	104.3
FRA	21.6
EUROJUST	43.5

European Border and Coast Guard Agency (FRONTEX)

DG: Migration and Home Affairs

Headquarters: Warsaw, Poland

Budget: €254 million (2016); €626.4 million (2014-2020)

Goal: To promote, coordinate and develop European border management in line with the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and the concept of Integrated Border Management (IBM).

Tasks: FRONTEX monitors migratory flows, carries out risk analysis regarding all aspects of IBM and provides support at hotspot areas. FRONTEX also assists member states in the return of persons subject to a removal order to their country of origin. In 2016, the agency coordinated the return of 10,700 migrants in 232 return operations.

The agency also coordinates and organises joint operations and rapid border interventions to assist member states at the EU's external borders. FRONTEX currently runs border surveillance and search and rescue Operations *Triton* in the Central Mediterranean Sea and *Poseidon* along the Greek sea borders with Turkey and the Greek islands. Operations *Hera*, *Indalo* and *Minerva* in the Western Mediterranean support the Spanish authorities with border surveillance, search and rescue activities and detection of forged documents, stolen cars and inflow of illegal substances.

In addition, the agency operates in coordination with NATO's operation in the Aegean Sea and the EU's military operation in the Central Mediterranean (EUNAVFOR *Med Sophia*) in the fight against human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

Extended mandate: On 6 October 2016 the European Border and Coast Guard Agency was launched, building on the basis of FRONTEX. The new mandate increases the agency's role in supporting, monitoring and, when necessary, reinforcing national border guards, focusing primarily on early detection and prevention of weaknesses in the management of the EU external borders. The agency will also have a greater role in coordinating cooperation on border management between member states and non-EU countries. The new mandate allows the agency to set up a rapid reserve pool of at least 1,500 border guards as well as a technical equipment reserve.

Reference document: Regulation (EU) 2016/1624 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 September 2016 on the European Border and Coast Guard and amending Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Regulation (EC) No 863/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004 and Council Decision 2005/267/EC

European Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA)

DG: Migration and Home Affairs

Headquarters: Tallinn, Estonia

Budget: €82.3 million (2016); €574.1 million (2014-2020)

Goal: To manage EU large-scale information systems in the area of freedom, security and justice. The agency supports the implementation of the EU's border management, asylum and migration policies by fulfilling the operational management tasks for EURODAC, the Visa Information System (VIS), and the second generation Schengen Information System (SIS II).

Tasks: The agency must keep all IT systems under its responsibility functioning 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, to allow the continuous exchange of data between national authorities using them. eu-LISA is also mandated to ensure that it applies the highest levels of information security and data protection to the information entrusted to it, ensuring that personal information is treated fairly, lawfully and correctly, in full compliance with the relevant data protection principles and legislation in force.

Reference document: Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 establishing a European Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice

European Asylum Support Office (EASO)

DG: Migration and Home Affairs

Headquarters: Valletta, Malta

Budget: €19.4 million (2016); €109.3 million (2014-2020)

Goal: To contribute to the implementation of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) by facilitating, coordinating and strengthening practical cooperation among member states on the various aspects of asylum.

Tasks: EASO acts as a centre of expertise on asylum. The agency provides practical and technical support to member states and the European Commission; operational support to member states subject to particular pressure on their asylum and reception systems, including the coordination of asylum support teams composed of national asylum experts; and evidence-based input for EU policymaking and legislation in all areas having a direct or indirect impact on asylum.

Extended mandate: In May 2016 the European Commission adopted a proposal to strengthen EASO's role with a view to improve the implementation and functioning of the CEAS. The proposal, which aims to develop EASO into the European Union Asylum Agency (EUAA), would boost the agency's role in technical and operational support; information collection and analysis, including on countries of origin; and coordination of practical cooperation to enhance convergence of asylum practices across Europe. The founding Regulation of the EUAA is expected to be adopted in 2017.

Reference document: Regulation (EU) No 439/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 establishing a European Asylum Support Office

European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)

DG: Justice

Headquarters: Vilnius, Lithuania

Budget: €7.6 million (2016); €54 million (2014-2020)

Goal: To contribute to and strengthen the promotion of gender equality, including gender mainstreaming in all EU policies and the resulting national policies, and the fight against discrimination based on sex, as well as to raise EU citizens' awareness of gender equality by providing technical assistance to the Commission and the authorities of the member states.

Tasks: EIGE represents a knowledge centre and the front-runner in developing reliable evidence, collecting knowledge, developing methods and tools and sharing useful experiences and expertise on gender equality and gender mainstreaming.

Reference document: Regulation (EC) No 1922/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on establishing a European Institute for Gender Equality

European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)

DG: Migration and Home Affairs

Headquarters: Lisbon, Portugal

Budget: €15.4 million (2016); €104.4 million (2014-2020)

Goal: To provide the EU and its member states with factual, objective, reliable and comparable information at European level concerning drugs and drug addiction and their consequences.

Tasks: The EMCDDA provides a factual overview of European drug problems. The agency offers policymakers data for drawing up drug laws and strategies. It also helps professionals working in the field pinpoint best practice and new areas of research.

The EMCDDA relies on the European Information Network on Drugs and Drug Addiction (REITOX) for the majority of its data. This network, managed by the agency and composed of a focal point in each of the EU member states, Norway and at the European Commission, contributes to the agency's core business of collecting and reporting information on drug-related risks across Europe.

One of the agency's key tasks is to detect new drugs appearing on the European market. In cooperation with EUROPOL, the European Medicines Agency, the European Commission and EU member states, it carries out early-warning and risk assessment activities that may pave the way for legal controls.

Reference document: Regulation (EC) No 1920/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction

European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL)

DG: Migration and Home Affairs

Headquarters: Budapest, Hungary

Budget: €8.9 million (2016); €62.1 million (2014-2020)

Goal: To foster European and international law enforcement cooperation through training.

Tasks: The agency provides training and learning opportunities to senior police officers and serves as a forum for exchanging knowledge and best practices on issues vital to the security of the European Union and its citizens (including on serious and organised crime, terrorism, public order, and CSDP preparedness).

Extended mandate: On 1 July 2016 CEPOL's new mandate entered into force, which allows the agency to expand its police trainings to include a wider target group of law enforcement officials (including customs, border security officers, and prosecutors). CEPOL is also attributed with a number of new tasks, such as those related to assessing EU initiatives in defined fields, building the capacity of third countries, providing multiannual Strategic Training Needs Assessments, and promoting mutual recognition of training among EU member states.

Reference document: Regulation (EU) 2015/2219 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL) and replacing and repealing Council Decision 2005/681/JHA

European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (EUROPOL)

DG: Migration and Home Affairs

Headquarters: The Hague, The Netherlands

Budget: €104.3 million (2016); €656.6 million (2014-2020)

Goal: To support and strengthen law enforcement authorities throughout the EU in preventing and combating organised crime, terrorism and other forms of serious crime.

Tasks: EUROPOL serves as a centre for law enforcement expertise and assists national authorities by exchanging information and providing intelligence analyses and threats assessments.

Extended mandate: In May 2016 the European Parliament adopted a new regulation for EUROPOL. This regulation, which will enter into force on 1 May 2017, aims to enhance the agency's mandate to ensure that it is fully equipped to counter the increase in cross-border crimes and terrorist threats. In particular, the extended mandate will facilitate the setting up of specialised units and improve EUROPOL's ability to act as the EU's information hub in the fight against terrorism and serious organised crime. It also includes clear rules for existing units or centres such as the European Counter Terrorism Centre (ECTC) and the European Union Internet Referral Unit (EU IRU), both hosted at EUROPOL.

Reference document: Regulation (EU) 2016/794 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (EUROPOL) and replacing and repealing Council Decisions 2009/371/JHA, 2009/934/JHA, 2009/935/JHA, 2009/936/JHA and 2009/968/JHA

EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)

DG: Justice

Headquarters: Vienna, Austria

Budget: €21.6 million (2016); €151.1 million (2014-2020)

Goal: To provide independent, evidence-based advice to EU and national decision makers, thereby helping to make debates, policies and legislation on fundamental rights better informed and targeted.

Tasks: FRA advises EU institutions and national governments on fundamental rights, particularly in the areas of discrimination, access to justice, racism and xenophobia, data protection, victims' rights and children's rights.

The agency aims to help promote and protect fundamental rights more effectively across the EU. To do this, it consults and cooperates with its partners on collecting and analysing information and data through socio-legal research, providing assistance and expert advice and communicating and raising awareness of rights.

Reference document: Council Regulation (EC) No 168/2007 establishing a European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights

European Union's Judicial Cooperation Unit (EUROJUST)

DG: Justice

Headquarters: The Hague, The Netherlands

Budget: €43.5 million (2016); €247.2 million (2014-2020)

Goal: To improve the coordination of investigations and prosecutions among the competent judicial authorities of the EU member states when they deal with serious cross-border and organised crime.

Tasks: EUROJUST improves cooperation between the competent authorities, in particular by facilitating the execution of international mutual legal assistance and the implementation of European Arrest Warrants. EUROJUST also supports the competent authorities in order to improve the effectiveness of investigations and prosecutions.

Reference document: Council Decision of 28 February 2002 setting up EUROJUST with a view to reinforcing the fight against serious crime (2002/187/JHA)

Defence in detail



Section contents

1. Defence spending	91
<hr/>	
2. Defence cooperation and industry	99
<hr/>	
European Defence Technological and Industrial Base (EDTIB)	99
Market snapshot	
Arms exports	
Dual-use export controls	
Cooperative Developments	107
EDA projects	
Bilateral and multilateral defence cooperation	
Organisation for Joint Armament Cooperation (OCCAR) programmes	
Defence cooperation timeline, 2016	
3. Forces and deployments	115
<hr/>	



1. Defence spending

The following pages bring together data on defence spending from three different sources: the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS),¹ the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)² and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI).³ Data for 2016 from the EDA were not available at time of publication. IISS and SIPRI figures displayed below are available for all 28 EU member states, whereas NATO figures are available for the 22 EU member states also party to the Alliance (EU-NATO 22 hereafter).⁴

In contrast to previous editions of the Yearbook, data are presented in US dollars instead of euros to maintain compatibility with the full databases and international comparisons offered by each organisation. Each organisation has a different methodology for collecting and harmonising data between different countries, leading to slight discrepancies between the datasets. After briefly explaining the methodologies of each organisation, this section commentates on the differences the data show for 2014-2016.

NATO countries send data on defence expenditures, defined as ‘payments made by a national government specifically to meet the needs of its armed forces or those of its allies’, directly to the NATO Defence Planning Division, which then harmonises what each state counts and adjusts the figures according to their methodology.⁵ With the exception of Bulgaria, defence expenditure levels for all allies include pensions. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) levels and deflators are taken either from the OECD or DG ECFIN, and NATO uses average annual exchange rates from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) International Financial Statistics (IFS) database.

IISS uses primary sources data (official budgetary documentation and correspondence with governments) to assess the defence spending levels of EU-NATO countries. IISS attempts to approximate the NATO definition (e.g. by including military pensions) where data is available. In addition to reporting an independent assessment of defence budgets, the IISS *Military Balance* also reports defence expenditure levels according to NATO. IISS exchange rates are derived from GDP figures in the IMF World Economic Outlook database by dividing the domestic currency figure by the US dollar figure to obtain the number of units of domestic currency per US dollar. GDP deflators and inflation rates also come from the IMF World Economic Outlook database.⁶

1. IISS data are taken from the *Military Balance* 2013-2017.

2. NATO data are taken from the *Secretary General's Annual Report* 2016. Available at: http://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2017_03/20170313_SG_AnnualReport_2016_en.pdf

3. SIPRI data are taken from the *Military Expenditure Database*. Available at: <https://www.sipri.org/databases/milex>. Accessed April 2017.

4. The six EU member states that are not in NATO are: Austria, Cyprus, Finland, Ireland, Malta and Sweden.

5. For more information on what NATO counts as defence expenditures, see page 14 of http://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2017_03/20170313_170313-pr2017-045.pdf

6. 2016 figures in the *Military Balance 2017* are based on IMF data from October 2016. The IMF World Economic Outlook database is available at: <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2016/02/weodata/index.aspx>

SIPRI uses NATO data for over half of the 22 EU-NATO countries, and data for the remaining countries are based on national reports and questionnaires sent to governments. Military expenditure levels for all countries are harmonised based on national reports, questionnaires and other secondary sources collected by SIPRI. SIPRI uses the IFS database for annual exchange rates and the consumer price index to account for inflation.

While the total for EU-NATO 22 spending in 2016 was \$223.5 billion according to NATO, IISS and SIPRI respectively counted total spending for the 22 states at \$215.3 billion and \$233.5 billion. Such discrepancies in reporting, also summarised in Table 3.1, arise from differences between the organisation’s methodologies (for example using annual average exchange rates versus implicit exchange rates or GDP deflators from the OECD versus IMF) as well as slightly different definitions of spending (for example adding funding of autonomous organisations related to MoDs not included by NATO).

According to the IISS, two EU member states – Estonia and Greece – spent at least 2% of GDP on defence in 2016. Per NATO calculations, four EU member states – Estonia and Greece, as well as Poland and the UK – met the 2% target. SIPRI data show that three EU member states reached 2%. Along with year-on-year comparisons, these differences are summarised in Table 3.1.

TABLE 3.1: COMPARISONS OF EUROPEAN DEFENCE SPENDING BY SOURCE, 2015-2016

EU member states spending...	IISS (EU-28)	NATO (EU-NATO 22)	SIPRI (EU-28)
...more than in 2015 in real terms (\$ million, 2016=100)			
...more than in 2015 as % of GDP			
...at least 2% of GDP in 2016			

Figures 3.1-3.4 draw upon figures offered by the IISS. Figure 3.1 below illustrates the 2016 levels for EU member state defence spending individually, regionally and at the EU level. Western Europe continues to make up the majority of defence spending, with France, Germany and the UK alone accounting for more than 60% of total EU-28 spending in 2016. Figure 3.2 shows the evolution of defence spending over the past five years. In current dollars, total defence spending has decreased by 10% since 2012.

Figures 3.3 and 3.4 then place EU-28 defence spending in a global context and compare it to spending patterns in other regions. When aggregated, the EU-28 is the second largest defence spender in the world, spending 37% as much as does the US and 19% more than Russia and China combined. The top 20 defence spenders, as displayed in Figure 3.4, accounted for 81% of global defence spending in 2016. While China and India have significantly increased their defence budget in recent years, the Russian defence budget has decreased due to economic difficulties, the impact of sanctions and, as was also the case for Saudi Arabia between 2015 and 2016 especially, declining energy prices.

FIGURE 3.1: TOTAL EU-28 DEFENCE SPENDING, 2016 (\$ BILLION AND % OF GDP)

