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#### **OUTCOME OF PROCEEDINGS**

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To:	Delegations
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Subject:	Council Conclusions on Civilian CSDP Compact

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Delegations will find in the Annex the Council Conclusions on Civilian CSDP Compact, as adopted by the Council at its meeting held on 13 December 2021.

**COUNCIL CONCLUSIONS  
ON CIVILIAN CSDP COMPACT**

1. The Council highlights the key contribution of all civilian CSDP missions to international peace and security as an important tool in the framework of the EU's Integrated Approach to external conflicts and crises and expresses its gratitude to the women and men serving in these missions. The Council recalls that the European Union's unique strength in managing and preventing crises lies in its ability to deploy a broad set of military and civilian assets and capabilities. In this regard, it stresses the need to enhance synergies between internal and external security, between security and development, as well as between the civilian and military dimensions of CSDP.
2. The Council recalls its adoption of the Civilian CSDP Compact, along with the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, in November 2018, and reaffirms its full commitment to make civilian CSDP more capable, more effective, flexible and responsive, as well as more joined up.
3. The Council stresses that the Feira priorities of police, rule of law and civil administration as well as Security Sector Reform and monitoring tasks, are at the core of EU civilian CSDP missions. An evolving security environment requires a process of regular stocktaking and reflection to ensure that the civilian CSDP missions' mandates remain fit for purpose. The Council further reiterates civilian CSDP missions' key contribution to the EU's wider response in tackling security challenges, including those linked to irregular migration, hybrid threats, cyber security, terrorism and radicalisation, organised crime, border management and maritime security, as well as preventing and countering violent extremism. It also highlights the need to increase efforts including developing expertise where appropriate to preserve and protect cultural heritage, in line with the Council Conclusions on EU Approach to Cultural Heritage in Conflict and Crises.

4. The Council recalls the contribution of civilian CSDP missions to strengthening partner countries' resilience. It underlines the importance of local ownership, and buy-in to civilian CSDP, and that benefit to the host country should be an important element of missions' activities.
5. The Council also stresses the importance of strengthening the missions' situational awareness, analytical capabilities and resilience, as well as tackling hybrid threats including disinformation and information manipulation. It also calls to take into account security threats and challenges, including those in relation to climate change and environmental degradation. The Council acknowledges the effects of digitalisation on European security and underlines the importance of technological innovation for civilian CSDP. The Council encourages building on existing EU tools and instruments where possible.
6. The Council commends the positive overall progress in implementing the Civilian CSDP Compact, both at national level by the Member States and at EU level by the EEAS and Commission services. As the Civilian CSDP Compact enters its final full calendar year of implementation, the Council reiterates the importance of collectively ensuring full and coherent implementation of all commitments in the Civilian CSDP Compact as soon as possible, by early summer 2023 at the latest.
7. In this context, the Council welcomes the strong commitment by all stakeholders during the Annual Review Conference of the Civilian CSDP Compact (ARC), which took place on 19 November 2021, to fully deliver on the Compact. The Council welcomes the suggested waypoints for 2022 that recognise the cross-connections between the different areas of the Compact and guide the way forward for the coming year including in particular but not exhaustively:

- a) Member States continue actively with the implementation of their National Implementation Plans, including through informal exchange of experiences and lessons learned, with a view to increasing further their contributions to civilian CSDP and the number of seconded experts in the missions. National or multinational structures and facilities, among others the European Centre of Excellence for Civilian Crisis Management, may provide support to Member States as appropriate in full complementarity with, and in support of, existing EU structures;
- b) EEAS and Commission services will support where appropriate Member States in their work to develop and provide the capabilities, capacities and competences required for the Union to undertake the full range of civilian CSDP missions. Missions' human resources management systems will be further enhanced, including, inter alia, through reviewing CSDP recruitment policy and procedures for the missions, providing appropriate training, promoting a more conducive working environment by examining all options for the possible creation of a more family-inclusive policy for low to medium risk missions, and reviewing the Code of Conduct and Discipline in cooperation with Member States, as well as ensuring its effective application;
- c) The EEAS will support Member States in, the implementation and possible revision of the EU Policy on Training for CSDP, ensuring full use of national training facilities by updating the implementing guidelines and launching the joint civilian-military CSDP Training Programme during 2022, which will seek to ensure more effective and relevant training for CSDP, including relevant language training, and meet the identified priorities and requirements. Based on the Training Requirements Analysis process started in March 2020, support will consist of sharing of good practices, advising on avoiding duplications, addressing gaps and providing suggestions for prioritisation. A more standardised approach to training should be pursued through the EU Civilian Training Group. The European Security and Defence College could be associated, as appropriate;

