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NOTE
from : Secretariat

to : Delegations

Subject : Draft Annex 4 to Crisis Management Procedures

Delegations will find enclosed, on behalf of the Council Secretariat and the Commission, a draft
Annex 4 to the Crisis Management Procedures (doc. 7116/03) on Civilian instruments and
capabilities.

The draft Annex 4 is to be seen as the follow up to the PMG/CIVCOM tasking of
28 November 2002 to the Council Secretariat and the Commission.
Civilian Instruments and Capabilities

Civilian Instruments

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Civilian instruments

Introduction

EU crisis management, to be effective, will need to marry the full range of political and legal instruments at the disposal of the Union. This will include the forms of political co-ordination and financial means established under CFSP (declarations, démarches, joint actions and sanctions), and the legal and financial instruments developed by the European Community and its Member States in support of long term strategies of the Union.

The range of instruments established by the European Union in its relations with third countries includes:

- Political dialogue, underpinned by
- Agreements and their institutional arrangements with third countries and regional groups (Association Agreements and other forms of political partnership);
- Trade and economic measures;
- Development and other co-operation assistance;
- Emergency relief;
- Support for rehabilitation and reconstruction
- Macro-economic support;

The use of these instruments cannot be categorised ex-ante: the nature of the crisis, the historic pattern of political and economic ties with the country concerned and the specific crisis-management objectives adopted by the EU will determine how the instruments are best used.

This document provides an overview of the main CFSP and EC political and financing instruments that could be mobilised in an EU crisis management situation. For the sake of clarity and brevity, this document does not seek to provide an exhaustive catalogue of such measures and the procedural arrangements for their deployment. References are provided to the main legal texts, which can be consulted in the Official Journal and on the Europa internet portal.
## Political measures

### Declarations

**Summary:** Declarations may be made at any time, and can be used as a first response to a significant event in the CFSP/ESDP area, or an emerging crisis

**Main types of declarations:**

- Declaration by the Presidency on behalf of the EU
- Declaration by the EU as such (adopted at a Council meeting). A variant of this is a declaration by the European Council (adopted when the European Council is in session)
- Declaration by the Presidency on its own responsibility (usually done only when a reaction is required in such a short delay that there is no time to consult Member States)
- Statements issued by the SG/HR on his own behalf

**Alignment:** Unless Member States explicitly oppose doing so, the Secretariat in consultation with the Presidency automatically invites the Acceding Countries, the Associated Countries (Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey) and the EFTA countries, members of the European Economic Area (Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway) to align themselves with the declaration in question.
Summary:

- Démarches are often undertaken in connection with the fundamental objectives of the CFSP, in order to promote:
  - Democracy, rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms (free elections, prisoners situation, death penalty, media freedom, etc)
  - Peace and international security (prevention of conflicts, refugees situation)
  - Other objectives may include rallying support for international conventions and instruments (disarmament, non-proliferation, anti-terrorism...)

Actions:

- Preparation of and agreement on the basis for the démarche, including:
  - the terms of reference;
  - the representation modalities (Troika, SG/HR, Presidency alone);
  - the level of receiving authority and of EU representation (HOMs, regional directors, etc).
- Presidency instruction to carry out the démarche (usually issued to its local mission or that of the Member State acting as local Presidency)
- Report on the results of the démarche (usually by Coreu)
- Discussion on the results of and consideration of any further action or follow-up

Key considerations:

- Alignment of Associates
- Position of international organisations, and other third countries on the issue

Notes:

- Démarches can be made together with third countries acting together on the same agreed text, or consecutively on a broadly similar text.
### Political dialogue and preventive diplomacy under CFSP structures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Legal basis:</strong></th>
<th>Article 18 and 26 TEU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives:</strong></td>
<td>▪ Mediation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Arbitration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Confidence-building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Rallying support for EU positions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Actions:</strong></td>
<td>▪ Troika, Presidency or SG/HR missions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Dialogue at summit, ministerial, senior officials (including Political Directors), PSC Troika, or expert level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Information, analysis, monitoring, follow-up and recommendations on specific issues or events, through Heads of Mission reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>▪ Appointment of an EU Special Representative, who will in general maintain an overview of the whole range of activities within an area of operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key considerations:</strong></td>
<td>External aspects of co-operation in the fields of Justice and Home Affairs should be taken into account.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Political dialogue in the framework of EC and mixed agreements with third countries

**Summary:**
There is a vast range of agreements between the EC and its Member States and third countries. These cover political relations, development and co-operation assistance, trade, research, and cultural co-operation. They may take the form of bilateral EC agreements, or mixed agreements involving the EC and its Member States.