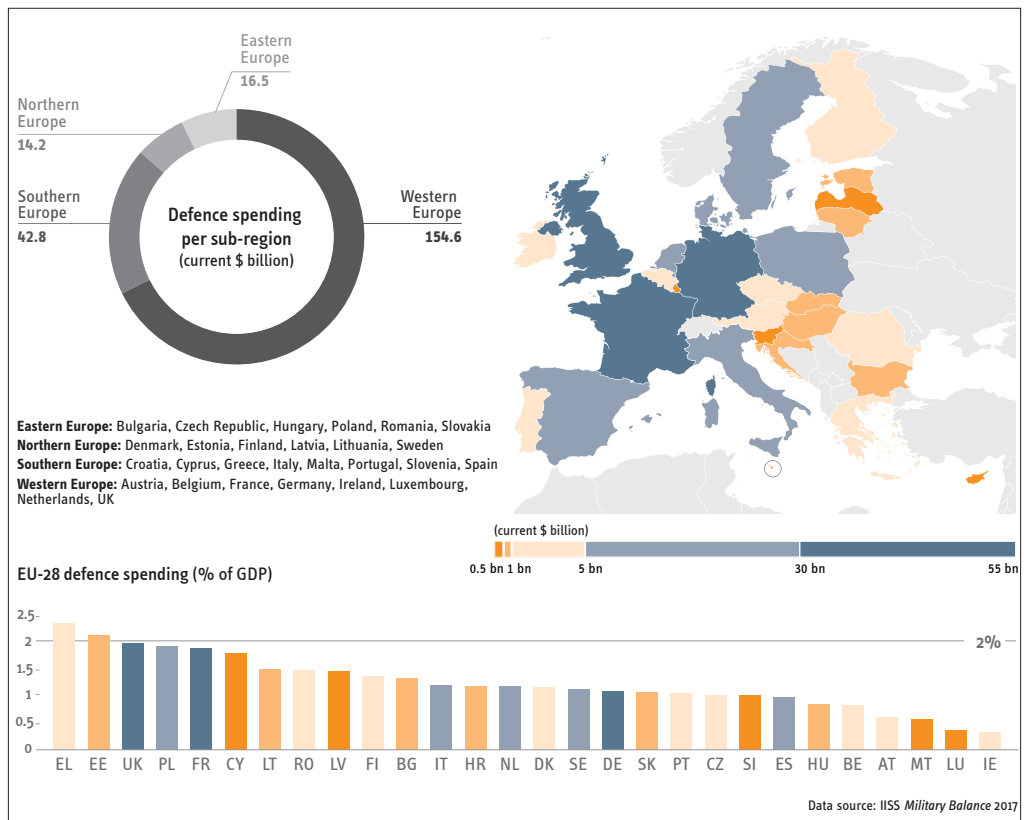
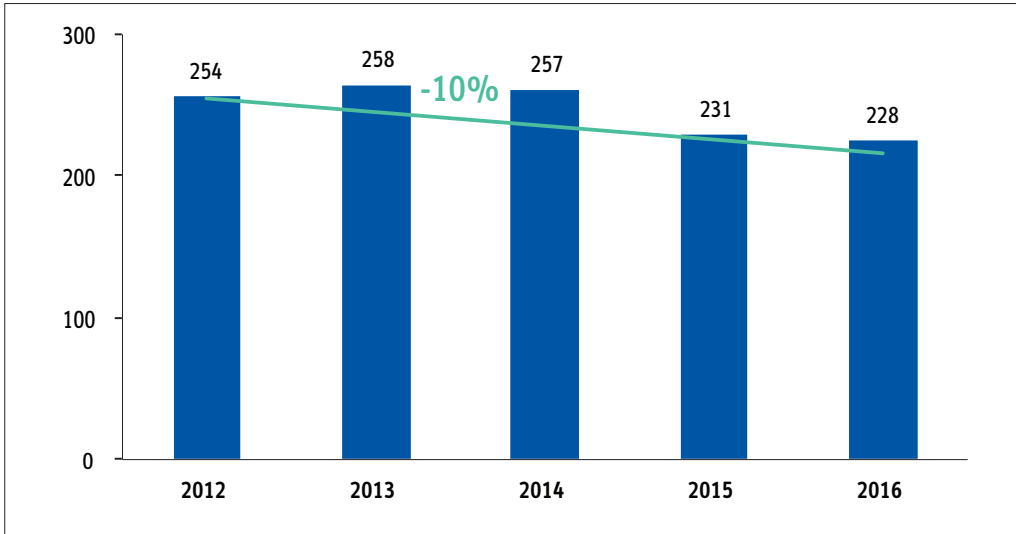
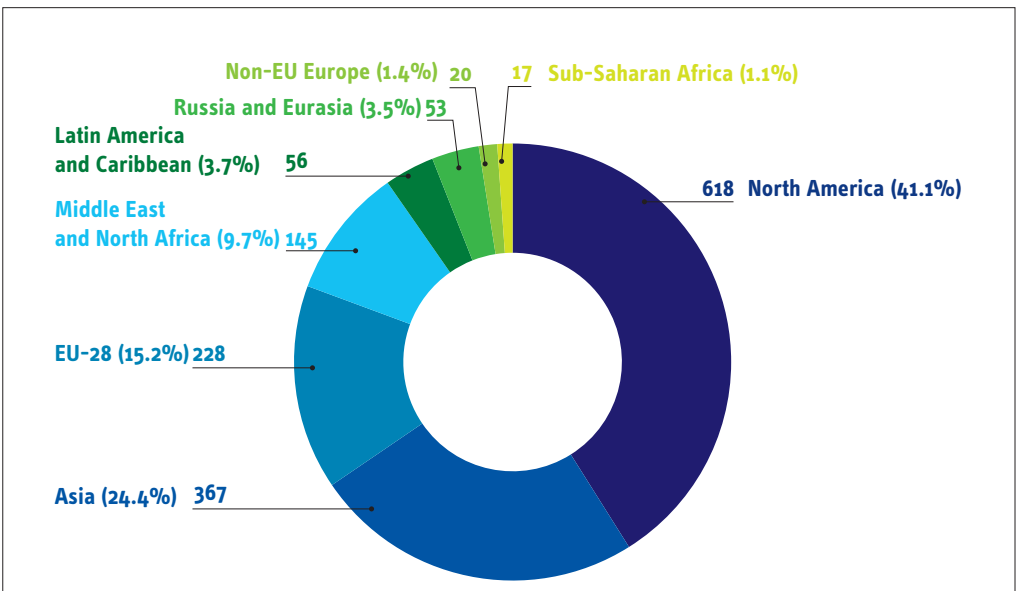


FIGURE 3.2: EVOLUTION OF EU-28 DEFENCE SPENDING, 2012-2016 (\$ BILLION)



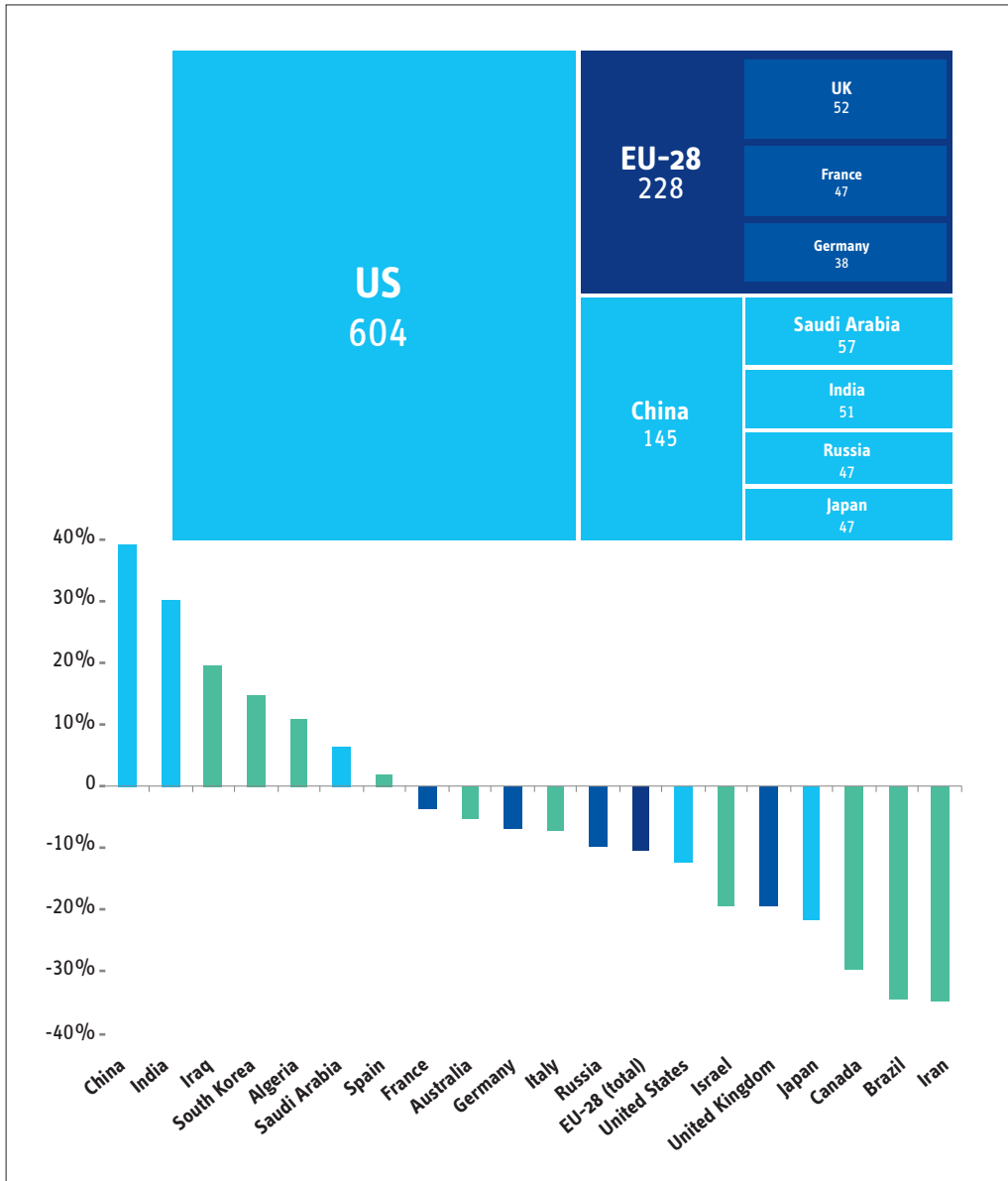
Source: IISS *Military Balance*

FIGURE 3.3: GLOBAL DEFENCE SPENDING COMPARISONS BY REGION, 2016 (\$ BILLION)



Source: IISS *Military Balance*

FIGURE 3.4: LARGEST GLOBAL DEFENCE SPENDERS: 2012-2016 EVOLUTION FOR TOP 20 SPENDERS AND 2016 SPENDING LEVELS FOR TOP 10 SPENDERS



Source: IISS *Military Balance*

TABLE 3.2: DEFENCE SPENDING OF EU MEMBER STATES, 2014-2016 (2016 PRICES, \$ MILLION)

Country	International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) ⁶			North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) ⁷			Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) ⁸		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Austria	2,683	2,046	2,313	-	-	-	3,305	2,665	2,862
Belgium	4,962	4,010	3,895	5,192	4,218	4,332	5,184	4,218	4,063
Bulgaria	709	560	678	747	633	673	836	661	756
Croatia	745	642	588	805	669	611	907	753	695
Cyprus	424	305	356	-	-	-	358	328	353
Czech Republic	2,023	1,780	1,971	1,975	1,921	1,958	1,882	1,763	1,955
Denmark	4,458	3,516	3,547	4,056	3,364	3,521	4,057	3,364	3,514
Estonia	510	467	503	513	469	503	512	469	502
Finland	3,654	3,074	3,283	-	-	-	3,599	3,051	3,246
France	52,075	46,626	47,201	52,006	43,473	44,222	63,614	55,342	55,745
Germany	43,101	36,589	38,281	46,102	39,812	41,676	46,103	39,813	41,067
Greece	5,688	4,733	4,639	5,226	4,647	4,606	5,531	4,948	4,973
Hungary	1,008	1,070	996	1,210	1,131	1,258	1,210	1,131	1,254
Ireland	1,192	997	1,003	-	-	-	1,193	997	999
Italy	24,487	21,495	22,309	24,448	19,566	22,146	31,572	25,295	27,934
Latvia	294	283	411	293	281	405	296	283	407
Lithuania	428	471	642	427	471	638	427	471	636
Luxembourg	251	214	220	253	249	248	279	276	294
Malta	60	56	58	-	-	-	56.5	51.8	57.5
Netherlands	10,665	8,877	9,193	10,332	8,668	9,127	10,333	8,668	9,253
Poland	10,154	10,128	9,073	10,104	10,596	12,706	10,345	10,213	9,341
Portugal	2,583	2,170	2,181	3,003	2,635	2,817	4,112	3,557	3,764
Romania	2,783	2,481	2,777	2,692	2,580	2,651	2,691	2,581	2,765
Slovakia	1,042	884	983	997	986	1,006	998	986	1035
Slovenia	533	444	450	486	401	448	486	401	404
Spain	12,634	13,050	12,222	12,614	11,090	11,200	1,7179	1,4937	1,4893
Sweden	6,297	5,723	5,828	-	-	-	6,556	5,387	5,320
UK	61,564	58,382	52,498	65,690	59,538	56,790	59,183	53,862	48,253
EU-28 total	257,007	231,073	228,099	-	-	-	282,805	246,472	246,341
EU-NATO 22 total	242,697	218,872	215,258	249,171	217,398	223,542	267,737	233,992	233,503

Note: per the European Central Bank *Statistical Data Warehouse*, \$1 = €1.1069 and per the IMF *World Economic Outlook Database* from October 2016, \$1 = €1.116473 (2016=100)

7. These data are based on the defence budgets of EU member states. Defence expenditure figures differ slightly. For example in 2015, reported defence expenditures (available only for EU-NATO 22) are \$1.26 billion (2016=100) lower than the figure included in the table.

8. Figures for Bulgaria do not include pensions. 2016 figures are estimates.

9. SIPRI figures for Italy include spending on civil defence, which typically amounts to about 4.5% of the total. Figures for Poland exclude some defence spending in other ministries, and additional domestic defence spending such as the Armed Forces Modernization Fund and some additional defence R&D. Military expenditures for Spain are adjusted by SIPRI to include items excluded by NATO and national defence budget publications.

TABLE 3.3: DEFENCE SPENDING OF EU MEMBER STATES AS A SHARE OF GDP, 2014-2016 (%)

Country	International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS)			North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) ⁹			Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) ¹⁰		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Austria	0.61	0.55	0.60	-	-	-	0.75	0.71	0.74
Belgium	0.93	0.88	0.83	0.97	0.91	0.91	0.98	0.93	0.88
Bulgaria	1.26	1.16	1.35	1.32	1.26	1.30	1.47	1.35	1.51
Croatia	1.31	1.32	1.19	1.41	1.37	1.21	1.59	1.55	1.38
Cyprus	1.83	1.58	1.79	-	-	-	1.55	1.70	1.79
Czech Republic	0.97	0.96	1.02	0.95	1.04	1.01	0.91	0.95	1.01
Denmark	1.29	1.19	1.17	1.13	1.10	1.14	1.19	1.14	1.17
Estonia	1.93	2.06	2.15	1.96	2.09	2.18	1.98	2.07	2.12
Finland	1.34	1.32	1.37	-	-	-	1.32	1.32	1.38
France	1.83	1.93	1.90	1.83	1.80	1.79	2.24	2.29	2.27
Germany	1.11	1.09	1.10	1.19	1.18	1.20	1.20	1.19	1.19
Greece	2.41	2.42	2.37	2.21	2.38	2.36	2.35	2.53	2.57
Hungary	0.73	0.89	0.85	0.87	0.93	1.02	0.87	0.94	1.00
Ireland	0.47	0.35	0.33	-	-	-	0.47	0.35	0.33
Italy	1.14	1.18	1.20	1.08	1.01	1.11	1.47	1.40	1.52
Latvia	0.95	1.05	1.48	0.94	1.04	1.46	0.95	1.05	1.45
Lithuania	0.89	1.15	1.51	0.88	1.14	1.49	0.89	1.14	1.49
Luxembourg	0.39	0.37	0.36	0.39	0.44	0.42	0.44	0.47	0.48
Malta	0.56	0.57	0.56	-	-	-	0.54	0.53	0.56
Netherlands	1.21	1.18	1.19	1.15	1.13	1.16	1.18	1.15	1.20
Poland	1.87	2.14	1.94	1.85	2.22	2.01	1.89	2.15	1.97
Portugal	1.12	1.09	1.06	1.31	1.32	1.38	1.79	1.79	1.84
Romania	1.40	1.40	1.49	1.35	1.45	1.41	1.35	1.46	1.49
Slovakia	1.04	1.02	1.09	0.99	1.13	1.12	0.99	1.13	1.15
Slovenia	1.08	1.04	1.02	0.98	0.94	1.02	0.98	0.94	0.93
Spain	0.91	1.09	0.98	0.92	0.93	0.90	1.22	1.25	1.20
Sweden	1.10	1.16	1.13	-	-	-	1.14	1.09	1.04
UK	2.05	2.04	1.98	2.19	2.08	2.17	2.01	1.89	1.86
EU-28 average	1.20	1.22	1.25	-	-	-	1.27	1.30	1.34
EU-NATO 22 average	1.26	1.30	1.33	1.27	1.31	1.35	1.36	1.40	1.44

10. Figures for Bulgaria do not include pensions. 2016 figures are estimates.

11. See footnote 3 for additional notes.



2. Defence cooperation and industry

EUROPEAN DEFENCE TECHNOLOGICAL AND INDUSTRIAL BASE (EDTIB)

The Council conclusions of 14 November 2016 reiterated that an integrated, sustainable, innovative and competitive EDTIB would enhance European strategic autonomy, ensure operational effectiveness and help guarantee security of supply. The EDTIB is the manufacturing and services base for military-industrial activities. Lacking an official definition, these defence economic operators can range from those designing, building and servicing equipment (including parts and components) to constructing military infrastructure. Because some military technologies are increasingly considered ‘dual-use’, meaning they have both civilian and military applications, the boundaries between defence and commercial firms are increasingly blurred.

The majority of defence production is concentrated in the ‘Letter of Intent’ (LoI) countries – France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom – that signed the LoI Framework Agreement treaty in 2000 to create a legal and political framework for what has become the EDTIB. This framework was further concretised with the two Defence Directives (adopted in 2009), which are now the regulatory backbone of the European defence market. The two Directives, Directive 2009/43/EC (the Intra-community transfers, or ICT, Directive) and Directive 2009/81/EC (the defence procurement Directive), respectively serve to streamline intra-Community licensing processes and regulate contract award procedures by minimising discrimination, inequality, and lack of transparency (namely in the form of offsets) from procurement processes. Policy developments in 2016, described above, are designed to further strengthen the EDTIB.

