The High Representative makes statements under his/her own authority when a common position has already been established or when a common position is being prepared. He/she also makes public statements in personal capacity as High Representative or as a member of the EU. It is also possible to exercise the CFSP in the Political and Security Committee (PSC) or in the General Affairs and Foreign Affairs Council (COmEX), which is responsible for coordinating and preparing the work of the Council and preparing the work of the Foreign Affairs Council.

The High Representative is supported by an advisory body, the Committee of Permanent Representatives (CPrR), which is composed of ambassadors who operate in specific countries. They are appointed by the High Representative for fixed terms, which are determined by the Council and the High Representative. The High Representative is also assisted by the Committee of Permanent Representatives (COmEX), which is appointed by the High Representative for fixed terms, which are determined by the Council and the High Representative.
Policy actor on the global stage. It equips the European Union with the tools to become a foreign policy actor and to promote stability, good governance and development in fragile states.

What results so far?

CSDP civilian missions (22 to date) and military operations (20 operations) were imposed sanctions against 10 countries, which together account for around half of world GDP.

The EU has imposed sanctions against 36 countries as of February 2015.

The EU had imposed sanctions against 36 countries as of February 2015.

France

Iraq

Iran

The EU and its member states combine an annual official development assistance budget of €65.6 billion, making them the world’s biggest public aid donor.

What are its tools?

The EU has a broad range of foreign and security instruments at its disposal to promote international peace and security and respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law. The Union’s action on the international scene shall be guided by the principles which have inspired its own creation, notably freedom, democracy, the rule of law, the universality and non-discrimination of human rights, and respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law.

What’s new after the Lisbon Treaty?

What is it for?

The new Constitutional Treaty of Lisbon, which entered into force on 1 December 2009, strengthens the Union’s role as a unique global political player. It provides for a stronger Union, which will be able to take initiatives and act in the international arena where its interests are at stake.

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The EU has a broad range of foreign and security instruments at its disposal to promote international peace and security. Some fall within the traditional realm of common diplomacy (such as EU Diplomatic Corps), others include civilian missions (22 to date) and military operations (11) of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), including the European Union Special Representatives) and conflict prevention. Others include the European Union Civilian Protection Mechanism, which together account for more than €1.3 billion making them the world’s biggest public aid donor.

What is it for?

The CFSP is a part of a broader EU policy framework which includes the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), an official development assistance programme, and the European Security and Defence Policy (EÚSAP). CFSP is guided by the principles which have inspired its own creation, and respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law (Article 21 Lisbon Treaty).

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The EU is a part of a broader EU foreign policy framework which includes the CFSP (Common Foreign and Security Policy) Act, the Terrorist Financing Targeted Sanctions Regulation, and the United Nations Security Council. This framework allows the Union to pursue its goals by acting alone or together with other international actors, while respecting the principles of international law (Article 21 Lisbon Treaty).

The EU has a broad range of foreign and security instruments at its disposal to promote international peace and security. Some fall within the traditional realm of common diplomacy (such as EU financial mechanisms). Others include trade, development, enlargement and humanitarian aid. The CFSP is a part of a broader EU foreign policy framework which includes the CFSP (Common Foreign and Security Policy) Act. The CFSP is a part of a broader EU foreign policy framework which includes the CFSP (Common Foreign and Security Policy) Act.

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What results so far?
The EU has signed strategic partnerships with 10 countries, which account for around half of world GDP. The EU has imposed sanctions against 36 countries as of February 2015. The EU has provided more than €65 million in humanitarian aid to address the most urgent needs in countries struck by the Ebola epidemic.

The EU and its member states combined have an annual official development assistance budget of €13.1 billion, making them the world’s biggest public aid donor. The EU has a broad range of foreign and security instruments at its disposal to promote international peace and security. Some fall within the traditional realm of common diplomacy (such as EU financial mechanisms). Others include trade, development, enlargement and humanitarian aid. The CFSP is a part of a broader EU foreign policy framework which includes the CFSP (Common Foreign and Security Policy) Act.

At the start of 2015, more than 5,400 staff members working in 139 EU delegations were citizens from ENP countries, including 185 working in EU delegations in 2012.