Typically an overarching framework agreement will set out the main political objectives of co-operation, and the fundamental principles or ‘essential elements’ underlying that co-operation (usually with explicit reference to human rights, rule of law and democracy). This is then complemented by detailed agreements in specific fields - often in key sectors in the EC trade relationship.\(^1\)

**Range of instruments:**

- **Association agreements** for accession countries
- **Stabilisation and association agreements** for the Balkans
- **Euro-Mediterranean association agreements** for the Mahgreb and Mashrek
- **Partnership and Co-operation agreements** for the countries of Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia
- Various forms of **Economic partnership**, **Political co-ordination** and **Co-operation** or **association agreement** with the countries of Asia and Latin America
- The **ACP-EU partnership agreement** for the countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific.
- Agreements with **regional organisations** (Andean Pact, Asean, Mercosur)

**Use in crisis management:**
There may be scope to invoke essential elements clauses, in a crisis management situation, or to apply other forms of pressure through the structures of co-operation established under the agreements. The specific arrangements existing with each third country involved will have to be studied on a case-by-case basis.

Specific sectoral agreements are not usually formally linked to wider political commitments, but there may be other provisions enabling suspension or withdrawal from such agreements. Any such action should not cut across other binding international obligations (such as under the WTO).

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\(^1\) Examples include the EC-Russia steel agreement; the EC-China science and technology agreement, the EC-Thailand textile agreement.
## Sanctions

### Legal basis:
Generally: common position (art 15 TEU - unanimity) and EC Regulation based on Article 60 and/or Article 301 TEC (qualified majority voting), or Article 60, 301 and 308 TEC (unanimity) where measures target persons, groups and entities which are not directly linked to the regime of one or more third countries.

Certain other measures, such as embargos relating to military goods, visa bans, and bans on sports and cultural exchange may also be adopted through a Common Position, without the need for an EC implementing Regulation.

### Objectives:
- Implementation of sanctions adopted by the UN Security Council (UNSC).
- Autonomous EU sanctions.

### Actions:
Full or partial interruption of economic and financial relations with third countries, including:
- Flight bans
- Freezing of funds
- Restrictions on investment
- Other restrictions on payments and capital movements
- Embargoes on arms and dual-use goods
- Embargoes against equipment that can be used for internal repression
- Other import and export restrictions

### Key considerations:
- Compatibility with existing obligations under international law. It may be necessary to invoke clauses in agreements with third countries leading to a full or partial suspension of such agreements, before adopting sanctions;
- Effect on non-targeted populations, neighbouring countries and the EU itself;
- Monitoring of implementation (in the case of UNSC sanctions, there is often a UNSC Sanctions Committee, which also monitors implementation).

### Notes:
Associated countries and countries of the EEA and EFTA may be invited to align themselves to the position adopted by the EU, and the measures it plans to take.
# CFSP actions in third countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures financed from CFSP budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

## Legal basis:
Joint Action (Art. 14 TEU), or a Council implementing decision (Art 23.2), followed by Commission financing decision.

## Objectives:
- Conflict prevention and crisis management
- Conflict resolution, verification, support for peace processes and stabilisation
- Non-proliferation and disarmament

## Actions:
- Financing of civilian operations falling outside first pillar competence, to respond to crisis in third countries.
- Conflict resolution and support for peace process notably mediation, facilitation of dialogue or arbitration, and related supporting measures.
- Measures to address weapons of mass destruction and second pillar operations to combat the accumulation and illicit trade in small arms and light weapons, their collection and destruction.

## Key considerations:
Ensuring coherence between actions taken under the CFSP budget and complementary actions taken under EC instruments.
EC co-operation assistance

Please note: the following summary sheets provide an illustrative overview of the main EC co-operation assistance programmes. Their purpose is to demonstrate the scope of actions that can be supported. They focus in particular on actions that may be of relevance in a crisis. As such, they do not purport to be an authoritative legal interpretation of the underlying Regulation, or a complete picture of the full range of medium-term assistance that can be provided under EC co-operation programmes.
### EC co-operation assistance - overview

#### Summary:
When linked with political incentives, EC assistance has proved a powerful lever of change in third countries, in particular to:
- support political and diplomatic initiatives to defuse the crisis
- provide incentives to the parties to resolve disputes
- address the consequences of a crisis through humanitarian assistance and transitional relief;
- foster stability during periods of political transition
- safeguard human rights and democratic processes
- re-start the process of economic and social development.