Table 3.4 below displays a selection of European firms involved in military production and services. Per SIPRI calculations, 29 of the top 100 defence firms (excluding China) are based on European territory. These firms occupy different parts of the European defence supply chain and are responsible for producing a range of systems, components and services. Between independent R&D funding and business opportunities for small and medium-sized enterprises, such firms are vital for defence production and innovation. As an important complement to government funding, these firms

also dedicate their own funds to research and technology (R&T) and research and development (R&D). The firms listed below spent at least €12.4 billion on defence-related R&T and R&D in 2015.¹²

TABLE 3.4: SALES AND EMPLOYMENT OF SELECTED EUROPEAN DEFENCE FIRMS, 2015

Company	Sales (\$ million)		Percentage of total sales		Employment (defence & civilian)
	Arms sales	Total	Arms sales (Source: SIPRI)	Defence sales (Source: French Ministry of Defence)	
Europe (transnational)					
Airbus Group	12,860	71,476	18%	18%	136,570
MBDA (Airbus, BAE Systems, Leonardo)	3,220	3,220	100%	100%	10,000
KNDS (merger of Krauss-Maffei Wegmann and Nexter completed on 15 December 2015)					
Krauss-Maffei Wegmann	840	887	95%	N/A	2,770 (2014)
Nexter	1,130	1,187	95%	N/A	3,320
Finland					
Patria Industries	442	475	N/A	93%	2,800
France					
CEA	1,950	4,562	43%	N/A	15,700
Dassault Aviation Group	1,850	4,631	40%	40%	12,150
DCNS	3,320	3,370	98%	97%	12,770
Safran	5,020	19,312	26%	~20%	70,090
Thales	8,100	15,596	52%	50%	62,190
Germany					
Rheinmetall Group	2,870	5,748	50%	N/A	20,680
ThyssenKrupp	1,890	47,442	4%	N/A	154,910
Italy					
Fincantieri	1,390	4,639	30%	25%	20,020
Leonardo (formerly Finmeccanica)	9,300	14,412	65%	N/A	47,160
Leonardo Agusta Westland SpA	2,990	4,967	60%	N/A	12,510
Leonardo Alenia Aermacchi SpA	1,750	3,458	51%	N/A	10,480
Leonardo Selex ES SpA	1,750	2,346	75%	N/A	10,260

12. This figure should be used only as a baseline, as it only encompasses R&D spending levels for firms that publicly report them. Furthermore, individual firms tally up R&D on their own, un-synchronised reporting schedules and without standards for how to count military defence research investment compared to what is spent in a firm's civilian divisions. It is possible that this figure includes R&D funding that the firms receive from outside sources, including governments, rather than internally dedicated funding. Reporting is for 2015 as many annual reports and financial records for 2016 have not been fully released at the time of publication.

Company	Sales (\$ million)		Percentage of total sales		Employment (defence & civilian)
	Arms sales	Total	Arms sales (Source: SIPRI)	Defence sales (Source: French Ministry of Defence)	
Poland					
Polish Armaments Group	1,190	1,326	90%	N/A	18,000
Sweden					
Saab	2,640	3,223	82%	82%	14,690
UK					
Babcock International Group	3,400	7,398	46%	48%	35,050
BAE Systems	25,510	27,355	93%	95%	82,500
Cobham PLC	1,946	3,168	N/A	62%	11,500
GKN PLC	950	11,748	8%	N/A	50,000
Meggitt PLC	870	2,516	35%	35%	11,930
QinetiQ	910	1,155	79%	N/A	6,210
Rolls-Royce	4,790	20,403	23%	23%	50,500
Serco	1,630	5,369	30%	N/A	103,230

Market snapshot

The year 2016 was host to a variety of changes to the structure of the EDTIB. Several changes were made to partially or fully state-owned firms. Bulgaria announced in April that it would partially be restructuring its defence industrial and technological base. Currently both state-owned, VMZ Sopot will be privatised in 2018 and the firm Kintex will be put up for sale in 2019. The Bulgarian government previously attempted to sell VMZ Sopot, and if the sale of Kintex goes through, the funds will be used for new fighter jets to replace Soviet-era aircraft currently operated by Bulgaria. Finnish firm Patria sold 49.9%¹³ of its shares to the Norwegian partially state-owned firm Kongsberg, now making it a firm partially owned by both the Finnish and Norwegian governments. Patria also acquired a 25% stake in Silverskin Information Security¹⁴ and Rikola,¹⁵ respectively bolstering its industrial stakes in cyber technologies and defence electronics.

13. 'Norwegian Kongsberg to Buy Stake in Finnish-Owned Patria', *defense-aerospace*, 17 March 2016. See: <http://www.defense-aerospace.com/articles-view/release/3/172282/kongsberg-buys-49.9-share-of-patria.html>

14. 'Patria acquired a stake in Silverskin - a company specialised in cyber security', *Patria*, 10 May 2016. See: <http://patria.fi/en/media/news/patria-acquired-stake-silverskin-company-specialised-cyber-security>

15. 'Patria's Millog acquires Rikola', *IHS Jane's 360*, 9 June 2016. See: <http://www.janes.com/article/61112/patria-s-millog-acquires-rikola>

The consolidation of EDTIB firms located in Northern Europe also continued with Saab's acquisition of Nordic Defence Industries, a Danish mine disposal system company, on 18 October.¹⁶ On 21 December, QinetiQ (UK) acquired Meggitt Target Systems for a value of £57.5 million.¹⁷

The German firm Rheinmetall contributed to EDTIB restructuring with the announcement (on 25 January) that it would consolidate its activities on defence vehicle production by merging its MAN Military Vehicles and Landsysteme divisions under a single entity.¹⁸ In March, Airbus agreed to divest its defence electronics unit to the US private equity firm KKR in a sale worth €1.1 billion. Airbus maintains a 25.1% stake in the unit today.¹⁹ In the same month, Airbus opened a new production facility in Lodz,²⁰ and in September the aviation unit of Airbus opened a new €50 million plant to build H215 helicopters in Romania.²¹

Although not technically restructuring, European firms also completed a variety of rebranding efforts in 2016. Rebranding can be seen as a marketing technique that is useful to firms seeking to boost sales internationally. The largest Italian defence firm, formerly known as Finmeccanica, re-branded the firm as Leonardo, which also applies to the firm's subsidiaries. Also in 2016, Safran unified all ten of its subsidiaries under the same name. The transnational Franco-German merger between Krauss Maffei Wegmann and Nexter announced its name as KNDS, and the merger produces a firm reportedly with 6,000 employees, annual sales of €2 billion with an order book of €9 billion.²²

Arms exports

Data from SIPRI shows that the EU-28 exported \$8.86 billion (1990=100 for all figures in arms transfers section) worth of arms in 2016. This is the highest level of arms exports from the EU-28 since 2007, and represents a 13% increase from 2015 levels. This uptick is in part due to Australia selecting the French firm DCNS on 26 April to design and build 12 submarines for the Royal Australian Navy. Intra-EU exports accounted for 16%, or \$1.40 billion, of total arms exports in 2016. When comparing five-year periods,

16. 'Saab acquires Nordic Defence Industries', *Saab Group*, 10 October 2016. See: <http://saabgroup.com/Media/news-press/news/2016-10/saab-acquires-nordic-defence-industries/>

17. 'QinetiQ buys Meggitt Target Systems for £57.5m', *Insider Media*, 21 December 2016. See: <https://www.insidermedia.com/insider/national/qinetiq-buys-meggitt-target-systems-for-57.5m>

18. 'Rheinmetall creates Europe's leading producer of military vehicles', *Rheinmetall Defence*, 25 January 2016. See: https://www.rheinmetall-defence.com/en/rheinmetall_defence/public_relations/news/latest_news/index_9088.php

19. 'KKR to buy Airbus defense electronics unit for \$1.2 billion', *Reuters*, 18 March 2016. See: <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-airbus-m-a-kkr-idUSKCN0WK2JG>

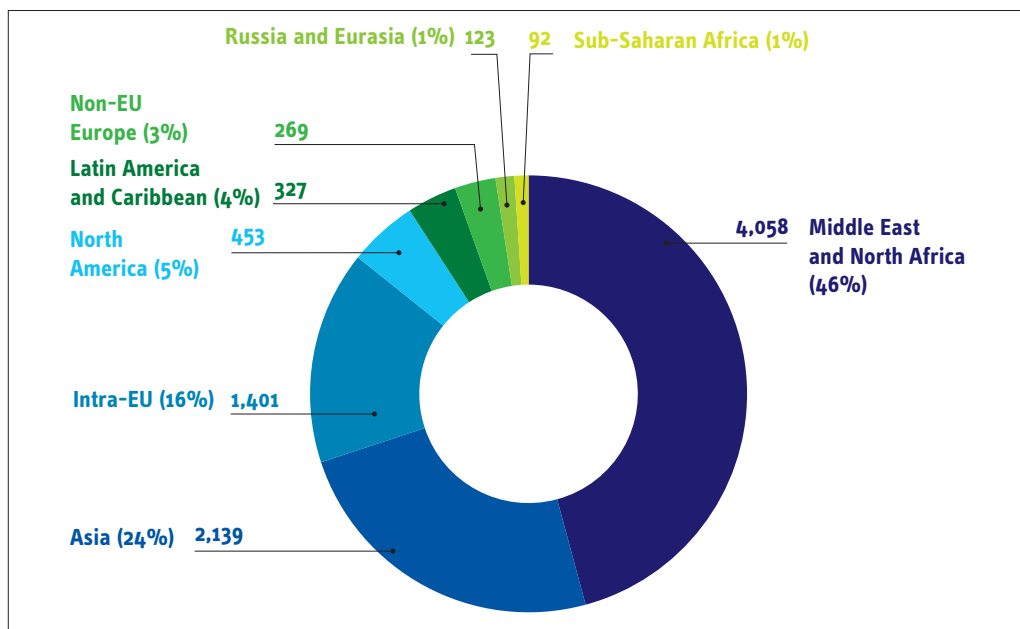
20. 'Airbus Group to place another production project at new facility of Azura Polska', *Airbus Group*, 1 March 2016. See: http://www.airbusgroup.com/int/en/news-media/press-releases/Airbus-Group/Financial_Communication/2016/03/20160301_airbus_group_production_project_azura_polska.html

21. 'Hollande lauds defense cooperation as Airbus opens Romanian helicopter plant', *Reuters*, 13 September 2016. See: <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-romania-france-airbus-idUSKCN11J1ZR>

22. 'Nexter and KMW Partner to Focus on Land Systems', *Defense News*, 10 June 2016. See: <http://www.defensenews.com/story/defense/show-daily/eurosatory/2016/06/10/nexter-kmw-joint-land-systems/85701730/>

the quantity of intra-EU exports has nearly halved, from \$11.07 billion between 2007-2011 to \$5.90 billion between 2012-2016. Figure 3.5 below contextualises intra-EU exports to exports to other regions. In 2016, 46% of arms exports from EU member states were delivered to the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. Accounting for approximately one quarter of total arms exports, Asian countries are also among the top destinations of EU-28 arms exports. As displayed in Figure 3.5, the top destinations of EU-28 arms exports to third states are almost all located in Asia and MENA.

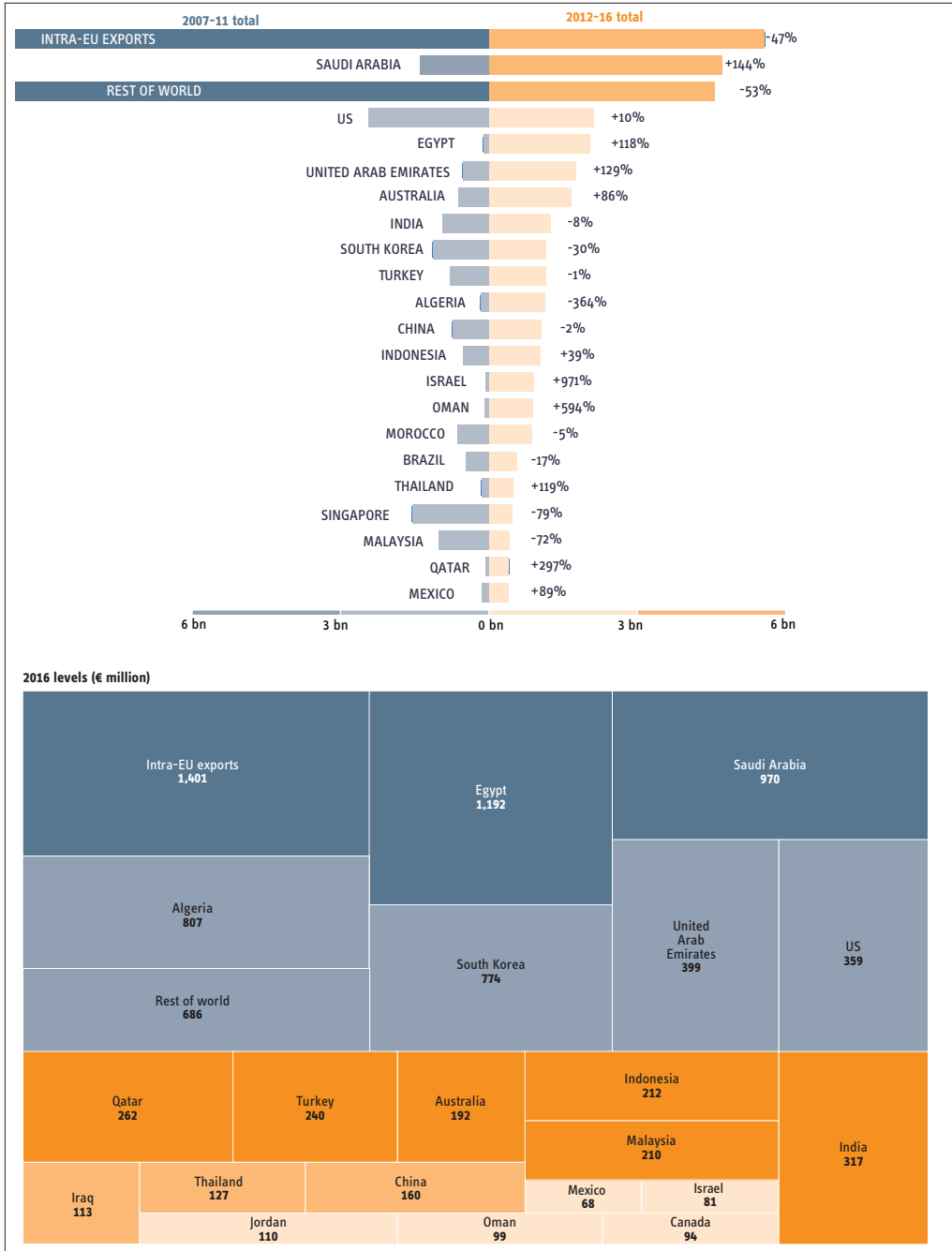
FIGURE 3.5: EU-28 ARMS EXPORTS TO WORLD BY REGION, 2016 (CONSTANT 1990 \$ MILLION)



Source: SIPRI *Arms Transfers Database*

Figures 3.6 and 3.7 highlight five-year aggregated figures to avoid year-on-year fluctuations. The size of each bubble represents the aggregated imports and exports (note: not sales prices) from 2012-2016. The LoI countries exported \$32.50 billion worth of arms in 2016. When added to the Netherlands, these seven countries make up 95% of EU-28 arms exports. In 2016, the arms export administration of one of the LoI Six – Sweden – changed by transferring tasks from the former Defence and Security Export Agency (FXM) to the Swedish Defence Material Agency (FMV). Of the 20 EU member states that export arms, 13 have a positive arms trade balance (meaning these export-oriented countries export more than they import).

FIGURE 3.6: TOP DESTINATIONS OF EU-28 ARMS EXPORTS, 2007-2016

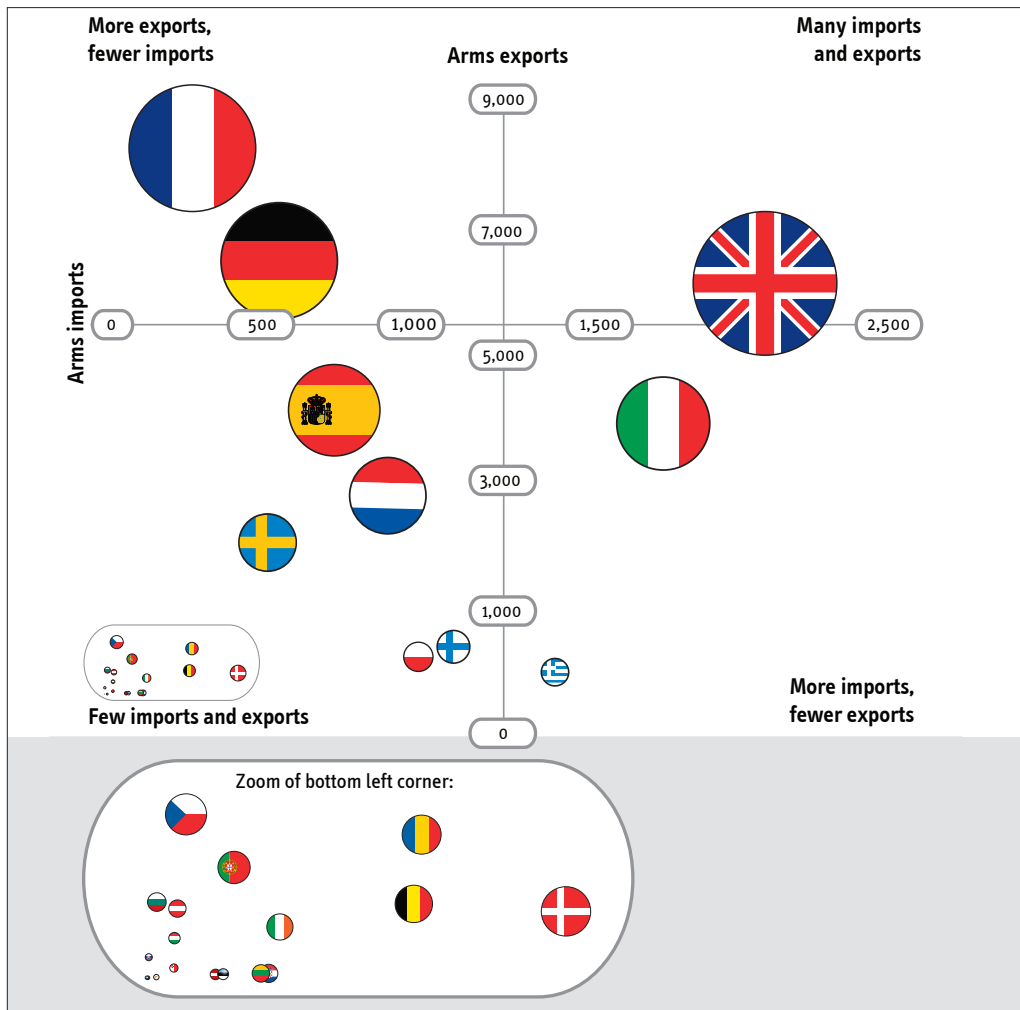


Source: SIPRI Arms Transfers Database

When aggregated, the EU-28 is the world's second-largest arms importer (after India) and second-largest arms exporter (after the US). This represents a change from 2015, when the EU-28 outpaced India as the top arms importer.

