CFSP
COMMON FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY

Articles 28, 42(4) and 43(2) of the Treaty on European Union
The Member States adopt individual Council Decisions for each specific action in the area of CFSP.

Challenge
The EU faces several ongoing challenges in international security and stability. Key ones include organised crime, terrorism, people smuggling, migration, the proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction, and security threats stemming from weak rule of law in some third countries.

It is therefore essential for the EU to support third countries in security sector reform and help them establish efficient civilian security services, thereby increasing their capacities to tackle internal and external security challenges.

The Treaty on the European Union (TEU, Article 21) defines common overarching principles and objectives for the external action of the Union, in particular to 'preserve peace, prevent conflicts and strengthen international security'. While the individual activities of Member States clearly contribute to achieving the goals of the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), the combined political weight of the EU as a whole helps to provide a critical mass to respond to global challenges. Regarding non-proliferation and disarmament (NPD) activities, the EU's support provides significant benefit for the universalisation and effective implementation of international treaties, conventions and agreements addressing the proliferation of both conventional arms and weapons of mass destruction, including their delivery mechanisms.

Mission
CFSP actions aim to ensure the EU's ability to act and intervene quickly to address civilian crises and to promote nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament through support for multi-lateral action. Interventions in both areas help the EU ‘preserve peace, prevent conflict and strengthen international security’ as envisaged under Article 21 of the Treaty on European Union.

Objectives
CFSP pursues two specific objectives:
1. promoting international cooperation in the field of security sector reform and developing and consolidating democracy and rule of law as well as promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms;
2. promoting strategic cooperation with international partners on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and on combatting the illicit accumulation of small arms and light weapons and other conventional weapons, and supporting the EU policy on conventional arms exports.

Actions
CFSP pursues its objectives by:

a) Different types of civilian Common Security and Defence Policy Missions, depending on the Council’s mandate, e.g., Advisory Missions counselling host countries on drafting legislation in the security sector or capacity-building Missions providing hands-on operational activities.

b) Actions related to non-proliferation and disarmament. These are implemented through agreements with international organisations, notably within the United Nations family, as well as for specific purposes with other select organisations in the field of non-proliferation and disarmament.

Delivery mode
The delivery mode is primarily in indirect management for civilian Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) Missions as well as Non-Proliferation and Disarmament actions, and to a lesser extent in direct management. The lead service for the programming of CFSP actions is the EEAS, while FPI is responsible for ensuring sound financial management of the funds.

CFSP is implemented on the basis of individual Decisions adopted by the Council. Under Articles 42(4) and 43(2) TEU, the Council adopts the legal framework for civilian CSDP Missions. On the basis of Article 28 TEU, Member States may decide to launch operational actions, for example stabilisation actions. As regards actions in the field of non-proliferation and disarmament, the Council adopts decisions on the grounds of Articles 28(1) and 31(1) TEU.

Link to the 2014–2020 MFF
CFSP will remain a separate tool, but complementary with other conflict and crisis response instruments, e.g. the rapid response pillar of the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) for the 2021–2027 MFF. Continued strong support for non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and disarmament, with increased levels of support to match Member States’ ambition, is expected.
### Performance Framework

#### Fast action to enable resource-effective CFSP intervention as part of the Integrated Approach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Dimension measured</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Data availability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of Contribution Agreements with EU Special Representatives and CSDP Missions signed within 4 weeks after Council Decision adoption</td>
<td>Resource-effectiveness of CFSP intervention</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>FPI</td>
<td>First data in March 2022 estimated lag: 3 months; annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of CFSP interventions coordinated with interventions financed under other EU instruments</td>
<td>Resource-effectiveness of CFSP intervention</td>
<td>Result</td>
<td>CSDP Missions, Delegations, FPI and other Commission services, EEAS</td>
<td>First data in March 2022 estimated lag: 3 months; annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of positively pillar assessed CSDP Missions not requiring supervisory measures as for article 154.5 of the Financial Regulation.</td>
<td>Resource-effectiveness of CFSP intervention</td>
<td>Result</td>
<td>FPI</td>
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#### Support the implementation and promotion of: 1) strategy on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in order to increase security in this area; 2) strategy on combating illicit accumulation and trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons as well as measures against illicit spread and trafficking of other conventional weapons; 3) EU’s policies in the field of conventional arms exports whilst ensuring complementarity with the Stability and Peace actions under NDICI

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<td>Percentage of relevant non-proliferation and disarmament actions that are complementary with actions funded under the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace / Stability and Peace under NDICI</td>
<td>Implementation and promotion of respective EU strategies and actions</td>
<td>Result</td>
<td>FPI</td>
<td>First data in March 2022 estimated lag: 3 months; annually</td>
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#### Estimation of baselines and targets

**Specific objective 1:**

The baseline for the output indicator measuring the percentage of Contribution Agreements with EU Special Representatives and CSDP Missions signed within 4 weeks after Council Decision adoption is set at 0%.

The baseline for the result indicator measuring the percentage of CFSP interventions coordinated with interventions financed under other EU instruments is 0%.

The baseline for the result indicator measuring the percentage of positively pillar assessed CSDP Missions not requiring supervisory measures as for article 154.5 of the Financial Regulation is calculated by counting annual the number of pillar-assessed Missions over the existing Missions (cut-off date: 31 December 2019).

**Specific objective 2:**

The baseline for the result indicator measuring the percentage of relevant non-proliferation and disarmament actions that are complementary with actions funded under the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace under NDICI is set at 0%.

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36 The Pillar Assessment aims to assess the organisation’s compliance with the Commission’s requirements for indirect management and budget implementation.
Targets

Specific objective 1:
The target for the output is calculated by taking into account the reference performance in the past (i.e., the time elapsed between the adoption of relevant Council Decisions and the signature of Contribution Agreements by FPI), and taking into account any improvements in the FPI/EEAS joint planning of future actions and possible efficiency gains deriving from better Information Technology tools and working methods.

The forecast of the target for the result indicator measuring the percentage of CFSP interventions coordinated with interventions financed under other EU instruments is based on the number of interventions in Missions that were coordinated with other EU instruments.

The forecast of the target for the result indicator measuring the percentage of positively pillar assessed CSDP Missions not requiring supervisory measures as for article 154.5 of the Financial Regulation is 100%.

Specific objective 2:
The forecast of the 100% target is calculated based on the number of NPD actions and Stability and Peace actions that have the potential to be complementary.