#### Range of instruments:
The EC has developed a number of specialised sectoral instruments that are particularly suited to providing emergency support in politically unstable environments where needs are rapidly changing. These instruments usually have provision for accelerated decision-making procedures.

In addition, the EC can award exceptional financial assistance in the form of loans or direct grants. The legislative cycle for such assistance is at best 2-3 months, where there is strong political will. The cycle will be longer in complex or controversial cases.

The vast part of EC assistance is delivered through the geographic instruments. These are intended to finance medium and long-term programmes, based on strategies agreed with the recipient country. These instruments have a crucial role to play in crisis management, through the significant financial means they bring to post-conflict stabilisation.

The Rapid Reaction Mechanism works both as an emergency instrument in its own right, and as a bridge to longer term aid.

When managing sustained political crises there is, in addition, the option of establishing new legal instruments under article 308 of the Treaty (examples include the financing of UNMIK and the clearance of the Danube). Where there is political consensus, a new legal instrument can be adopted within 3 months.

#### Selective targeting or withdrawal of EC assistance:
Judicious use of conditionality, selective targeting of assistance, or the threat of withholding or suspending financial assistance (under “essential elements” clauses) can be used as to sharpen political incentives for third countries. Examples include Energy for Democracy in FR Yugoslavia, partial suspension of the Tacis programme in Russia in response to events in Chechnya, suspension of EDF programmes under article 96 Cotonou.

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2 Art 179 EC for developing countries, art 181a EC for non-developing countries. Examples include Kosovo (Council Decision of 14 February 2000), Armenia and Georgia (Council Decision of 17 November 1997).


4 European Council Conclusions 10.12.1999
### Possible crisis actions and related EC instruments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>ECHO</th>
<th>Food security</th>
<th>Uprooted People</th>
<th>Rehabilitation</th>
<th>NGO Co-financing</th>
<th>EIDHR</th>
<th>Mine Action</th>
<th>Civil Protection</th>
<th>MEDA</th>
<th>TACIS</th>
<th>CARDS</th>
<th>ALA</th>
<th>EDI</th>
<th>RRM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Eligible regions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Humanitarian Aid</th>
<th>Food Aid</th>
<th>Food security</th>
<th>Securing the livelihoods and safety of refugees/refugee return</th>
<th>Civilian emergency assistance</th>
<th>Mine action</th>
<th>Rehabilitation</th>
<th>Reconstruction</th>
<th>Infrastructure development</th>
<th>Economic development</th>
<th>Budgetary support</th>
<th>Consolidation of democracy</th>
<th>Rule of law</th>
<th>Inst, legal and regulatory framework</th>
<th>Human rights</th>
<th>Elections</th>
<th>Conflict Prevention</th>
<th>Customs/Border management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Asia, Latin America</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>All</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- (✓) indicates eligibility for the actions.
- (✓) indicates eligibility for the regions.
- (✓) indicates eligibility for the instruments.
### Specialised sectoral instruments

**Rapid Reaction Mechanism (RRM)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Legal Basis:</strong></th>
<th>Council Regulation (EC) 381/2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives:</strong></td>
<td>safeguarding or re-establishing the conditions under which the partner countries of the EC can pursue their long term development goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Areas of intervention:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Short term</strong>&lt;br&gt;The RRM is the primary instrument for the launching of technical assessment and fact finding missions in crisis.&lt;br&gt;The RRM can finance self-contained projects for up to six months in such fields as:&lt;br&gt;  - Mediation, arbitration and Reconciliation&lt;br&gt;  - Re-establishment and consolidation of rule of law and civilian administration&lt;br&gt;  - Rehabilitation and reconstruction&lt;br&gt;  - Civil Society development&lt;br&gt;  - High level policy advice, including the planning of economic reconstruction&lt;br&gt;  - Demobilisation, disarmament and reintegration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Special provisions:</strong></td>
<td>No comitology - but prior information procedure with Council.&lt;br&gt;Operations may be financed for no longer than 6 months.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Humanitarian Aid