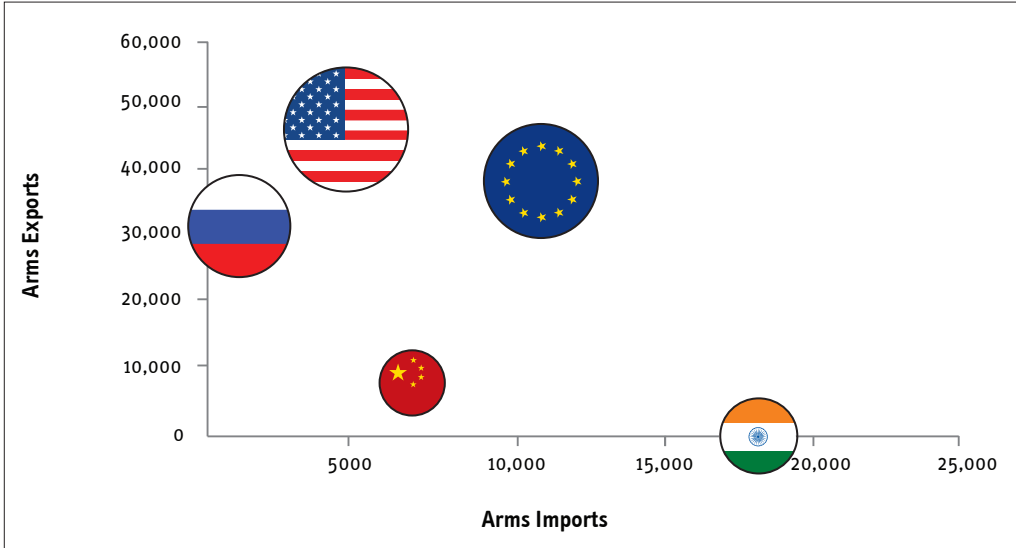
EU-28 arms exports have declined relative to a global increase. Comparing 2012-2016 to the previous five-year period, global arms exports increased by 8%, and the EU-28 share of global arms exports decreased by 17% (from approximately one third to one quarter of global arms exports) in comparison to the previous five-year period. Over the same time periods, the US increased its share of the global arms market from 30% to 33%, and various Asian and Eastern European nations exported more arms than before.

FIGURE 3.7: ARMS TRANSFERS OF EU MEMBER STATES, 2012-2016



Source: SIPRI *Arms Transfers Database*

FIGURE 3.8: COMPARISON OF INTERNATIONAL ARMS TRANSFERS, 2012-2016
(CONSTANT 1990 \$ MILLION)



Source: SIPRI *Arms Transfers Database*

Dual-use export controls

On 28 September 2016 the European Commission published a proposal for a regulation on setting up an EU regime for the control of dual-use exports and transfers. The proposal looks to replace Regulation (EC) No 428/2009 which set up a Community regime for dual-use control. Following an evaluation of the 2009 Regulation in October 2013 and an impact assessment that was conducted in 2015, the Commission’s 2016 proposal seeks to ensure consistency between dual-use exports and the EU’s international obligations on non-proliferation, counter-terrorism and human rights, plus it takes into consideration how the digital single market and the cyber domain relate to dual-use export control policy.

COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

European states and defence firms engage in defence cooperation through a variety of multilateral frameworks, bilateral deals and industrial consortia. Through a mixture of text and tables, the following section details cooperative developments that took place in 2016, as organised in three parts: EDA and EU-financed projects, bilateral and multilateral developments and Organisation for Joint Armament Cooperation (OCCAR) projects. This is followed by a defence cooperation timeline that reviews all relevant items in chronological order rather than by framework. For context, the timeline also includes the publication dates of national defence strategic documents which include specific sections on European cooperation. The timeline also includes the delivery of defence equipment to individual EU member states, but each listing refers to defence equipment produced through intergovernmental and/or industrial cooperation in Europe.

EDA projects

The European Defence Agency (EDA) launched a number of projects in 2016. On 25 January, it placed an order with Saab for Carl-Gustaaf ammunition as part of the five-year framework contract (signed in 2014) to consolidate ammunition purchases on behalf of the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland. On 1 September a Category B project between Germany and Sweden was launched to analyse the biological effects of electromagnetic fields in the defence sector (the 'RFBIO' project). The EDA also launched a number of its own projects in cooperation with participating member states (pMS). On 11 February, the Agency and five pMS (France, Germany, Italy, Poland and Sweden) launched a project to integrate remotely piloted aircraft systems (RPAS) into the common European airspace (the 'ERA' project). On 11 March the EDA then launched a study with Austria, France and Germany on new energy storage systems for hydrogen (the 'NEXTT' project). Looking at energetic materials and their relevance for the defence sector, 19-20 May 2016 saw the EDA and the Czech Republic, Germany, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden launch the 'EMTEEC' study. On 8 June, the EDA, Czech Republic, Germany, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden agreed to conduct a joint research project (the 'FPNEM' project) on new energetic materials. On 9 June, the EDA, Cyprus, Greece, Ireland, Spain and Portugal launched a study project ('SBWC') designed to better understand water management projects on defence estates. Finally, on 21 December the EDA launched a project to test the feasibility of additive manufacturing (known also as 3D/4D printing) for the defence sector.

EU defence research pilot projects

On 28 October the EDA fired the starting gun on EU investments in defence research. With an initial investment of €1.4 million into three initial pilot projects, the intention is to ensure that the EDTIB is capable of meeting Europe's current and future security needs. Following an initial call for proposals on 23 March, and after 21 applications had been submitted by 83 participants from 20 countries, the EDA settled on the three individual projects described below.

The first pilot project is named 'SPIDER' and is dedicated to Inside Building Awareness and Navigation for Urban Warfare. SPIDER will, by November 2017, provide a proof of concept on a sensor and surveillance system designed to improve the situational awareness of soldiers in close-quarter, urban combat environments. By utilising the €433,225 grant, the project aims to overcome the challenge of detecting individuals hiding inside buildings during conflict. This Portuguese-led project involving Spanish and Bulgarian partners aims to develop a dual sensor system that deploys radio frequency sensors on the outside of a building, and employs mobile robots capable of seeing inside buildings using sensors and video cameras.

Second is the 'TRAWA' project on the standardisation of 'detect and avoid' systems on RPAS. TRAWA aims to ensure that different varieties of RPAS can coexist in a single airspace, both with other RPAS systems and with manned aircraft (what is known as 'non-segregated airspace'). By May 2018 TRAWA aims to utilise the €433,292 grant to ensure that a usable on-board 'detect and avoid' system can be developed for RPAS. This Dutch-led project brings together partners from Germany, Italy and the UK to ensure that RPAS not only have operational freedom of movement in European airspace but that the RPAS sector can benefit from enhanced standardisation and certification.

The third project is named 'EuroSWARM' and it aims to demonstrate the use of an unmanned heterogeneous swarm of sensor platforms. Through a UK-led consortium including partners from France, Greece and Sweden, by November 2017 this €434,000-funded project will see a live demonstration of how defence tasks (i.e. border control and surveillance) can be performed by an unmanned and autonomous 'swarm' system without any need for weaponry. Through a 'swarm' of unmanned aerial, ground and naval platforms, sensors, lasers, jammers and smoke generators, the project aims to ensure that the same level of military effect can be achieved without the use of lethal equipment.

The EDA and European Commission also engaged in a number of support activities for defence-related SMEs and the European defence supply chain. More specifically, the EDA organised a number of seminars in 2016 in Austria, Cyprus and Spain to address the possibilities of EU funding for defence-related programmes under the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) and the COSME. In 2016 the EDA conducted a study into EU COSME for the period 2014-2020 to explore the opportunities provided to defence-related SMEs. As far as financing projects goes, on 26 April a dual-use research project led by Polish SME EUROTECH and worth a total €2.2 million was co-financed under the ESIF at a rate of €1.75 million (78.7% of the total project). Titled 'Intruder Detection and Avoid System' (IDAAS), the project will develop a sensor-based system to help avoid collisions between general aviation and UAVs.

Bilateral and multilateral defence cooperation

With a view to optimising resources and military capabilities, EU member states furthered defence cooperation under various bilateral and multilateral arrangements in 2016.

In the face of Russian threats, Northern Europe was active on the defence cooperation front in 2016. The year began with a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Denmark and Sweden for increased training and exercises, as well as naval and port infrastructure sharing, on 21 January. Both Sweden and Finland signed bilateral defence cooperation programme agreements with the UK, respectively on 11 June and 10 July. Finland and Sweden – EU member states but non-members of NATO – met to discuss defence cooperation on 19 September. On the same date, Lithuania and Latvia signed an agreement to synchronise defence procurement cycles, including fire-distribution centres for air defence, anti-tank missiles and short-range anti-aircraft missiles. Additionally, in the presence of the Baltic ministers, Germany, the UK and NORDEF members (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) signed an MoU for easy access to each other's territories. Another regional cluster, the Visegrád Group, pledged closer defence cooperation in a joint statement issued on 8 June.

Germany and the Netherlands also deepened their defence integration in 2016. In the land domain, the two jointly tested Patriot air and missile defence systems in Crete. In the naval domain, Germany and the Netherlands signed a joint naval cooperation agreement to integrate a German sea battalion into the Royal Dutch Navy. BeNeLux (Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg) states signed two bilateral MoUs in 2016. On 28 July the Netherlands and Luxembourg agreed to acquire two Airbus A330 multi-role tanker/transport fleet with options for up to six more. The Netherlands then signed a MoU with Belgium on 5 December to jointly replace their multipurpose frigates and minesweepers.

France, Germany and Poland, the three Weimar triangle countries, also continued defence cooperation efforts through bilateral endeavours. On 28 June, Germany and Poland set up a new task group for submarine cooperation with control (but not command) of Polish submarines from the new DE-POL SubOpAuth, part of the German Maritime Operations Centre. Despite Poland's decision to cancel its order of Caracal helicopters from France, in September Thales-TDA and Polska Grupa Zbrojeniowa (PGZ) agreed to a manufacturing partnership on Polish soil for induction rocket production. On 26 October, Saab and PGZ signed an MoU on naval design and production collaboration. On 5 October, France and Germany signed a Letter of Intent to create a joint air squadron to be operational by 2021, with a view to deepening cooperation of their transport and tanker/transport fleets. On 7 December, France, Spain and the UK signed a global support contract with Airbus Defence and Space for the maintenance of their respective A400M fleets.

Building on the 2010 Lancaster treaties, Franco-British defence cooperation was developed further in 2016. On 3 March, France and the UK signed a defence and security cooperation agreement, including future joint development of an unmanned combat air system (UCAS) and exploration of future cruise and anti-ship missiles development opportunities. This took more concrete form on 17 November, when the two agreed to joint anti-ship missile development, and 15 December, with an agreement to develop two UCAS demonstrators by 2025.

Other statements include those between Austria and Hungary, with informal discussions taking place on 10 June with view to improving defence cooperation, and Poland and Sweden, which agreed to strengthen naval cooperation on 26 June.

Organisation for Joint Armament Cooperation (OCCAR) programmes

Europeans also cooperate through the Organisation for Joint Armament Cooperation (OCCAR), an international organisation established in 1996 charged with lifecycle management for cooperative defence equipment programmes. Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the UK are OCCAR member states and the OCCAR community consists of 13 states. Since 2012, OCCAR and the EDA have cooperated under an Administrative Arrangement to develop defence capabilities in a mutually reinforcing, non-duplicative, coherent and complementary way.

In 2016 OCCAR ran ten programmes, as displayed in Table 3.5, with a total operational budget of €3.1 million. The total development and production costs, as funded by participating member states, amount to €45.14 billion. Deliveries in 2016 included the third future multi-mission frigate (FREMM) to France and the fifth FREMM frigate to Italy, as well as the first Block 2 Tiger HAD/E attack helicopter to Spain.

TABLE 3.5: TOTAL DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION COSTS OF OCCAR-MANAGED PROGRAMMES (€ MILLION)

Programme	Participating states	Total development and production costs
A400M strategic airlifter	Belgium, France, Germany, Spain, UK, Netherlands, Turkey	21,033.6
Boxer multi-role armoured vehicles	Germany, Netherlands (and Lithuania as of March 2016)*	2,087
COunter Battery RADar (COBRA) advanced weapon locating system	France, Germany, Turkey	564
European Secure Software Defined Radio (ESSOR)	France, Italy, Spain, Finland, Poland, Sweden	(Under negotiation)
Future multi-mission frigates (FREMM)	France, Italy	10,539
Next-generation surface-to-air anti-missile systems (FSAF/PAAMS)	France, Italy, UK	3,247
Logistic Support Ship (LSS)	Italy	346
Maritime Mine Counter Measures (MMCM)	France, UK	22
Multinational Space-based Imaging System for surveillance, reconnaissance and observation (MUSIS)	France, Italy	4,000
Tiger helicopters	France, Germany, Spain	7,300
Total (unrounded)		45,142.600

* budget and costs based on figures prior to Lithuania joining the programme on 22 August 2016

Source: OCCAR Business Plan 2016

OCCAR saw developments to two significant European programmes in 2016. The first is the medium-altitude long-endurance (MALE) RPAS study, which entered into a new development phase on 28 September when Airbus, Dassault and Leonardo officially launched the definitional study. OCCAR and the EDA cooperate on Air Traffic Insertion, with Air Traffic Integration as one of the key objectives of the programme. The MALE RPAS programme is expected to enter into the development phase in 2018, conducting the inaugural flight of the prototype in 2023 and delivering the first system in 2025.

The second is that, as of December, Italy began participating in the Block 1 New Technology (B1NT) programme with the EUROSAM consortium (between MBDA and Thales).

BINT includes the development of new missiles as well as modernisation of missiles in service in France and Italy. A concrete result of the Arrangement of Cooperation signed between France and Italy in June 2016, the inclusion of Italy in the programme will help both countries to enhance their anti-ballistic missile capabilities.