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CFSP BUDGET

- €15.38 million (2001)
- €15.67 million (2007)
- €271.3 million (2014)


Source: European Commission – CFSP Budget Report 2014 (8 December 2014)

CFSP Working Trends

- Special Representatives (coo)
- Conflict Prevention (cmPD)
- Crisis Response (Crisp)
- EU Military Staff (eUmc)
- Military Committee (coo)
- Intelligence Analysis (Intelligence Analysis Unit)


Source: European Commission – CFSP Budget Report 2014 (8 December 2014)

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Established in 2003, the ENP aims to foster the greatest degree of political and cultural links with the EU. It is grounded in shared values, such as democracy and the rule of law, and allows partner nations to strengthen their political, economic and legal norms. They are not necessarily a prerequisite for membership, as AAs are legally-binding bilateral agreements under which action is taken in line with the declared political will of the signatories. The ENP is a comprehensive approach to full EU membership.

A démarche is a formal statement of values or preferences issued by an EU delegation under instructions from the High Representative. It provides for urgent, short-term actions. The High Representative makes declarations on behalf of the Union when tackling external conflicts and crises. The Council imposes sanctions on third parties as part of a defined policy. The European Council meets at least twice a year to outline the political and strategic principles and guidelines of CFSP. The central decision-making body under CFSP is the Foreign Affairs Council (FAC), which is composed of the member states' foreign ministers. The FAC convenes at ambassadorial level. It monitors the implementation of CFSP and contributes to the definition of the security policy of the Union. The FAC coordinates the activity of the working groups.

The High Representative (HR) is appointed by the European Council for a renewable term of five years. The HR makes declarations on behalf of the Union when tackling external conflicts and crises. The HR also contributes to the development of that policy, which he/she carries out in consultation with the European Council. As the ‘diplomatic’ arm of the EU, the EEAS defines and evaluates the imposition of sanctions. The EEAS and the Council to promote international cooperation and humanitarian aid fields – at the disposal of the High Representative. In addition, the EEAS has several tools available to it.

The Commission works hand in hand with the EEAS when it is unfeasible or unnecessary to consult the member states. The Commission can make decisions in agreement with the EEAS and without the approval of the member states. It is also an observer in the Political and Security Committee and the various Council working groups.

The High Representative is assisted in the implementation of EU policies by the High Representative’s office, which is based in Brussels. The office supports the high representative in all his activities, including the preparation of declarations, speeches, policy documents and written opinions. It also provides administrative support. The office is composed of the HR’s permanent representatives which focuses on the civilian aspect of the CSDP. The Security Committee, composed of the member states’ permanent representatives to the EU, is charged with the task of preparing and approving security policy documents. The Security Committee contributes to the definition of the security policy of the Union. The PSC convenes at ambassadorial level. It monitors the implementation of CFSP and contributes to the definition of the security policy of the Union.

The Security Committee is composed of the member states’ permanent representatives to the EU. The FAC, the EU’s highest decision-making body in the field of security and defence, is composed of the member states’ foreign ministers. The FAC convenes at ambassadorial level. It monitors the implementation of CFSP and contributes to the definition of the security policy of the Union.

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People, institutions and bodies

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CFSP BASICS

Annotated table of events or changes in the EU, including the major milestones in the development of CFSP. The table is updated regularly.

CFSP BASICS

As part of its mandate to foster a common security culture, the EU is committed to furthering its cooperation in the field of defence and security. In May 2004, the European Council adopted the European Security Strategy (ESS), which set the European Commission and the Council to promote international cooperation and humanitarian aid fields – at the disposal of the High Representative. In addition, the EEAS has several tools available to it.

Gymnich is an informal meeting of foreign ministers designed to help organisations respond more effectively.

The Commission works hand in hand with the EEAS when it is unfeasible or unnecessary to consult the member states. The Commission can make decisions in agreement with the EEAS and without the approval of the member states. It is also an observer in the Political and Security Committee and the various Council working groups.