| **Legal Basis:** | Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/96 on humanitarian aid  
Cotonou agreement (chapter 6) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coverage:</strong></td>
<td>World-wide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Objectives:**  | - to save and preserve life during emergencies and their immediate aftermath  
- to provide relief to people affected by longer-lasting crises arising from fighting and war  
- to finance the transport of aid and carry out rehabilitation and reconstruction necessary for the delivery of relief  
- to cope with the consequences of movements of displaced populations  
- to ensure preparedness for natural disasters, including civil protection |
| **Areas of intervention:** | **Short term**  
- emergency relief  
- humanitarian de-mining  
- health services and water supply  
- emergency rehabilitation and reconstruction  
- civil protection  
**Longer term**  
- disaster preparedness  
- services to refugee populations |
| **Special provisions:** | Aid is delivered on the basis of need, and cannot be subjected to political considerations. Priority to those in developing countries.  
‘Primary emergency’ provisions allow for financing decisions to be taken within hours of a crisis being detected.  
Emergency action of up to €10 million can be decided without comitology.  
EC humanitarian assistance is provided through funding to partners, which include UN agencies, funds and programmes (UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, WFP etc), international organisations (eg Red Cross family), and NGOs, which deliver directly to the beneficiaries. |

NB: EC humanitarian assistance cannot be considered a crisis management tool in the sense of the crisis management procedures. It is delivered solely on the basis of need, and cannot be subsumed to the political logic of crisis management. It is mentioned here solely as a reminder that such assistance will be an important element of the overall package of assistance delivered by the EC in a crisis management situation.
### Aid to Uprooted People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Legal Basis:</strong></th>
<th>Council and Parliament Regulation (EC) No 2130/01 on aid to uprooted people in Asia and Latin America</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coverage:</strong></td>
<td>Asian and Latin American developing countries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Objectives:**  | - Promote the self-sufficiency, integration or reintegration of refugees, displaced persons, and demobilised soldiers  
                  - To support local host populations                                                              |
| **Areas of intervention:** | **Short term**  
|                  | - Measures to support integration and self-sufficiency of uprooted people  
                  - Aid to host communities to foster acceptance and integration of uprooted people  
                  - Measures to prevent conflict  
|                  | **Long term** | Reconciliation  
|                  | - Assertion of property rights  
|                  | - Legal settlement of human rights claims  
|                  | - Investment  |
| **Special provisions:** | Regulation covers ‘basic needs the basic needs of those persons from the time a humanitarian emergency subsides to the adoption of a long-term solution to resolve their status’  
|                  | Financing Decisions below €4 million can be taken without comitology.  |
| **Note:**        | Aid to refugees can also be financed under a number of other geographical and sectoral regulations (see table at annex 1) |
### Civil protection

#### Legal Basis:
Council Decision of 23 October 2001/792/EC establishing a EC civil protection mechanism

#### Coverage:
World-wide

#### Objectives:
- improved protection of people, the environment and property against natural, technological, radiological and environmental catastrophes inside or outside the EC.

#### Areas of intervention:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short term</th>
<th>Long term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>search and rescue</td>
<td>Co-ordination and development of Member States resources available for crisis management operations (including training)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fire-fighting</td>
<td>Capacity building in third countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>specialised medical and forensic services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evacuation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>environmental pollution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emergency relief</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Special provisions:
The EC civil protection mechanism is designed to promote co-operation between the EC and its Member States in this field. Dedicated financing for external action is limited to the costs of assessment missions.

Nevertheless, the mechanism can be used in conjunction with financing from the Humanitarian Assistance budget, where the mission meets the requirements of the Humanitarian Aid Regulation (see above). It can be used in conjunction with funding from other sectoral and geographic instruments where the legal base allows.

The mechanism can be triggered in the event of a major emergency, or the imminent threat of one, and to facilitate and support crisis management (recital 12).
Democracy, human rights and the rule of law

| Coverage: | World-wide |
| Objectives: | Democracy and the Rule of Law, Respect for Human rights and fundamental freedoms |
| Areas of intervention: | **Short term** | **Long term** |
| | | Human rights monitoring and observer missions | promotion and protection of civil and political rights |
| | | Support for electoral processes, including electoral monitoring | promotion and protection of economic, social and cultural rights |
| | | Conciliation | support for minorities, ethnic groups and indigenous peoples |
| | | Support to international criminal tribunals | promotion and protection of freedom of opinion, expression and conscience |
| | | Rehabilitation of victims of torture | Promotion of international humanitarian law |
| | | promotion of the rule of law | Humane prison systems |
| | | independent media | Abolition of the death penalty |
| Special provisions: | Targeting of support must not be guided by political considerations (recital 21). |
| | Emergency measures may be financed up to a value of €2 million. Such measures may be taken in cases of sudden suspension of the democratic process or the emergence of a state of crisis or exceptional and imminent danger affecting all or part of the population, and posing a grave threat to the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual. |
| Note: | Democracy and human rights are essential elements of most geographical programmes, and structural reforms needed to ensure these values are systematically promoted through such instruments. Some sectoral instruments also address human rights issues (see annex 1). |
**Legal Basis:** Council Regulation (EC) No 1292/96 on food aid policy