Defence cooperation timeline, 2016

	Date	Summary
Jan.	25	Inauguration of Lithuanian-Polish-Ukrainian Brigade (LITPOLUKRBRIG) headquarters.
Feb.	4	Signing of joint naval cooperation agreement between Germany and the Netherlands
	25	Delivery of final OCCAR-managed SAMP/T long-range air defence system to France
March	3	Signing of defence and security cooperation agreement between France and the UK, including future joint development of an unmanned combat air vehicle and exploration of future cruise and anti-ship missiles development opportunities
	16	Delivery of third OCCAR-managed FREMM frigate to France
	17	Publication of Swedish Military Strategy Doctrine
	22	Call for 'European Pact for Freedom and Security' from Italy
May	25	Signing of contract for new OCCAR-managed Boxer infantry fighting vehicle mix for the Netherlands
June	8	Issuance of a joint statement pledging closer defence cooperation from Visegrád Group
	10	Discussion between Austria and Hungary on improving bilateral defence cooperation
	11	Signing of Programme of Defence Cooperation between Sweden and the UK
	20	Publication of Finnish 'White Paper' on foreign and security policy
	22	Delivery of A400M military transport aircraft to France
	26	Agreement between Poland and Swedish navies to strengthen defence cooperation
	28	Presentation of the EU Global Strategy
Publication of joint communiqué between French and German Foreign Ministers stating commitment to European defence		

July	8-9	Publication of NATO Warsaw Summit communiqué
	8	Signature of EU-NATO Joint Declaration
	10	Signature of framework for defence cooperation agreement between Finland and the UK
	13	Publication of German 'White Paper' on security policy and the future of the Bundeswehr
	28	Signature of MoU between the Netherlands and Luxembourg for acquisition of pooled fleet of Airbus A330 Multi Role Tanker Transport, with contract to deliver two aircraft and options for up to 6 more
Aug.	22	Contract signed by Lithuania to acquire 88 vehicles as part of the OCCAR-managed Boxer infantry fighting vehicle programme
Sep.	11	Presentation of joint paper from French and German defence ministers on closer defence cooperation in the EU
	15	Calls from Italian foreign minister for a common defence zone popularly termed the 'Schengen for Defence'
	19	Meeting between Finland and Sweden to discuss defence cooperation
	28	Launch of definitional study between Airbus, Dassault and Leonardo for a European MALE RPAS
		Delivery of six Portuguese F-16 Fighting Falcons to Romania
30	Delivery of fifth OCCAR-managed FREMM frigate to Italy	
Oct.	5	Signing of Letter of Intent between France and Germany to create a joint air squadron to be operational by 2021
	6	Publication of Slovak 'White Paper'
		Joint testing between Germany and the Netherlands of Patriot air and missile defence systems
	10	Circulation of letter from France, Germany, Italy and Spain to remaining member states calling for closer defence cooperation
	20	Signing of 30-month contract between UK and France to proceed with Stages 2 and 3 of OCCAR-managed MMCM Programme (following 15-month study on definition and design)
	26	Vote by European Parliament in favour of a budget line for the preparatory action on defence research in the general budget of the EU for financial year 2017
	28	Signing of grants for the first EU pilot project on defence research
31	Publication of European Parliament report on the 'European Defence Union' (adopted by the European Parliament on 22 November)	

Nov.	1	Statement that OCCAR-managed multinational multi-role tanker/transport fleet (MMF) Programme Division is fully operational to manage acquisition phase and two years of support for A330 MRTT tanker/transport aircraft on behalf of NATO Support & Procurement Agency
	9	Signing of MoU from NORDEFECO (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) on easy access to each other's territories in the presence of the Baltic ministers, Germany and the UK
	14	Presentation of the Implementation Plan on Security and Defence to the Council as follow-up to EU Global Strategy
	14	Publication of Council conclusions (14149/16) on implementing the EU Global Strategy in the Area of Security and Defence
	16	Formation of Polish Territorial Defence Force
	17	Delivery of A400M military transport aircraft to Spain
		Agreement between France and the UK for joint development of anti-ship missile scheme
30	Publication of European Defence Action Plan by the European Commission	
Dec.	5	Signing of MoU between Belgium and the Netherlands to jointly replace multipurpose frigates and minesweepers.
	5	Announcement from Polish Ministry of Defence for €13.5 billion defence equipment spending
	6	Adoption of Council conclusions (15283/16) to implement the EU-NATO Joint Declaration
	12	Delivery of A400M military transport aircraft to Germany
	13	Delivery of first OCCAR-managed Block 2 Tiger HAD/E attack helicopter to Spain
	15	Adoption of European Council conclusions (EUCO 34/16) committing to European defence

3. Forces and deployments

According to IISS, the EU-28 had a total of 1.5 million armed forces in 2016, with 1.2 million reservists and an additional 634,000 active paramilitary forces. As displayed in Table 3.6 and Map 3.1 below, the EU-28 deployed 27,600 personnel – less than 1% of the total number of active armed forces – to military operations in 2016. Additional personnel are deployed to bases abroad, although they are not included in the figures below, which display personnel contributions with operational mandates. (For figures on CSDP alone – including civilian missions – as well as EU Battlegroups, see *Policies and institutions*).

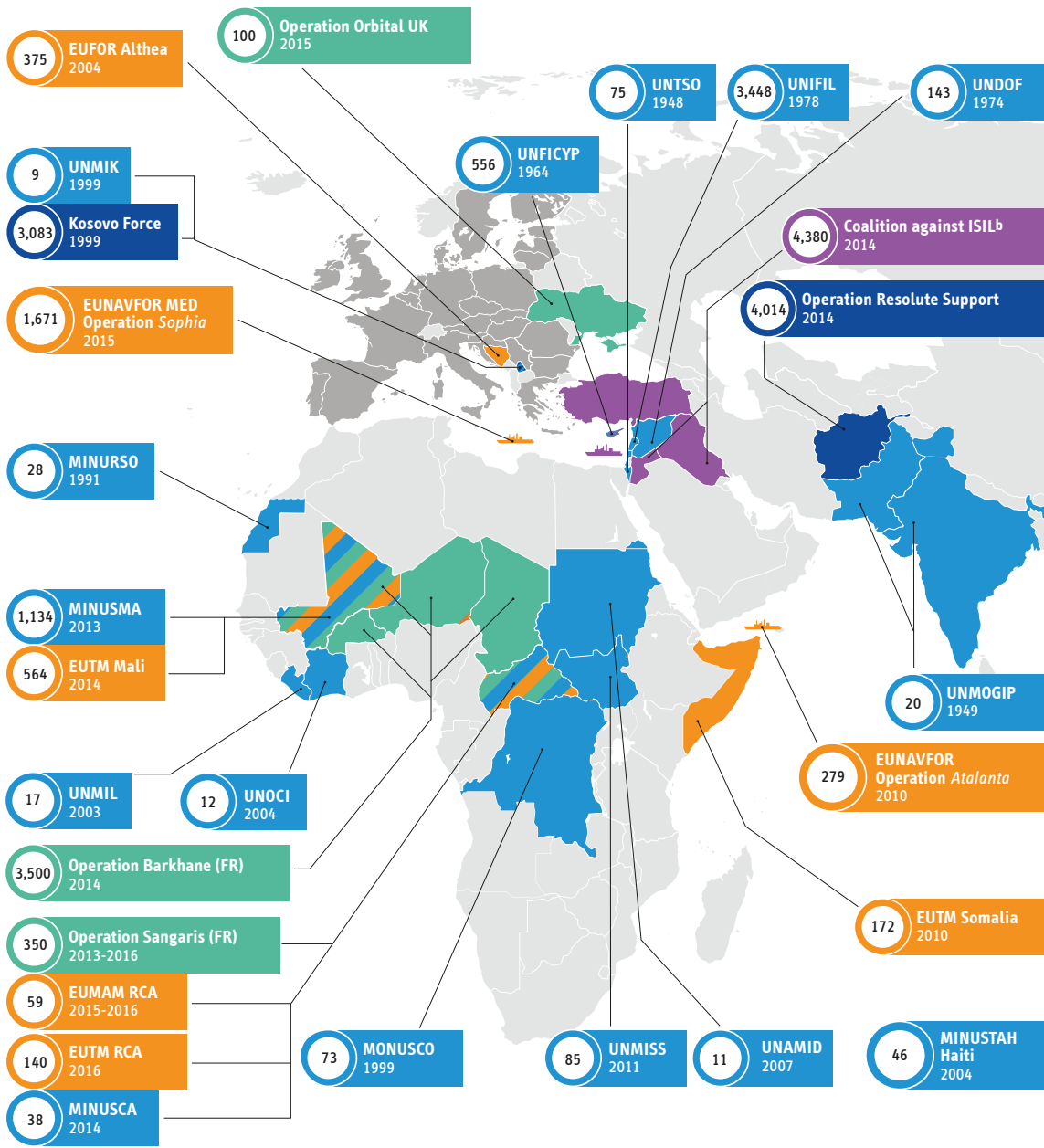
In comparison to 2015, the EU-28 contributed 2,600 more personnel to military operations. The coalition against Daesh accounts for the largest part of this increase: while EU member states contributed 1,244 troops to the coalition in 2015, deployments nearly quadrupled with 4,380 EU-28 troops sent to Cyprus, Iraq, Jordan and Turkey in 2016. EU member states also contributed to the coalition against Daesh through equipment deployments, primarily including a variety of aerial and naval assets. This can be seen in Figure 3.8, which sums up equipment deployments to national operations and the coalition against Daesh, most of which have a counter-insurgency and counter-terrorism focus. To these specific operations, EU member states contributed a total of 77 different types of aircraft, 14 types of naval vessels and 4 types of artillery in 2016, excluding equipment contributions to NATO operations or the NATO Standing Groups.

This section also covers conscripts in EU member states from 2015. Since the end of the Cold War, 17 EU member states have abolished conscription (excluding Lithuania, which reintroduced conscription in 2015). Table 3.8 shows that six of the seven member states with conscription had a total of 80,550 conscripts in 2015 (figures are not available for Austria). Table 3.8 also displays the service length for each of the countries with conscription.

The final table in this section covers military exercises in which two or more EU member states participated over the course of 2016. The military exercises listed in Table 3.9 relate to exercises involving two or more EU member states and these do not relate to command and control exercises but rather tactical ones. Many more military exercises have taken place during 2016 than those listed. For example, the list does not include national exercises (e.g. *Joint Warrior 16* (UK)) or those involving one EU member state and non-EU states (e.g. *Galemi 2016* (FR and USA)).

Two or more EU member states co-participated in 22 land exercises, 5 air exercises, 4 sea exercises and 14 joint exercises. Four exercises included the EDA and one exercise, *Multi-Layer Crisis Management Exercise 2016*, was led by the EEAS and included the EDA and all 28 EU member states as participants. Military exercises took place as far away as the US and Australia, and the majority took place on EU member state territory, with 20 in either Western or Northern Europe.

MAP 3.1: EU-28 PERSONNEL CONTRIBUTIONS TO MILITARY OPERATIONS IN 2016



EU-28 strength
Name of the Operation^a
 Launch Year

Notes:
 a Operations do not necessarily span across the entire territory of the highlighted nations.
 b EU-28 strength does not include forces to bases in the region with no operational mandate.

○ National operations
 ○ Coalition against ISIL^b
 ○ NATO operations
 ○ UN peacekeeping operations
 ○ CSDP military operations

TABLE 3-6: EU-28 PERSONNEL CONTRIBUTIONS TO MILITARY OPERATIONS, 2016

Operation name	Location(s)	Launch year	Number of MS contributing	EU-28 personnel	Total personnel
National operations					
Operation Barkhane (FR)	Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger	2014	1	3,500	3,500
Operation Orbital (UK)	Ukraine	2015	1	100	100
Operation Sangaris (FR) (concluded 31 Oct. 2016)	Central African Republic	2013	1	350	350
Subtotal of national operation deployments				3,950	3,950
Coalition against Daesh					
Operations Chammal (FR), Desert Falcon (BE), Inherent Resolve (US-led), Shader (UK) and Valiant Phoenix (BE)	Cyprus, Iraq, Jordan and Turkey	2014	16	4,380	12,552 ²²
NATO operations					
Kosovo Force	Serbia/Kosovo ²³	1999	21	3,083	4,470
Operation Resolute Support	Afghanistan	2014	24	4,014	13,162
Subtotal of NATO operation deployments				7,097	17,632
UN peacekeeping operations²⁴					
MINURSO	Western Sahara	1991	6	28	219
MINUSCA	Central African Republic	2014	7	38	12,135
MINUSMA	Mali	2013	16	1,134	12,057
MINUSTAH	Haiti	2004	7	46	4,828
MONUSCO	DR Congo	1999	9	73	18,753
UNAMID (AU/UN)	Sudan	2007	1	11	17,094
UNDOF	Syria	1974	4	143	829
UNFICYP	Cyprus	1964	9	556	952
UNIFIL	Lebanon	1978	14	3,448	10,541
UNMIK	Kosovo	1999	8	9	14
UNMIL	Liberia	2003	5	17	1,712

UNMISS	South Sudan	2011	7	85	12,816
UNMOGIP	India and Pakistan	1949	3	20	39
UNOCI	Côte d'Ivoire	2004	4	12	2,622
UNTSO	Israel	1948	11	75	150
Subtotal of peacekeeping deployments					
CSDP military operations²⁵					
EUFOR Althea	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2004	15	375	543
EUMAM RCA (concluded 16 July 2016)	Central African Republic	2015	N/A	(59)	(69)
EUTM RCA (replaced EUMAM RCA)		2016	8	140	146
EUNAVFOR MED Operation <i>Sophia</i>	Mediterranean Sea (naval)	2015	25	1,671	1,671
EUNAVFOR Operation <i>Atalanta</i>	Gulf of Aden (naval)	2010	21	279	283
EUTM Mali	Mali	2014	22	564	573
EUTM Somalia	Somalia	2010	11	172	178
Subtotal of CSDP military deployments					
Total military deployments					
				3,201	3,394
				24,323	132,289

(as of the end of 2016)

Sources:

National operations, coalition against ISIL and NATO operations: International Institute for Strategic Studies, *Military Balance 2017*;
 UN peacekeeping operations: International Peace Institute, *IPI Peacekeeping Database*, UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations;
 CSDP: European External Action Service

23. Includes Operations *Okeva* and *Impact*. EU-28 strength does not include forces deployed to bases in the region with no operational mandate. Total strength does not include contributions from Turkey and Gulf countries.

24. This designation, applicable here and thereafter, is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244(1999) and the ICJ opinion on Kosovo's declaration of independence.

25. EU member states may also deploy troops to the Multinational Force and Observers in the Sinai, not included in this table as it is not a UN peacekeeping operation.

26. Total does not include local staff.

TABLE 3.7: EU MEMBER STATE COMBINED EQUIPMENT CONTRIBUTIONS TO SELECTED OPERATIONS IN 2016

Operation	Equipment	Quantity
<i>Barkhane</i> (Sahel)	Attack fighter aircraft	4
	Attack helicopter	4
	Multipurpose helicopter	13
	Refuelling tanker aircraft	1
	Transport aircraft	3
	Unmanned aerial vehicle	5
Coalition against Daesh (Iraq/Syria)	Attack fighter aircraft	45
	Attack helicopter	4
	Destroyer	3
	Firefighting frigate	1
	Nuclear-powered aircraft carrier	1
	Nuclear-powered attack submarine	1
	Refuelling tanker vessel	1
	Refuelling tanker aircraft	3
	Surveillance aircraft	4
	Transport aircraft	2
	Transport helicopter	4
	Unmanned aerial vehicle	3
<i>Corymbe</i> (Gulf of Guinea)	Amphibious assault ship	1
EUNAVFOR <i>Atalanta</i> (Horn of Africa)	Destroyer	2
	Firefighting frigate	2
	Patrol vessel	1
	Surveillance aircraft	2

EUNAVFOR MED <i>Sophia</i> (Mediterranean)	Destroyer	1
	Firefighting frigate	1
	Landing ship dock	1
	Light aircraft carrier	1
	Patrol vessel	1
	Refuelling tanker vessel	1
	Surveillance aircraft	1
	Survey vessel	1
	Transport aircraft	1
<i>Kipion</i> (Persian Gulf/Indian Ocean)	Landing ship dock	1
	Minehunter vessel	4
Multinational Force & Observers (Egypt/Israel)	Patrol vessel	3
	Transport aircraft	1
<i>Sangaris</i> (Central African Republic)	Multipurpose helicopter	1

Source for data: IISS *Military Balance* 2017

Note: Table 3.7 lists military equipment contributions by EU member states to non-NATO operations and select CSDP military operations. Equipment totals reflect naval and air equipment only and Table 3.7 does not include land force equipment (tanks, armoured vehicles, howitzer batteries, etc). As far as CSDP operations are concerned, complete data was only available for the EU's two naval operations in the Horn of Africa (Operation *Atalanta*) and the Mediterranean (Operation *Sophia*). Equipment totals for these EU CSDP operations have been cross-checked with recent equipment figures reported by the European External Action Service. Equipment totals for NATO operations and NATO Standby Forces have not been included. EU equipment contributions to UN missions have not been included either because of a lack of data sources.