- d) Member States, EEAS and Commission services will work towards a more effective, flexible and responsive civilian CSDP by using all available means such as the development of an operational planning methodology, the Core Responsiveness Capacity, the Strategic Warehouse, Specialised Teams and Visiting Experts. Possible modalities of evaluating the operational impact of missions will be proposed, taking into account relevant previous efforts;
- e) Member States, EEAS and Commission services provide a more in-depth and systematic gender mainstreaming and mainstreaming of human rights in all activities and actively promote increasing the representation and participation of women in CSDP at all levels, in particular in leadership positions, including through initiatives to facilitate their participation, taking fully into account the UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security and subsequent resolutions;
- f) Member States, EEAS and Commission services will present concrete proposals on the implementation and follow up of a more integrated approach, using the Union's wide array of policies and instruments, while going beyond current mutual consultation and information exchange, striving for increased complementarity and synergies with, inter alia, Commission programming of development assistance, other EU and Member State actions and considering pilots in the field;
- g) Efforts continue to strengthen synergies and complementarity between the civilian and the military dimension of CSDP, while respecting their distinctive roles and nature, chains of command and recruitment processes and force generation, including through furthering coordination and cooperation of CSDP command structures both at strategic level such as the Joint Support Coordination Cell, and in the field;

- h) Member States, EEAS and Commission services foster closer mutually reinforcing cooperation and synergies between civilian CSDP, JHA actors (including relevant ministries, governmental agencies and Council working parties), as well as with Commission services and JHA agencies, in line with their respective legal mandates. This is realised including by outreach and strengthening the JHA-related expertise within relevant CSDP structures also taking into account ongoing efforts in the internal security domain via European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats (EMPACT) projects. Political ownership of CSDP-JHA cooperation could be further supported and additional political backing for the continued work could also be considered;
- i) Mini-concepts should be used as an input to strategic and operational planning, taking into account the lessons learned in civilian CSDP missions and contributing to efforts to address the abovementioned security challenges. Joint meetings between relevant Council Working Parties should be held, including to discuss the remaining mini-concepts;
- j) Efforts intensify to enhance mutually beneficial partnerships on common issues of policy and standards, including inter alia civilian capability development, with relevant international organisations and partner countries that share EU values and objectives, in full respect of the Union's institutional framework. Cooperation with Third States will be further supported, as well as their contribution to civilian CSDP missions on a case by case basis, in accordance with the EU's agreed principles and procedures;
- k) Member States and the EEAS will further enhance the visibility of civilian CSDP to create awareness of the added value of the work done by civilian CSDP missions and gain support both at EU and national levels including among national authorities, such as parliaments, line ministries and agencies and civil society. In this regard, the missions should continue to develop their strategic communication.

8. The Council calls on all stakeholders to implement next year's waypoints, as well as all remaining commitments under the Civilian CSDP Compact. The Council highlights the importance of regular updates and high-level discussions to take stock of the progress made and increase the visibility of the civilian CSDP.
  
  9. The Council recalls that the Strategic Compass will further guide the level of ambition as well as define policy orientations and specific goals and objectives in the area of security and defence, including for civilian CSDP, reflective of the role it plays in the EU Security and Defence toolbox. Once the Strategic Compass is agreed, Member States, the EEAS and Commission services will start strategic reflections on the way ahead on civilian CSDP.
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