**Coverage:** Developing countries world-wide

**Objectives:**
- Promotion of food security
- Raising the standard of nutrition
- Improvement of food production and security of supply
- Ensuring supply of drinking water
- Stimulation of balanced economic and social development in rural and urban areas

**Areas of intervention:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short term</th>
<th>Long term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Provision of foodstuffs</td>
<td>- creation of food reserves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Supply of seed, fertiliser, tools and other essential inputs</td>
<td>- rural credit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Drinking water supply</td>
<td>- drinking water supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- storage capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- early warning systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- improved marketing, distribution and processing of agricultural products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- applied research and training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- environmental protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- fertiliser production</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Special provisions:** Granting of food aid may be conditional on implementation of broader food security strategy by beneficiary country.

In case of famine or imminent danger of famine the Commission is entitled to take “all necessary measures to speed up the supply of food aid”.


**Legal Basis:** Council Regulations (EC) 1724/2001 and 1725/2001 on action against anti-personnel mines

**Coverage:** World-wide

**Objectives:**
- Create the conditions necessary for economic development in countries afflicted by mines
- Elaboration and implementation of national mine action strategies
- Implementation of the Ottawa convention

**Areas of intervention:**
**Short term**
- Survey and marking of minefields
- Detection and clearance
- Destruction of stockpiles
- Mine awareness education

**Long term**
- Training of specialist personnel
- Information management including Global Information Systems
- Development of mine action technologies

**Special provisions:** No comitology for actions below €3 million

Priority is given to countries with effective national mine action strategies - except in the case of humanitarian de-mining, or where no functioning national authorities are in place.

**Note:** Mine action can also be financed under a number of other sectoral and geographical instruments (see table at annex 1)
## Rehabilitation and reconstruction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Legal Basis:</strong></th>
<th>Council Regulation (EC) No 2258/96 on rehabilitation and reconstruction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coverage:</strong></td>
<td>World-wide except Western Balkans (covered by CARDS regulation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives:</strong></td>
<td>- Re-establishment of a working economy and the institutional capacities needed to restore social and political stability in developing countries that have suffered serious damage through war, civil disorder or natural disaster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Areas of intervention:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Short term</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Rehabilitation of basic infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Mine clearance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Social reintegration of refugees, displaced persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Demobilisation and reintegration of troops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Special provisions:</strong></td>
<td>Priority is given to least developed countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Operations are to be of limited duration and to be launched as quickly as possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Operations should serve the needs of the affected people as a whole.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Long term geographical instruments

| Legal Bases: | ACP-EU Partnership Agreement of 23.06.2000 (Cotonou) – Africa, Caribbean, Pacific  
Council Regulation EC No. 443/92 (ALA) – Asia and Latin America  
Council Regulation EC No 99/2000 - Eastern Europe and Central Asia (excluding accession countries)  
Council Regulation EC No. 2698/2000 (MEDA) – Mediterranean  
Council Regulation EC No. 1726/2000 – South Africa  
Council Regulation EC No. 2666/2000 (CARDS) – South-Eastern Europe, the Balkans  
Council Regulation EC No. 1734/94 (amended by Council Regulation 2840/98) – West Bank and Gaza Strip |
|---|---|
| Objectives: | • Economic, social and cultural development, with a view to promoting peace and security and a stable and democratic political environment  
• Poverty reduction consistent with sustainable development and integration into world economy |
| Essential Elements: | Respect for human rights, democratic principles, the rule of law and fundamental freedoms, good governance |
| Sanctions: | In the case of a breach of the essential elements, the regulations provide for a variety of consultation procedures, the imposition "appropriate measures and full or partial suspension of the programme. |
| Conditionalities: | In most cases, except for MEDA (economic reform programme approved by Bretton Woods institutions) and CARDS (instigation of democratic, economic and institutional reforms: Council Conclusions of 29 April 1997) there are no explicit conditionalities, but funds are allocated in priority to countries that demonstrate greatest commitment to human rights and democratic principles. |
| Actions: | The precise range of actions varies from Regulation to Regulation. The following list is an illustrative list. |
| Institutional, administrative and legal reform | Peace building |
| Economic and trade development and transition to market economy | Conflict prevention |
| Democracy, good governance, human rights | Humanitarian assistance |
| Rule of law, including judicial and criminal co-operation | Food security |
| Development of infrastructure networks; | Child protection and protection of minorities |
| Development of the urban and rural economy | Human resources development |
| Measures to improve living conditions and delivery of basic social services | Migration |
| Reconstruction, refugee return, regional stabilisation | Civil protection |
| Education | Promotion of environmental protection and management of natural resources; |
| | Tackling organised crime, drug trafficking and trafficking in people |
| | Development of civil society |
| | Social development |
| | Regional, transnational and cross-border co-operation |
| | Health |