TABLE 3.8: CONSCRIPTION IN EU MEMBER STATES

Country	Status	Service Length	Conscripts
Austria	Compulsory	6 months	N/A
Belgium	Abolished 1994	--	--
Bulgaria	Abolished 2008	--	--
Croatia	Abolished 2008	--	--
Cyprus	Compulsory	14 months	10,700
Czech Rep	Abolished 2012	--	--
Denmark	Compulsory	4>12 months	1,250
Estonia	Compulsory	8>11 months	3,000
Finland	Compulsory	6>9>12 months	13,650
France	Abolished 1996	--	--
Germany	Abolished 2011	--	--
Greece	Compulsory	9 months>1 year	48,950
Hungary	Abolished 2004	--	--
Ireland	--	--	--
Italy	Abolished 2004	--	--
Latvia	Abolished 2006	--	--
Lithuania	Reintroduced 2015	9 months	3,000
Luxembourg	Abolished 1967	--	--
Malta	--	--	--
Netherlands	Abolished 1997	--	--
Poland	Abolished 2012	--	--
Portugal	Abolished 2004	--	--
Romania	Abolished 2006	--	--
Slovakia	Abolished 2006	--	--
Slovenia	Abolished 2003	--	--
Spain	Abolished 2001	--	--
Sweden	Abolished 2010	--	--
UK	Abolished 1960	--	--

(as of end of 2015)

Source: EUISS; verified with IISS *Military Balance 2017*

TABLE 3.9: MILITARY EXERCISES WITH TWO OR MORE EU MEMBER STATE PARTICIPANTS, 2016

Name of exercise	Dates	Size (approx.)	Participants	Location
Land				
<i>Allied Spirit IV</i>	10 Jan. – 5 Feb. (27 days)	2,200 personnel	Canada; Germany; Italy; Latvia; Slovenia; US	Grafenwoehr, Germany
<i>Várpalota Challenge</i>	11 Jan. – 21 Feb. (42 days)	--	Hungary; Netherlands	Várpalota, Hungary
<i>Joint Derby</i>	7 – 18 April (12 days)	2,000 personnel 450 vehicles	Austria; Croatia; Czech Republic; Estonia; Finland; Germany; Hungary; Latvia; Lithuania; Netherlands; Poland; Romania; Slovenia	Germany
<i>Flaming Sword</i>	1 – 20 May (20 days)	--	Denmark; Estonia; Finland; Geor- gia; Latvia; Lithuania; Norway; Poland; Sweden; Ukraine; UK; US	Latvia Lithuania
<i>Certification Exercise</i>	3 – 20 May (18 days)	1,500 personnel	Finland; Ireland; Latvia; Lithuania; Sweden; UK; Ukraine	Salisbury Plain, UK
<i>Brilliant Jump Deploy</i>	17 – 26 May (10 days)	1,500 personnel	Albania; Poland; Spain; UK	Poland
<i>Saber Strike</i>	2 – 14 June (12 days)	9,000 personnel	Canada; Estonia; Latvia; Lithuania; Poland; UK; US	Baltic States
<i>Iron Wolf</i>	6 – 19 June (13 days)	5,000 personnel	Denmark; France; Germany; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Poland; US	Lithuania
<i>Flaming Thunder</i>	1 – 12 Aug. (11 days)	1,100 personnel	Estonia; Germany; Latvia; Lithu- ania; Poland; Portugal; Ukraine; US	Lithuania
<i>Venerable Gauntlet</i>	29 Aug. – 23 Sep. (26 days)	3,000 personnel	Czech Republic; Denmark; Estonia; Germany; Latvia; Norway; Poland; Romania; Spain; UK	Sennelager, Germany
<i>Global Eagle</i>	1 – 15 Sep. (15 days)	180 personnel	France; UK; US	Multiple Locations
<i>Multi-Layer Crisis Management Exercise</i>	13 Sep. – 19 Oct. (37 days)	600 personnel	EDA; EEAS; EU-28	Multiple loca- tions
<i>RECCEX</i>	20 – 28 Sep. (8 days)	200 personnel	Denmark; Finland; Norway; Sweden; UK	Umea, Swe- den
<i>EURETEX</i>	22 – 28 Sep. (6 days)	400 personnel	Belgium; France; Germany; Luxembourg; Poland; Spain; US	Valdahon, France
<i>Quick Response</i>	25 Sep. – 6 Oct. (13 days)	750 personnel 70 vehicles	EU Austria; Bulgaria; Hungary; Romania; Turkey; UK	Bosnia and Herzegovina
<i>Baltic Piranha</i>	1 – 27 Oct. (27 days)	+1,000 personnel 2 aircraft 220 vehicles	Belgium; Lithuania; US	Lithuania
<i>Slovak Shield</i>	6 – 13 Oct. (8 days)	2,000 personnel	Czech Republic; Germany; Hungary; Poland; Slovakia; US	Slovakia

<i>European Spearhead</i>	11– 20 Oct. (9 days)	424 personnel	Belgium; France; Germany; Luxembourg; Spain	Strasbourg, France
<i>Trident Juncture</i>	24 Oct. – 3 Nov. (11 days)	700+ personnel	Albania; Belgium; Canada; Croatia; Denmark; Estonia; France; Germany; Greece; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Portugal; Spain; Sweden; Turkey; UK; US	Multiple locations
<i>Iron Sword</i>	20 Nov. – 2 Dec. (13 days)	4,000 personnel	Canada; Estonia; Germany; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Poland; Romania; Slovenia; Sweden; Ukraine; UK; US	Pabrabe and Rukla, Lithuania
<i>European Wind</i>	25 Nov. – 2 Dec. (8 days)	2,500 personnel	Albania; Austria; Croatia; Hungary; Italy; Slovenia	Italy
<i>Feldberg</i>	13 – 25 Dec. (14 days)	2,000 personnel 600 vehicles	France; Germany	Bergen, Germany
Air				
<i>Cold Blade</i>	7 – 18 March (12 days)	180 personnel 8 aircraft	EDA Finland; Germany; Italy; Sweden	Ivalo, Finland
<i>Balkan Spirit</i>	29 June – 8 July (10 days)	3 aircraft	Bulgaria; Italy; Romania	Sofia, Bulgaria
<i>Pitch Black</i>	29 July – 19 Aug. (22 days)	2,500 personnel +100 aircraft	Australia; Canada; France; Ger- many; Indonesia; Netherlands; New Zealand; Singapore; Thailand; US	Darwin, Australia
<i>Tobruk Legacy</i>	19 – 30 Sep. (11 days)	1,500 personnel 12 aircraft	Czech Republic; Hungary; Lithu- ania; Poland; Slovakia; US	Slovakia
<i>Noble Arrow</i>	8 – 12 Oct. (4 days)	70+ aircraft	Portugal; UK; US	UK
Sea				
<i>Dynamic Manta</i>	22 Feb. – 04 March (12 days)	5,000 personnel	France; Germany; Greece; Italy; Spain; Turkey; UK; US	Ionian Sea
<i>Baltops</i>	3 – 26 June (22 days)	6,100 personnel 16 naval vessels	Denmark; Finland; Germany; Lithuania; Netherlands; Spain; Sweden; UK; US	Baltic Sea
<i>Dynamic Mongoose</i>	20 June – 1 July (11 days)	17 naval vessels	Canada; France; Germany; Norway; Poland; Spain; Turkey; UK; US	North Sea
<i>RIMPAC</i>	30 June – 4 Aug. (36 days)	25,000 personnel 57 naval vessels 200 aircraft	Australia; Brunei; Canada; Chile; China; Colombia; Denmark; France; Germany; India; Indonesia; Italy; Japan; Malaysia; Mexico; Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Peru; South Korea; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Tonga, UK; US	Hawaii, US California, US
Joint				
<i>Cold Response (air, land, sea)</i>	17– 28 March (12 days)	15,000 personnel	Belgium; Canada; Denmark; Finland; France; Germany; Latvia; Netherlands; Norway; Poland; Spain; Sweden; UK; US	Norway

<i>Joint Warrior I</i> (air, land, sea)	8 – 23 April (15 days)	--	Canada; Denmark; France; Germany; Netherlands; Norway; Spain; Turkey; UK; US	Faslane, UK
<i>Griffin Strike</i> (air, land, sea)	10 – 23 April (13 days)	5,500 personnel 10 naval vessels 21 aircraft	France; UK	Gosport, UK Salisbury Plain, UK
<i>Steadfast Alliance</i> (air, sea)	18 – 29 April (12 days)	--	Belgium; Germany; Italy; Portugal; Spain; Turkey; UK	Multiple locations
<i>European Spirit</i> (air, land)	18 – 29 April (11 days)	2,600 personnel	Austria; Belgium; Croatia; Czech Republic; France; Germany; Greece; Ireland; Italy; Luxembourg; Nether- lands; Poland; Spain	Germany
<i>Swift Response</i> (air, land)	27 May – 26 June (10 days)	9,000 personnel	Belgium; France; Germany; Italy; Netherlands; Poland; Portugal; Spain; UK; US	Germany Poland
<i>Anakonda</i> (air, land)	7 – 17 June (10 days)	31,000 personnel	Albania; Bulgaria; Canada; Croatia; Czech Republic; Estonia; Finland; Germany; Hungary; Latvia; Lithua- nia; Macedonia; Poland; Romania; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Turkey; UK; US	Poland
<i>Bison Counter</i> (land, sea)	15 – 27 Aug. (12 days)	+1,000 personnel	EDA; NATO Belgium; Cyprus; Denmark; France; Germany; Hungary; Italy; Latvia; Lithuania; Luxembourg; Nether- lands; Norway; Portugal; Slovakia; Slovenia; Spain; Sweden; Ukraine; US	Multiple locations, Sweden
<i>Black Alligator</i> (air, land)	24 Aug. – 2 Oct. (45 days)	1,200 personnel	Netherlands; Singapore; UK; US	California, USA
<i>Joint Warrior II</i> (air, land, sea)	6 – 16 Oct. (10 days)	5,700 personnel 31 naval vessels 67 aircraft	Belgium; Canada; Estonia; Finland; France; Germany; Latvia; Lithuania; Netherlands; Norway; Portugal; Spain; UK; US	Scotland, UK
<i>Croix du Sud</i> (air, land, sea)	7 – 18 Nov. (11 days)	1,800 personnel 17 naval vessels 8 aircraft	Australia; Canada; Chile; Fiji; France; Japan; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; Tonga; UK; US; Vanuatu	Pacific Ocean
<i>Black Blade</i> (air, land)	14 Nov. – 2 Dec. (19 days)	400 personnel 14 aircraft	EDA Austria; Belgium; Germany; Ireland; Italy; Slovakia; Sweden; UK	Florennes, Belgium
<i>Mangusta</i> (air, land)	21 – 28 Nov. (7 days)	+1,200 personnel	France; Italy; Netherlands; US	Pisa, Italy
<i>Common Challenge</i> (air, land)	11 – 16 Dec. (5 days)	+400 personnel	Lithuania; Poland; Ukraine	Nowa Deba, Poland



Timeline 2016



Timeline 2016

	Date	Title	Summary
January	1	<i>EU Presidency</i>	Beginning of Dutch presidency of the Council of the EU
		<i>Battlegroups</i>	Polish-led Battlegroup (with Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia and Ukraine), and Greek-led Battlegroup (with Bulgaria, Cyprus, Romania and Ukraine) on standby
	7	<i>CSDP missions and operations</i>	Kęstutis Lančinskas, a Lithuanian national, appointed as Head of Mission to EUAM Ukraine, replacing Kalman Mizsei as of 1 February
	16	<i>Restrictive measures against Iran</i>	Council lifts all nuclear-related economic and financial sanctions against Iran, as the IAEA clears the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) for implementation
	18	<i>Situation in the Middle East</i>	Foreign Affairs Council conclusions on the Middle East Peace Process
	28	<i>Restrictive measures against Tunisia</i>	Extension of asset freezes
February	1	<i>EU-AU cooperation</i>	EC-AU renewed agreement on administrative cooperation and staff exchanges
	4	<i>Development assistance and humanitarian aid</i>	European Council President announces EU pledge of €3 billion to assist Syrian people in-country and Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey
	10	<i>EU-NATO cooperation</i>	EU-NATO Technical Arrangement signed to increase information sharing in the efforts to improve cyber incident prevention, detection and response
	12	<i>Counter-terrorism</i>	Council conclusions on the fight against the financing of terrorism, following a Commission 'Action plan for strengthening the fight against terrorist financing' presented on 2 February
		<i>Migration</i>	Discussion between HR/VP and NATO Secretary General on EU-NATO coordination in tackling illegal trafficking in the Aegean Sea
	15	<i>CSDP missions and operations</i>	EUBAM Libya amended to provide for a civilian planning capacity and extended for six months
		<i>Climate and energy diplomacy</i>	Foreign Affairs Council conclusions on European climate diplomacy after COP21
		<i>Restrictive measures against Zimbabwe</i>	Extension of sanctions against Zimbabwe
		<i>Human rights and democracy</i>	Foreign Affairs Council conclusions on EU priorities at UN Human Rights Fora in 2016
	19	<i>EU and the UK</i>	Council conclusions on a new arrangement with the UK addressing UK concerns and resulting in the UK's decision to remain a member of the EU
23	<i>Report on defence research</i>	EUISS and European Commission publish Report of the Group of Personalities on the Preparatory Action for CSDP-related research	
25	<i>Restrictive measures against Belarus</i>	Council decides to delist 170 people and three entities, while extending arms embargo measures as well as asset freezes and travel bans	

March	4	<i>Restrictive measures, Ukraine</i>	Council extends asset freezes on persons identified as responsible for the misappropriation or loss of Ukrainian state funds (otherwise to expire on March 6)
		<i>Restrictive measures against North Korea</i>	Council adds 16 persons and 12 entities to sanction list, transposing a UNSC resolution responding to North Korean nuclear and missile tests
	6	<i>EU-NATO cooperation</i>	FRONTEX-NATO agreement on cooperation in the Aegean Sea
	10	<i>Restrictive measures, Ukraine</i>	Council extends sanctions against 146 persons and 37 entities in view of the continuing undermining or threatening of the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine
	11	<i>Situation in the South China Sea</i>	Declaration by the HR/VP on Recent Developments in the South China Sea voicing concerns about the militarisation of the region and emphasising EU support of talks on a 'Code of Conduct'
	12	<i>Election Observation Mission</i>	Deployment of Election Observation Mission to Peru to monitor the presidential, parliamentary and Andean Parliament elections on 10 April
	14	<i>Restrictive measures against terrorist organisations</i>	Council amends restrictive measures targeting al-Qaeda and other terrorist organisations to reflect a December 2015 UNSC resolution
	15	<i>Migration</i>	Council adopts a regulation to set up an EU emergency support mechanism to facilitate management of refugee inflows
	18	<i>EU-Turkey</i>	EU-Turkey agreement to stop irregular migration flows and combat migrant trafficking (also called the EU-Turkey Statement)
	22	<i>Justice and Home Affairs, counter-terrorism</i>	Joint statement of solidarity and common resolve to confront hatred, violent extremism and terrorism of the EU heads of state or government and the leaders of the EU institutions following the terrorist attacks in Brussels
	23	<i>Pilot Project on Defence Research</i>	European Defence Agency officially releases a call for proposals for projects related to the pilot projects on defence research
	30	<i>EU-India summit</i>	Endorsement of EU-India Agenda for Action-2020 and conclusion of joint declarations of a common agenda on migration, the India-EU water partnership, clean energy and climate partnership and the fight against terrorism
31	<i>Restrictive measures against North Korea</i>	Addition of new sanctions, transposing a March UNSC resolution, including import and export prohibitions on goods supporting DPRK military capabilities and inspection of all other cargo and bans on DPRK chartering of vessels or aircrafts	

April	1	<i>Restrictive measures against Libya</i>	Council adds three additional persons to sanction list
	5	<i>Migration</i>	First Bangladesh-EU Dialogue on Migration Management
	6	<i>Hybrid threats</i>	HR/VP and Commission adopt Joint Communication on ‘Joint Framework on countering hybrid threats – a European Union response’
	11	<i>Restrictive measures against Iran</i>	Council extends sanctions against 82 persons and one entity based on human rights concerns until 13 April 2017
	16	<i>High-level visit to Iran</i>	HR/VP leads first high-level visit to Iran with group of Commissioners to discuss areas of potential engagement and cooperation
	18	<i>CSDP missions and operations</i>	Council conclusions on the establishment of a Mission Support Platform to improve the rapid deployment of civilian CSDP missions
		<i>EU and Libya</i>	Council conclusions on Libya offer Government of National Accord assistance with security sector reform under a potential civilian CSDP mission
	19	<i>Hybrid threats</i>	Foreign Affairs Council conclusions on countering hybrid threats
		<i>CSDP missions and operations</i>	Foreign Affairs Council conclusions approve military training mission EUTM RCA for the Central African Republic (CAR); the mission is launched on 16 July
27	<i>EU Arctic policy</i>	HR/VP and Commission adopt Joint Communication on ‘An integrated EU policy for the Arctic’	
28	<i>Migration</i>	European Commission approves 10 new actions to improve stability and address migration in the Horn of Africa, totalling €117 million under the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa	
May	12	<i>Development assistance and humanitarian aid</i>	Council conclusions on the annual report 2016 to the European Council on EU development aid targets
			Council conclusions on the need for a coherent and coordinated, development-led approach towards refugees and internally-displaced people
			Council conclusions on stepping up joint programming of the EU and member states’ external assistance
	13	<i>EU Military Committee</i>	EU chiefs of defence discuss the EU Global Strategy, CSDP naval operations, training and advisory missions and cooperation with NATO
16	<i>DG DEVCO</i>	Stefano Manservigi replaces Fernando Frutuoso de Melo as Director-General of DG DEVCO	
18	<i>CSDP missions and operations</i>	Brigadier Robert Magowan CBE from the British Royal Marines appointed as new Operation Commander for EU NAVFOR Operation <i>Atalanta</i> off the Horn of Africa, replacing Major General Martin Smith MBE as of 3 June	

May	19	<i>Restrictive measures against North Korea</i>	Council expands restrictive measures to include an additional 18 persons and one entity to complement existing measures under the UNSC sanction regime
	23	<i>Situation in South Sudan</i>	Council conclusions on South Sudan calling on the newly formed transitional government of national unity to re-establish peace and stability
		<i>Situation in Syria and Iraq</i>	Council conclusions on the EU regional strategy for Syria and Iraq as well as the Daesh threat
		<i>CSDP missions and operations</i>	Council conclusions on EUNAVFOR MED Operation <i>Sophia</i> , underlining the need for capacity-building and information sharing with local authorities and the urgency to address human trafficking and work on the implementation of the UN arms embargo for the high seas off the Libyan coast
		<i>Migration</i>	Council conclusions on the external aspects of migration and cooperation with countries of origin and transit
	27	<i>Restrictive measures against North Korea</i>	Council adopts new sanctions, complementing the measures of existing UNSC resolutions, that target North Korean nuclear weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and ballistic missile programmes
		<i>Restrictive measures against Syria</i>	Council extends past package of restrictive measures against the Syrian regime until 1 June 2017
30	<i>Counter-terrorism and de-radicalisation</i>	Council conclusions on the role of the youth sector in an integrated and cross-sectoral approach to preventing and combating violent radicalisation	
June	1	<i>Development assistance</i>	Council approves loan of maximum €500 million to Tunisia under Macro-financial Assistance framework
		<i>EU and Myanmar/Burma</i>	HR/VP and Commission issue Joint Communication on ‘Elements for an EU strategy <i>vis-à-vis</i> Myanmar/Burma: A Special Partnership for Democracy, Peace and Prosperity’
	6	<i>CSDP missions and operations</i>	Council increases EUCAP Sahel Mali budget by €4.9 million
	7	<i>Migration</i>	European Commission announces New Migration Partnership Framework; partners currently include five countries of origin and transit (namely Mali, Nigeria, Niger, Senegal and Ethiopia)
	8	<i>CSDP missions and operations</i>	Brigadier General Eric Harvent, a Belgian national, appointed as mission commander for EUTM Mali, replacing Brigadier General Werner Albl on 3 July
		<i>EU strategy for international cultural relations</i>	HR/VP and Commission adopt Joint Communication ‘Towards an EU strategy for international cultural relations’
	10	<i>Economic cooperation</i>	EU signs Economic Partnership Agreement with Southern African Development Community (SADC)
	14	<i>CSDP missions and operations</i>	Council extends mandate of rule of law mission EULEX Kosovo until 14 June 2018
17	<i>Restrictive measures, Russia/Ukraine</i>	Council extends sanctions related to the illegal annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol by Russia until 23 June 2017	