The European Union Council for Security Studies (EU-CSS) is an international think tank dedicated to the study of the European Union’s security and defence policies. The EU-CSS was founded in 1997 as a response to the growing importance of security and defence issues in the European Union. It is an independent, non-profit organisation that seeks to promote a better understanding of the European Union’s security and defence policies among a wide range of stakeholders, including policymakers, researchers, and the general public.

The EU-CSS is based in Brussels, Belgium, and is a member of the European Security and Defence Council (ESDC). It has a wide network of partners and collaborators, including universities, research institutions, and other organisations that share its commitment to the study of European security and defence policies.

The EU-CSS’s mission is to foster a better understanding of the European Union’s security and defence policies among a wide range of stakeholders, including policymakers, researchers, and the general public. It does this through a variety of activities, including research, publication, and outreach.

EUSS PUBLICATIONS

The EU-CSS’s recent publications include:

- "The Future of European Security and Defence" (2020), which examines the challenges facing European security and defence policies in the 21st century.
- "The European Union and International Security" (2019), which provides an overview of the EU’s role in international security.
- "The EU and the Crisis in Venezuela" (2018), which discusses the EU’s response to the political crisis in Venezuela.
- "The EU and the Crisis in Catalonia" (2017), which examines the EU’s role in the Catalan crisis.
- "The EU and the Crisis in the Middle East" (2016), which explores the EU’s response to the conflict in the Middle East.
- "The EU and the Crisis in the Balkans" (2015), which discusses the EU’s role in the Balkan crisis.
- "The EU and the Crisis in Ukraine" (2014), which examines the EU’s response to the political crisis in Ukraine.
- "The EU and the Crisis in the Arab World" (2013), which explores the EU’s role in the Arab world crisis.
- "The EU and the Crisis in Africa" (2012), which discusses the EU’s response to the crisis in Africa.

The EU-CSS has also produced several academic papers, which are based on focused, in-depth research. The EU-CSS has also published several books, which provide a comprehensive overview of the EU’s security and defence policies.

The EU-CSS is funded by a combination of public and private sources, including the European Commission, the Council of Europe, and various foundations and think tanks.

The EU-CSS is governed by a board of directors, which includes representatives from a range of organisations, including universities, research institutions, and other organisations that share its commitment to the study of European security and defence policies.

The EU-CSS’s work is guided by its strategic plan, which sets out its priorities and goals for the coming years. The strategic plan is reviewed annually and updated as necessary.

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Established in 2003, the ENP aims to foster the greatest degree of economic and cultural links with the EU.

Established in 2009, the EaP was launched between the EU and six partner nations to strengthen their political, economic and legal norms. They are not necessarily a prerequisite for developing a comprehensive foreign policy designed to promote peace, stability by administering aid for humanitarian and development purposes and ensuring that the EU has a role in building a secure world.

The comprehensive approach refers to the strategically coherent and comprehensive orientation and implementation of foreign and security policy. The High Representative and the European Union delegations worldwide with its headquarters in Brussels.

The High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR/VP) is the Union’s new High Representative under the Lisbon Treaty – the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR/VP) is the Union’s new High Representative under the Lisbon Treaty. He/she is formally appointed by the European Council, which agrees to coordinate foreign policy decisions at the highest level.

The High Representative takes office and implements EU foreign policy. It has 139 ambassadors who operate in specific countries. They are appointed for a term of five years and are responsible to the HR/VP without being part of the EEAS.

The ENP is grounded in shared values, such as democracy and the rule of law, and allows partner nations to strengthen their political, economic and legal norms. They are not necessarily a prerequisite for developing a comprehensive foreign policy designed to promote peace, stability by administering aid for humanitarian and development purposes and ensuring that the EU has a role in building a secure world.

The High Representative is appointed by the European Parliament and the European Council on the basis of a recommendation by the Commission. He/she is formally appointed by the European Council, which agrees to coordinate foreign policy decisions at the highest level.

The EEAS is the Union’s agency dealing with the analysis of foreign, security and defence policy issues. It is the Union’s agency dealing with the analysis of foreign, security and defence policy issues. It is the Union’s agency dealing with the analysis of foreign, security and defence policy issues. It is the Union’s agency dealing with the analysis of foreign, security and defence policy issues.