**Link to political dialogue:**

Cotonou Agreement (Africa, Caribbean, Pacific), Partnership and Co-operation Agreements (Eastern Europe and Central Asia), Euro-Mediterranean partnership (MEDA, West Bank and Gaza Strip), Euro-Mediterranean Agreements (MEDA), Agreement on Trade, development and co-operation between the EC and Republic of South Africa, Stabilisation and Association process (CARDS).
Other EC financing instruments

| Summary: | The instruments described in the summary fiches above will be the mainstay of EC financial assistance in crisis management. The following EC co-operation instruments also exist, and are mentioned here for the sake of completeness (with the exception of pre-accession instruments). |
| Range of instruments: | Council Regulation (EC) No 1659/98 on decentralised co-operation (developing countries). This seeks to promote the participation of local authorities, NGOs and other non-governmental associations, co-operatives, trade unions, teaching and research institutions into development programmes. It has been extended by Regulation (EC) No 955/2002. |
| | Council Regulation (EC) No 1658/98 on NGO co-financing (developing countries). This seeks to strengthen role of civil society, the defence of human rights and democracy, the role of women in development, the protection of endangered cultures and the protection and improvement of the rights of the child. |
| | Council Decision 1999/25/Euratom on nuclear safety (eastern Europe and central Asia). This seeks to promote safe transport of radioactive materials and the safety of nuclear installations in the former Soviet Union. |
| | Council Regulation (EC) No 2493/2000 on integrating the environmental dimension in the development process (developing countries). This promotes environmentally sustainable development through the integration by developing countries of environmental considerations into their development strategies. |
Civilian Capabilities

The present information sheets reflect the state of development, at time of publication, of the four priority areas for the development of civilian capabilities for Crisis Management as defined by the European Council. Progress in the development of these areas, increases in committed resources due *inter alia* to the accession of new Member States, or possible new priority areas (for example monitoring missions), will be reflected in future editions of these information sheets. The availability of Member States’ resources is subject to the conditions of the commitments made.
### Member States’ resources committed under Title V TEU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personnel</th>
<th>5,000 police officers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rapid deployment</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,400 police officers</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(within 30 days)</td>
<td>(within 30 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated Police Units</td>
<td>13 rapidly deployable, integrated and interoperable police units (ranging from 60 to 110 officers each)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters</td>
<td>Four HQs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rapid deployment</strong></td>
<td><strong>Two HQs</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(within 30 days)</td>
<td>(within 30 days)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Detailed information available at Co-ordinating Mechanism for Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management at Council Secretariat, fully interacting with Commission services*

### Possible mission objectives:

- **Strengthening**: based on modular structure including the functions of restructuring, monitoring and mentoring, and training of local police forces.
- **Substitution**: executive functions to substitute local police forces where local structures are failing, based on a structure consisting of Territorial, Mobile, Specialised and Strengthening elements.

### Planning documents:

- EU Concept for Police Planning
- Guidelines for Command and Control Structure for EU Police Operations
- Comprehensive Concept for Strengthening of Local Police
- Comprehensive Concept for Police Substitution Missions

### Special provisions:

*Interoperability of police components and mission logistic support are being evaluated by police experts.*

### Basis for commitments:

- Presidency conclusions from European Council meetings (incl. Feira, Nice, Göteborg and Laeken).