June	20	<i>CSDP missions and operations</i>	Council extends mandate for EUNAVFOR MED Operation <i>Sophia</i> , adds new tasks of training Libyan coastguards and navy and countering illegal arms trafficking off the coast of Libya
	20	<i>EU and the Arctic</i>	Council conclusions on finding a coherent response to the environmental, economic and social challenges in the Arctic
		<i>Situation in the Sahel</i>	Council conclusions on a comprehensive approach to security and development in the Sahel
	22	<i>EU China strategy</i>	HR/VP and European Commission adopt Joint Communication on ‘Elements for a new EU strategy on China’
	23-24	<i>UK referendum</i>	UK referendum on EU membership. UK votes to leave the EU by a 51.9% majority. EU leaders and Dutch Presidency issue joint statement on the outcome of the UK referendum expressing their regret but respect for the decision
	28	<i>EU Global Strategy</i>	HR/VP presents to the European Council the EU Global Strategy for Foreign and Security Policy – ‘Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe’ (EUGS). European Council welcomes the presentation of the EUGS
	30	<i>CSDP missions and operations</i>	EUSEC RDC (Democratic Republic of the Congo) reaches the end of its mandate
July	1	<i>EU Presidency</i>	Beginning of Slovak presidency of the Council of the EU
		<i>Battlegroups</i>	UK-led Battlegroup (with Finland, Ireland, Lithuania, Latvia, Sweden and Ukraine); and German-led Battlegroup (with Austria, Czech Republic, Ireland, Croatia, Luxembourg and the Netherlands) on standby
		<i>Restrictive measures against Russia</i>	Council extends economic sanctions against Russia in response to actions intended to destabilise Ukraine until 31 January 2017
		<i>EU and Georgia</i>	EU-Georgia Association Agreement enters into force
	5	<i>Security sector reform</i>	HR/VP and Commission adopt Joint Communication on ‘Elements for an EU-wide strategic framework to support security sector reform’ (endorsed by the Council on 14 November 2016)
		<i>Capacity building</i>	In the context of the 2015 Joint Communication on ‘Capacity-building in support of security and development – Enabling partners to prevent and manage crises’ (CBSD), the Commission tables a Regulation proposal for amending the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) so that it can finance assistance to the militaries of partner countries
		<i>Cybersecurity</i>	Commission launches Public-Private Partnership on Cybersecurity; the EU has committed to invest €450 million in the initiative, with private sector representatives expected to invest three times the amount until 2020; the self-funded European Cyber Security Organisation (ECSO) was established on 13 June to facilitate cooperation with the private sector
6	<i>Cybersecurity</i>	EU adopts Directive on security of network and information systems (NIS Directive), entering into force on 8 August; the NIS Directive requires member states to adopt a national strategy on the security of network and information systems, sets up a cooperation network for strategic orientation and security incident response and introduces security and notification requirements for operators of critical infrastructure	

July	7	<i>CSDP missions and operations</i>	Council prolongs mandates for police mission EUPOL COPPS in the Palestinian territories and border assistance mission EUBAM Rafah until 30 June 2017
	8	<i>EU-NATO cooperation</i>	Joint declaration by the President of the European Council, President of the European Commission and the Secretary General of NATO on enhanced EU-NATO cooperation
		<i>Situation in the Middle East</i>	Declaration by the HR/VP on the Middle East Quartet report, endorsing its recommendations in support of a two-state solution
	12	<i>Election Observation Mission</i>	Deployment of EU Election Observation Mission to monitor presidential elections in Gabon on 27 August
	12-13	<i>EU and China</i>	18 th bilateral EU-China summit in Beijing
	15	<i>Election Observation Mission</i>	Deployment of EU Election Observation Mission to Zambia
	15-16	<i>ASEM</i>	European and Asian leaders at the 11 th Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) announce a roadmap for the next decade and a partnership for connectivity
	16	<i>Situation in Turkey</i>	Statement by the President of the European Council, the President of the European Commission and the HR/VP in support of the democratically elected government of Turkey in response to the attempted <i>coup d'état</i> of July 15
		<i>EU and China</i>	Letter from President Donald Tusk and President Jean-Claude Juncker to Chinese Premier Li Keqiang welcoming the first steps China has taken to reduce steel production, including the setup of a bilateral platform on steel
	18	<i>CSDP missions and operations</i>	Council prolongs mandate of EUCAP Sahel Niger until 15 July 2018
		<i>Foreign Affairs Council</i>	Foreign Affairs Council conclusions on Somalia, calling for a credible and accountable election process; on Pakistan on the deepening of relations beyond the EU-Pakistan 5-year engagement plan; on Afghanistan endorsing the second implementation report of the 'EU Afghanistan Strategy: 2014-16'; on Turkey, strongly condemning the attempted <i>coup</i> of 15 July and calling for respect for Turkey's constitution and the rule of law; on South Sudan, condemning the recent outbreak of violence
		<i>EU and the GCC</i>	25 th Joint Council and Ministerial Meeting of the EU and the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC)
		<i>EU and Indonesia</i>	EU and Indonesia launch negotiations for free trade agreement
	19	<i>EU and Kuwait</i>	EU and Kuwait sign Memorandum of Understanding to complement the implementation of the EU-GCC Cooperation Agreement of 1988
	20	<i>CSDP missions and operations</i>	Alexandra Papadopoulou, a Greek national, appointed Head of the EU rule of law mission in Kosovo (EULEX Kosovo), replacing Gabriele Meucci as of 1 September
26	<i>CSDP missions and operations</i>	Kirsi Henriksson, a Finnish national, appointed Head of the EU mission in Niger (EUCAP Sahel Niger) replacing Filip de Ceuninck as of 1 September	
	<i>CSDP missions and operations</i>	Maria-Cristina Stepanescu, a Romanian national, appointed Head of the EU mission on regional maritime capacity-building in the Horn of Africa (EUCAP NESTOR), replacing Simonetta Silvestri as of 1 September	

August	1	<i>EU and the US</i>	Launch of EU-US Privacy Shield governing transatlantic data flows
	4	<i>CSDP missions and operations</i>	Council extends EUBAM Libya mandate until 21 August 2017 to focus on a possible future capacity-building and SSR mission
		<i>EU and Kosovo</i>	Council appoints Natalya Apostolova, a Bulgarian national, as EU Special Representative (EUSR) for Kosovo, replacing Samuel Zbogar as of 1 September
	13	<i>Election Observation Mission</i>	Deployment of EU Election Observation Mission to Jordan
30	<i>CSDP missions and operations</i>	Vincenzo Tagliaferrì, an Italian national, appointed Head of the EU civil mission in Libya (EUBAM Libya), replacing Antti Juhani Hartikainen as of 1 September	
September	1	<i>EEAS</i>	Helga Schmid replaces Alain Le Roy as Secretary General of the EEAS
	5	<i>G-20</i>	G-20 Summit in Hangzhou, China. Final communiqué stresses the need for a global response to the migration and refugee crisis, the fight against terrorism and climate change
	14	<i>State of the Union</i>	President of the Commission's State of the EU address
		<i>European Border and Coast Guard</i>	Regulation (EU) 2016/1624 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European Border and Coast Guard
	15	<i>Restrictive measures, Russia/ Ukraine</i>	Council extends sanctions targeting actions intended to undermine Ukraine's territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence until 15 March 2017
	20	<i>Election Observation Mission</i>	Deployment of EU Election Observation Mission to Jordan
		<i>Counter-terrorism</i>	Council adopts legal framework to allow for independent EU sanctions against ISIL/Daesh and al-Qaeda and affiliated persons and entities; previously EU sanctions could only be levied against persons and entities pre-selected by UNSC resolutions or EU member states
	27	<i>Restrictive measures against the FARC</i>	Council suspends sanctions against the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), following the signing of the Colombia peace agreement on 26 September
	29	<i>Restrictive measures against Burundi</i>	Council renews travel ban and asset freeze against four persons deemed to be engaging in activities undermining democracy and the prospects for political solution in Burundi until 31 October 2017
30	<i>Restrictive measures against Libya</i>	Council extends sanctions against three individuals considered to be obstructing the formation of a Government of National Accord and undermining the Libyan Political Agreement of 17 December 2015	

October	4	<i>EU and Kazakhstan</i>	First EU-Kazakhstan Cooperation Council meeting since signing of Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement
	4-5	<i>EU and Afghanistan</i>	EU and the Afghan government hold Brussels Conference on Afghanistan. US\$15.2 billion pledged over the next four years, including US\$5.6 billion from the EU and its member states
	6	<i>European Border and Coast Guard</i>	European Border and Coast Guard declared legally operational, less than a year after being proposed by the Commission
	13	<i>EU and the UN</i>	Letter from the President of the Council congratulating António Guterres on his election as UN Secretary-General
	16	<i>Situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>	Council conclusions reaffirm EU commitment to Bosnia and Herzegovina as a single, united and sovereign country
		<i>Situation in the DRC</i>	Council conclusions express concern about the deteriorating situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), calling on all stakeholders to respect the provisions of DRC's constitution
		<i>Situation in Syria</i>	Council conclusions on Syria deplore the devastating humanitarian situation in Syria, stress the regime's primary responsibility to protect its citizens and call for military flights over Aleppo to be stopped
	17	<i>EU Global Strategy</i>	Council conclusions on the EU Global Strategy endorse five priority areas for 2016-2017
		<i>Situation in Tunisia</i>	Council conclusions on Tunisia reaffirm the EU's strong support for Tunisia's efforts to establish long-term stability, resilience, good governance, socio-economic development and security
	18	<i>EU and Iraq</i>	Second meeting of the EU-Iraq Cooperation Council created under the bilateral Partnership and Cooperation Agreement
	21	<i>Council Conclusions</i>	Council conclusions on preventing illegal migration along the Mediterranean routes, the need for humanitarian access to Aleppo and other parts of Syria and on relations with Russia
		<i>International Criminal Court</i>	Declaration by the HR/VP expressing regret about the decision of South Africa and Burundi to begin the procedure of withdrawing from the International Criminal Court (ICC)
	24	<i>Climate and energy diplomacy</i>	EU Economic and Financial Committee announces contributions by the EU and its member states of €17.6 billion in 2015 to assist developing countries in the mitigation of climate change and its effects
	25	<i>EU and the AU</i>	EU PSC and African Union (AU) Peace and Security Council hold the 9 th joint consultative meeting under the framework of the Africa-EU partnership
	25-26	<i>EU and the CELAC</i>	HR/VP and EU foreign ministers and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) meet for their first inter-summit meeting, assessing the progress of implementing the EU-CELAC action plan and upgrading the EU-LAC Foundation to an international organisation
26	<i>Election Observation Mission</i>	Deployment of EU Election Observation Mission to Ghana	
	<i>Space Strategy for Europe</i>	Commission issues Communication on a 'Space Strategy for Europe'	
27	<i>Restrictive measures against Syria</i>	Council includes ten additional persons affiliated with the Syrian regime in sanction list	

October	28	<i>Pilot Project on Defence Research</i>	Grant agreements totalling €1.4 million signed at the European Defence Agency for three activities covered by the first Pilot Project on EU defence-related research
	30	<i>EU and Canada</i>	EU and Canada, at their 16 th bilateral summit, sign a Strategic Partnership Agreement and the Comprehensive Economic Trade Agreement (CETA); CETA was approved by the European Parliament on 15 February 2017 and awaits ratification by Canada and EU member states
	31	<i>European Defence Union</i>	European Parliament publishes report on the 'European Defence Union'
November	9	<i>Restrictive measures, Russia/ Ukraine</i>	Council extends existing sanctions to an additional six persons elected to the Russian Federation State Duma from the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, currently in place until 15 March 2017
		<i>EU and the US</i>	Letter from the President of the Council and the President of the Commission to Donald Trump, congratulating him on his election as President of the United States
	10	<i>International Ocean Governance</i>	HR/VP and Commission adopt Joint Communication on 'International ocean governance: an agenda for the future of our oceans'
	11	<i>EU and Ecuador</i>	Ecuador signs protocol of accession to join the EU's free trade agreement with Colombia and Peru
		<i>EU and Lebanon</i>	The EU and Lebanon agree on security and countering terrorism, governance and rule of law, fostering growth and job opportunities, migration and mobility as new partnership priorities for 2016-2020
	14	<i>Restrictive measures against Syria</i>	Council expands existing sanctions to 17 ministers and the Governor of the Central Bank of Syria currently in place until 1 June 2017
		<i>EU and Iran</i>	Council conclusions on recent developments regarding Iran, including the necessary conditions for rebuilding trust, the EU's widening economic engagement with Iran and the Iranian president's pledge to improve the human rights situation in the country
		<i>Eastern Partnership</i>	Council conclusions on the implementation of the Eastern Partnership with regard to the six partner countries
		<i>EU Global Strategy</i>	HR/VP presents to the Council the Implementation Plan on Security and Defence for the EUGS, one of the five priority areas identified for 2016-2017; Council conclusions on implementing the EU Global Strategy in the area of security and defence
	24	<i>EU and Ukraine</i>	18 th EU-Ukraine bilateral summit, signing a Memorandum of Understanding on a Strategic Energy Partnership; several days earlier member states agreed that Ukraine qualifies to become part of the visa-free travel regime
	25	<i>EU and Kosovo</i>	First meeting of EU-Kosovo Stabilisation and Association Council which was established on 1 April
	28	<i>CSDP missions and operations</i>	Council extends mandate of EUNAVFOR Somalia (Operation <i>Atalanta</i>) until 31 December 2018
		<i>Climate and energy diplomacy</i>	Council conclusions on energy and development, stressing the critical role of access to energy in eradicating poverty and contributing to progress on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
30	<i>European Defence Action Plan</i>	Commission releases European Defence Action Plan (EDAP)	

December	1	<i>Preparatory Action on Defence Research</i>	Parliament allocates €25 million for defence research under the Preparatory Action as part of the 2017 EU Budget
	6	<i>EU and NATO</i>	Council conclusions to implement EU-NATO Joint Declaration, including a common set of proposed measures also endorsed by the North Atlantic Council
		<i>Humanitarian assistance</i>	Council approves macro-financial assistance of €200 million in loans to support Jordan in hosting the more than 1.3 million Syrian refugees on its territory
	7	<i>European Border and Coast Guard</i>	Rapid reaction pool and rapid reaction equipment pool of European Border and Coast Guard become operational
		<i>CSDP missions and operations</i>	Peter Devogelaere, a Belgian national, appointed mission commander of the EU training mission in Mali (EUTM Mali), replacing Eric Harvent as of 19 December
	8	<i>Migration</i>	Joint Action Plan on the implementation of the EU-Turkey Statement, developed in cooperation with Greek authorities
	12	<i>CSDP missions and operations</i>	Council extends the mandate of both the civilian mission EUCAP NESTOR and the military training mission EUTM Somalia until 31 December 2018; concomitantly, EUCAP NESTOR renamed 'EUCAP Somalia'
		<i>CSDP missions and operations</i>	Council prolongs the mandate of the EU monitoring mission in Georgia (EUMM Georgia) until 14 December 2018
		<i>EU and Cuba</i>	EU and Cuba sign Political Dialogue and Cooperation Agreement, the first agreement ever between the EU and Cuba
		<i>Situation in North Korea</i>	Council conclusions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, condemning the nuclear tests and ballistic missile launches conducted in 2016, voicing concern about the diversion of resources in their adverse effect on the humanitarian situation in North Korea and calling on North Korea to abandon all nuclear weapons, WMD and ballistic missile-related activity and reengage with the international community
		<i>Situation in South Sudan</i>	Council conclusions on South Sudan, calling on all parties to put an end to violence in the country and to provide for conditions conducive to a political settlement
		<i>Situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo</i>	Council adopts travel ban and asset freeze targeting seven individuals occupying positions of authority in the chain of command over perpetrators of violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
	15	<i>EUGS</i>	European Council endorses initiatives taken throughout the year in the context of the EUGS implementation and calls for further implementation of the EUGS in some key areas
		<i>EU and Ukraine</i>	Council reaches compromise with the Netherlands on the conclusion of an Association Agreement with Ukraine adopting a Decision clarifying that the agreement is not a commitment to confer on Ukraine the status of a candidate country
	19	<i>EU and Ukraine</i>	Third meeting of the EU-Ukraine Association Council, signing a financing agreement in support of Ukraine's public administration reform and four agreements involving Ukraine in cross-border cooperation in the EU neighbourhood

December	19	<i>Restrictive measures, Russia/ Ukraine</i>	Council extends sanctions on specific sectors of the Russian economy until 31 July 2017 in response to Russia's continued actions destabilising the situation in Ukraine
		<i>EU and Jordan</i>	EU and Jordan agree on Partnership Priorities for 2016-2018
	31	<i>CSDP missions and operations</i>	EU police mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL Afghanistan) reaches the end of its mandate
		<i>EU Operation Centre</i>	The EU Operation Centre (OPCEN) is de-activated at the end of 2016



Documents



Section contents

1. EU Global Strategy and follow-up	145
2. Migration	145
3. Counter-terrorism	146
4. Regional strategy and strategic partner developments	147
5. Transatlantic security and EU-NATO cooperation	147
6. Thematic developments	148
7. Non-proliferation and disarmament	149



1. EU GLOBAL STRATEGY AND FOLLOW-UP

A Global Strategy for the EU's Foreign and Security Policy (28 June 2016)

»»» http://www.eeas.europa.eu/archives/docs/top_stories/pdf/eugs_review_web.pdf

Implementation Plan on Security and Defence (14 Nov. 2016)

»»» https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/eugs_implementation_plan_st14392.en16_0.pdf

Council conclusions on implementing the EU Global Strategy in the area of security and defence (14 Nov. 2016)

»»» <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/11/14-conclusions-eu-global-strategy-security-defence/>

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: European Defence Action Plan (30 Nov. 2016)

»»» <http://ec.europa.eu/DocsRoom/documents/20372>

European Council conclusions (15 Dec. 2016)

»»» <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/12/15-euco-conclusions-final/>

2. MIGRATION

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council on the state of play of implementation of the priority actions under the European Agenda on Migration (10 Feb. 2016)

»»» <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1490008876526&uri=CELEX:52016DC0085>

Council Regulation 2016/369 on the provision of emergency support within the Union (15 March 2016)

»»» <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32016R0369>

Regulation (EU) 2016/1624 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European Border and Coast Guard and amending Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Regulation (EC) No 863/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulation (EC) No 2007/2004 and Council Decision 2005/267/EC (14 Sep. 2016)

»»» <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1490086454900&uri=CELEX:32016R1624>

Council conclusions on preventing illegal migration along the Mediterranean routes, the need for humanitarian access to Aleppo and other parts of Syria and on relations with Russia (21 Oct. 2016)

»»» <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/10/21-european-council-conclusions/>

3. COUNTER-TERRORISM

Council conclusions on the fight against the financing of terrorism, following a Commission 'Action plan for strengthening the fight against terrorist financing' (12 Feb. 2016)

»»» <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/02/12-conclusions-terrorism-financing/>

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions supporting the prevention of radicalisation leading to violent extremism (14 June 2016)

»»» <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1490086643129&uri=CELEX:52016DC0379>

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council delivering on the European Agenda on Security to fight against terrorism and pave the way towards an effective and genuine Security Union (20 April 2016)

»»» <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1490002492440&uri=CELEX:52016DC0230>

First progress report towards an effective and genuine Security Union (12 Oct. 2016)

»»» <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1490002492440&uri=CELEX:52016DC0670>

Second progress report towards an effective and genuine Security Union (16 Nov. 2016)

»»» <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1490002492440&uri=CELEX:52016DC0732>

Third progress report towards an effective and genuine Security Union (21 Dec. 2016)

»»» <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1490002492440&uri=CELEX:52016DC0831>

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Commission Work Programme 2017: delivering a Europe that protects, empowers and defends (25 Oct. 2016)

»»» <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52016DC0710>

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council: action plan to strengthen the European response to travel document fraud (8 Dec. 2016)

»»» <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1490008491384&uri=CELEX:52016DC0790>

4. REGIONAL STRATEGY AND STRATEGIC PARTNER DEVELOPMENTS

Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council: an integrated EU policy for the Arctic (27 April 2016)

»»» <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1490009015977&uri=CELEX:52016JC0021>

Council conclusions on the EU regional strategy for Syria and Iraq as well as the Daesh threat (23 May 2016)

»»» <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/05/23-fac-syria-iraq-daesh-conclusions/>

Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council: elements for an EU strategy *vis-à-vis* Myanmar/Burma: a special partnership for democracy, peace and prosperity (1 June 2016)

»»» <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1490086907864&uri=CELEX:52016JC0024>

Council conclusions on a comprehensive approach to security and development in the Sahel (20 June 2016)

»»» <http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-10393-2016-INIT/en/pdf>

Joint Communication to the European Parliament and Council: Elements for a new EU strategy on China (22 June 2016)

»»» <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1490086588022&uri=CELEX:52016JC0030>

5. TRANSATLANTIC SECURITY AND EU-NATO COOPERATION

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament and the Council: Transatlantic Data Flows: Restoring Trust through Strong Safeguards (29 Feb. 2016)

»»» <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1490008260549&uri=CELEX:52016DC0117>

Joint declaration by the President of the European Council, President of the European Commission and the Secretary General of NATO on enhanced EU-NATO cooperation (8 July 2016)

»»» <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/07/08-eu-nato-joint-declaration/>

Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement between the EU and the US (28 Nov. 2016)

»»» [http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1490008169719&uri=CELEX:22016A1222\(01\)](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1490008169719&uri=CELEX:22016A1222(01))

Council conclusions on the Implementation of the Joint Declaration by the President of the European Council, the President of the European Commission and the Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (6 Dec. 2016)

»»» <http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-15283-2016-INIT/en/pdf>

6. THEMATIC DEVELOPMENTS

Joint Communication to the European Parliament and Council: Joint Framework on countering hybrid threats: an EU response (6 April 2016)

»»» <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1490087296577&uri=CELEX:52016JC0018>

Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council: an integrated EU policy for the Arctic (27 April 2016)

»»» <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1490087073155&uri=CELEX:52016JC0021>

Joint Communication to the European Parliament and Council: Elements for an EU-wide strategic framework to support security sector reform (5 July 2016)

»»» <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1490087256241&uri=CELEX:52016JC0031>

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Space Strategy for Europe (26 Oct. 2016)

»»» <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1490087341681&uri=CELEX:52016DC0705>

Council conclusions on energy and development, stressing the critical role of access to energy in eradicating poverty and contributing to progress on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (28 Nov. 2016)

»»» <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2016/11/28-conclusions-on-energy-and-development/>

7. NON-PROLIFERATION AND DISARMAMENT

Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/51 in support of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) in the framework of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (18 Jan. 2016)

»» <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32016D0051>

Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/2356 in support of SEESAC disarmament and arms control activities in South-East Europe in the framework of the EU Strategy to combat illicit accumulation and trafficking of SALW and their ammunition) (19 Dec. 2016)

»» <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32016D2356>

Council Decision (CFSP) 2016/2383 on the Union support for the International Atomic Energy Agency activities in the areas of nuclear security and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction (21 Dec. 2016)

»» <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32016D2383>



Annexes



List of figures, maps and tables

FIGURES

Figure 1.1	Percentage of Heads of Delegations coming from the diplomatic services of member states vs. EU officials	40
Figure 1.2	Distribution of staff of EU delegations by institution and type of contract	40
Figure 2.1	Heading 4, annual commitment appropriations, 2015-2017	55
Figure 2.2	IcSP distribution per regulation (€ million)	59
Figure 2.3	IcSP-funded projects started in 2016 according to theme	60
Figure 2.4	DCI distribution per programme	63
Figure 2.5	Distribution of APF funds per type of activity, 2014-2016 (€ million)	71
Figure 3.1	Total EU-28 defence spending, 2016 (\$ billion)	93
Figure 3.2	Evolution of EU-28 defence spending, 2012-2016 (\$ billion)	94
Figure 3.3	Global defence spending comparisons (regions), 2016 (\$ billion)	94
Figure 3.4	Largest global defence spenders: 2012-2016 evolution for top 20 spenders and 2016 spending levels for top 5 spenders	95
Figure 3.5	EU-28 arms exports to world by region, 2016 (1990 constant \$ million)	103
Figure 3.6	Top destinations of EU-28 arms exports, 2007-2016	104
Figure 3.7	Arms transfers of EU member states, 2012-2016 (constant 1990 \$ million)	105
Figure 3.8	Comparison of international arms transfers, 2012-2016 (constant 1990 \$ million)	106

MAPS

Map 1.1	Civilian missions and military operations, 2016	20
Map 1.2	EU restrictive measures, 2016	35
Map 1.3	EU Delegations, offices and member state diplomatic missions (in countries with EU Delegations), 2016	41
Map 2.1	IPA II beneficiaries, 2016 (€ million)	56
Map 2.2	ENI partner countries	57
Map 2.3	Main IcSP beneficiaries according to region, projects started in 2016 (€ million)	60
Map 2.4	PI financial allocation per region, 2014-2020 (€ million)	61
Map 2.5	Macro-Financial Assistance, 2016 (€ million)	68
Map 2.6	Headquarters of CSDP and Justice and Home Affairs agencies and bodies	74
Map 3.1	EU-28 personnel contributions to military operations, 2016	117

TABLES

Table 1.1	Heading 4, CFSP appropriations, 2014-2020	14
Table 1.2	CSDP civilian missions, 2016	23
Table 1.3	CSDP military operations, 2016	25
Table 1.4	EU Battlegroup offers and commitments, 2013-2020	26
Table 1.5	Changes to EU restrictive measures regimes, 2016	34
Table 1.6	Areas covered by EU Special Representatives, 2016	43
Table 1.7	Voting record of non-unanimous UN Security Council Resolutions, 2014-2016	46
Table 2.1	Heading 4, Multiannual Financial Framework commitment appropriations, 2014-2020 (€ million)	54
Table 2.2	EDF funding allocation, 2014-2020 (€ million)	70
Table 2.3	Budget of CSDP Agencies, 2014-2016 (€ million)	73
Table 2.4	Heading 3 appropriations for Justice and Home Affairs Agencies, 2016	79
Table 3.1	Comparisons of European defence spending by source, 2015-2016	92
Table 3.2	Defence spending of EU member states, 2014-2016 (2016 prices, \$ million)	96
Table 3.3	Defence spending of EU member states as a share of GDP, 2014-2016 (%)	97
Table 3.4	Sales and employment of selected European defence firms, 2015	100
Table 3.5	Total development and production costs of OCCAR-managed programmes	111
Table 3.6	EU-28 personnel contributions to military operations, 2016	118
Table 3.7	EU member state combined equipment contributions to selected operations in 2016	120

Table 3.8	Conscription in EU member states	122
Table 3.9	Military exercises with two or more EU member state participants, 2016	123

Abbreviations

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
AEMM	ASEAN-EU Ministerial Meeting
AGRI	Agriculture and rural development
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
APF	African Peace Facility
APSA	African Peace and Security Architecture
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEM	Asia-Europe Meeting
AU	African Union
B1NT	Block1 New Technology
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BGs	Battlegroups
BTWC	Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention
CAR	Central African Republic
CARD	Coordinated Annual Review on Defence
CBSD	Capacity Building in Security and Development
CEAS	Common European Asylum System
CELAC	Community of Latin American and Caribbean States
CEPOL	European Police College
CERT-EU	EU's Computer Emergency Response Team
CETA	Comprehensive Economic Trade Agreement
CFSP	Common Foreign and Security Policy
COBRA	COunter Battery RADar
COSME	Competitiveness of Enterprises and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises

CSDP	Common Security and Defence Policy
DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument
DECI	Defence Cooperation Initiative
DEVCO	International Development and Cooperation
DG	Directorate General
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EaP	Eastern Partnership
EASO	European Asylum Support Office
EC	European Commission
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (formerly known as the European Community Humanitarian Aid Office)
ECOMIB	ECOWAS Security Mission in Guinea-Bissau
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECISO	European Cyber Security Organisation
ECTC	European Counter Terrorism Centre
EDA	European Defence Agency
EDAP	European Defence Action Plan
EDF	European Development Fund
EDTIB	European Defence Technological and Industrial Base
EEA	European Economic Area
EEAS	European External Action Service
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EIB	European Investment Bank
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
EIGE	European Institute for Gender Equality
EMCDDA	European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction
EMPL	Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion
ENI	European Neighbourhood Instrument





























ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
ENPI	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument
EP	European Parliament
ERCC	Emergency Response Coordination Centre (formerly MIC)
ERM	Early Response Mechanism
ESDC	European Security and Defence College
ESDP	European Security and Defence Policy
ESIF	European Structural and Investment Funds
ESS	European Security Strategy
EU	European Union
EU IRU	EU Internet Referral Unit
EUAA	European Union Asylum Agency
EUAV	EU Aid Volunteers Initiative
EUGS	Global Strategy on Foreign and Security Policy for the EU
EUISS	EU Institute for Security Studies
eu-LISA	European Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice
EUMC	EU Military Committee
EUMS	EU Military Staff
EURATOM	European Atomic Energy Community
EUROJUST	EU's Judicial Cooperation Unit
EUROPOL	European Police Office
EUSR	European Union Special Representative
FACA	Central African Armed Forces
FARC	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia
FMV	Swedish Defence Material Agency
FPA	Framework Participation Agreement
FPI	Foreign Policy Instruments
FRA	EU Agency for Fundamental Rights

FREMM	Future multi-mission frigate
FRONTEX	European Border and Coast Guard Agency (formerly European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the EU)
FSAF/ PAAMS	Famille de missiles surface-air futur/principal anti-air missile system
FXM	Swedish Defence and Security Export Agency
FYROM	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GF	Guarantee Fund for External Actions
GMES	Global monitoring for environment and security programme
HR/VP	High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/ Vice-President of the European Commission
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBM	Integrated Border Management
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICI	Industrialised Countries Instrument
IcSP	Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (formerly IfS)
ICT	Intra-community transfers
ICTR	International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda
ICTY	International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia
IDAAS	Intruder Detection and Avoid System
IPSD	Implementation Plan on Security and Defence
IfS	Instrument for Stability
IFS	International Financial Statistics
IISS	International Institute for Strategic Studies
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INSC	Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation
IPA (II)	Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance
JCC	ASEAN-EU Joint Cooperation Committee

JCPOA	Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action
JHA	Justice and Home Affairs
KMW	Krauss-Maffei Wegmann
KNDS	KMW Nexter Defense Systems
LITPO-LUKRBRIG	Lithuanian-Polish-Ukrainian Brigade
LoI	Letter of Intent
LSS	Logistic Support Ship
MALE	Medium-altitude long-endurance
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MFA	Macro-Financial Assistance
MFF	Multiannual Financial Framework
MIC	Monitoring and Information Centre
MMCM	Maritime Mine Counter Measures
MMF	Multi-role tanker/transport fleet
MNJTF	Multinational Joint Task Force
MPCC	Military Planning and Conduct Capability
MS	Member states
MUSIS	Multinational Space-based Imaging System for surveillance, reconnaissance and observation
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NCIRC	NATO Computer Incident Response Capability
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIS	Network and information systems
NPD	Non-proliferation and disarmament
OCCAR	Organisation for Joint Armament Cooperation
OCT	Overseas Countries and Territories
OPCEN	EU Operation Centre
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PADR	Preparatory Action on CSDP-related Research

PGZ	Polska Grupa Zbrojeniowa (Polish Armaments Group)
PI	Partnership Instrument (formerly ICI)
pMS	Participating member states
PSC	Political and Security Committee
PSO	Peace Support Operations
R&D	Research and Development
R&T	Research and Technology
RCA	République centrafricaine (Central African Republic)
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
REGIO	Regional and Urban Policy
REITOX	European Information Network on Drugs and Drug Addiction
RM	Regional Mechanism
RPAS	Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SATCEN	EU Satellite Centre
SIAF/SILF	Spanish-Italian Amphibious Force/Spanish-Italian Landing Force
SIPRI	Stockholm International Peace Research Institute
SIS II	Second generation Schengen Information System
SMEs	Small and medium-sized enterprises
SSR	Security Sector Reform
TEU	Treaty on European Union
TFEU	Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union
UCAS	Unmanned combat air system
UN	United Nations
UNMIL	UN Mission in Liberia
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
VIS	Visa Information System
WMD	Weapons of mass destruction

EU member state country codes

Country name	Two-letter country code	Flag	Country name	Two-letter country code	Flag
Austria	AT		Italy	IT	
Belgium	BE		Latvia	LV	
Bulgaria	BG		Lithuania	LT	
Croatia	HR		Luxembourg	LU	
Cyprus	CY		Malta	MT	
Czech Republic	CZ		Netherlands	NL	
Denmark	DK		Poland	PL	
Estonia	EE		Portugal	PT	
Finland	FI		Romania	RO	
France	FR		Slovakia	SK	
Germany	DE		Slovenia	SI	
Greece	EL		Spain	ES	
Hungary	HU		Sweden	SE	
Ireland	IE		United Kingdom	UK	

The EUISS *Yearbook of European Security (YES) 2017* is the Institute's annual publication compiling key documents and data related to the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) for the year 2016. Updated factsheets, maps, graphs and charts provide added clarity on some of the key issues facing the European Union and its external action today.

YES is an indispensable publication that aims to inform experts, academics, practitioners and, more generally, all those wishing to know more about the EU and security-related matters through innovative, evidence-based analysis and the showcasing of crucial facts and figures.