### Third country participation

See “Consultations and Modalities for the Contribution of non-EU States to EU Civilian Crisis Management Operations within Title V of the TEU” (doc. 15203/02)
## RULE OF LAW

### Member States’ resources committed under Title V TEU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personnel</th>
<th>282 officials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Personnel includes 72 judges, 48 prosecutors, 38 administrative personnel, and 72 penitentiary personnel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rapid deployment (within 30 days)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>60 officials</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*Detailed information available at Co-ordinating Mechanism for Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management at Council Secretariat, fully interacting with Commission services.*

### Possible mission objectives:

- **Strengthening:** Personnel in the field of rule of law are deployed essentially to educate, train, monitor and advice with the aim of bringing the local legal system up to international standards\(^5\), in particular in the field of human rights.

- **Substitution:** Personnel in the field of rule of law are deployed to carry out executive functions, notably where local structures are failing (or not existing), to consolidate rule of law in a crisis situation and thereby restoring public order and security.

### Planning documents:

- Comprehensive EU concept for missions in the field of Rule of Law in crisis management, including annexes (doc. 14513/02)

### Special provisions:

- Draft Guidelines for criminal procedure in Crisis Management Operations (doc. 9465/02)\(^6\)

### Basis for commitments:

- Presidency conclusions from European Council meetings (incl. Feira, Nice, Göteborg).
- Rule of Law Capabilities Commitment Conference at High Official Level, Brussels, 16 May 2002.

### Third country participation

See “Consultations and Modalities for the Contribution of non-EU States to EU Civilian Crisis Management Operations within Title V of the TEU” (doc. 15203/02)

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\(^5\) UN, OSCE and Council of Europe standards will be particularly important.

\(^6\) Submitted by the Presidency to the UN (following PSC authorisation) as a contribution to ongoing work.
## CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION

### Member States’ resources committed under Title V TEU

**Personnel**

160 officials, including experts in general administrative functions, among others civil registration, registration of property, local administration, custom services, and special advisors.

- Further calls for contributions could include experts to cover social and infrastructure functions.

**Rapid deployment**

To be determined

Detailed information available at Co-ordinating Mechanism for Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management at Council Secretariat, fully interacting with Commission services.

### Possible mission objectives:

**Strengthening:** Pending concept.

**Substitution:** Pending concept.

### Planning documents:

- Basic Guidelines for Crisis Management missions in the field of Civilian Administration (doc. 9369/1/02 REV 1)
- EU concept under discussion within CivCom.

### Special provisions:

Other information to be added as necessary.

### Basis for commitments:

- Presidency conclusions from European Council meetings (incl. Feira, Göteborg).

### Third country participation

See “Consultations and Modalities for the Contribution of non-EU States to EU Civilian Crisis Management Operations within Title V of the TEU” (doc. 15203/02)
**CIVIL PROTECTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Member States’ resources committed under Title V TEU</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Personnel</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 154 assessment and co-ordination experts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 2083 intervention personnel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Detailed information available at Co-ordinating Mechanism for Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management at Council Secretariat and at the European Commission*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Possible mission objectives:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To be completed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Planning documents:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EU concept under discussion within CivCom.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Special provisions:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Work is currently underway to define conditions for the use of the Community Civil Protection Mechanism in crisis management.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Basis for commitments:</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Presidency conclusions from European Council meetings (incl. Feira, Göteborg).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Third country participation</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To be completed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**References**

**EC agreements with third countries**

A database of third country files describing the main agreements with third countries, the institutional arrangements in place and declarations made in the context of CFSP is maintained jointly by the Council Secretariat and the Commission. It does not yet cover all third countries. [http://ue.eu.int/pesc/default.asp](http://ue.eu.int/pesc/default.asp)

The website of the DG External Relations is a rich and complementary source of information about contractual and institutional relations between the EC and third countries: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/index.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/index.htm)

A complete list of agreements with third countries can also be searched on the website of the Council: [http://ue.eu.int/accords/default.asp](http://ue.eu.int/accords/default.asp).

An analytical register of legislation in the field of external relations, including full text of all co-operation assistance regulations and agreements with third countries, is maintained on Eur-Lex the web portal of European law (see annex 7 below): [http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/lif/ind/en_analytical_index_11.html](http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/lif/ind/en_analytical_index_11.html)


**Sanctions**


**Analytical register of legislation - CFSP**

The full register can be consulted at EUR-LEX, the web portal of EC law.

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**Analytical register of legislation - external relations**

The full register can be consulted at EUR-LEX, the web portal of EC law.

11  External relations  