



Instrument for Stability (IfS)

- a key EU crisis response instrument -

**Training course on fragility, security and development
in the context of EU external action**

Brussels, 28 May 2013

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Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI)**

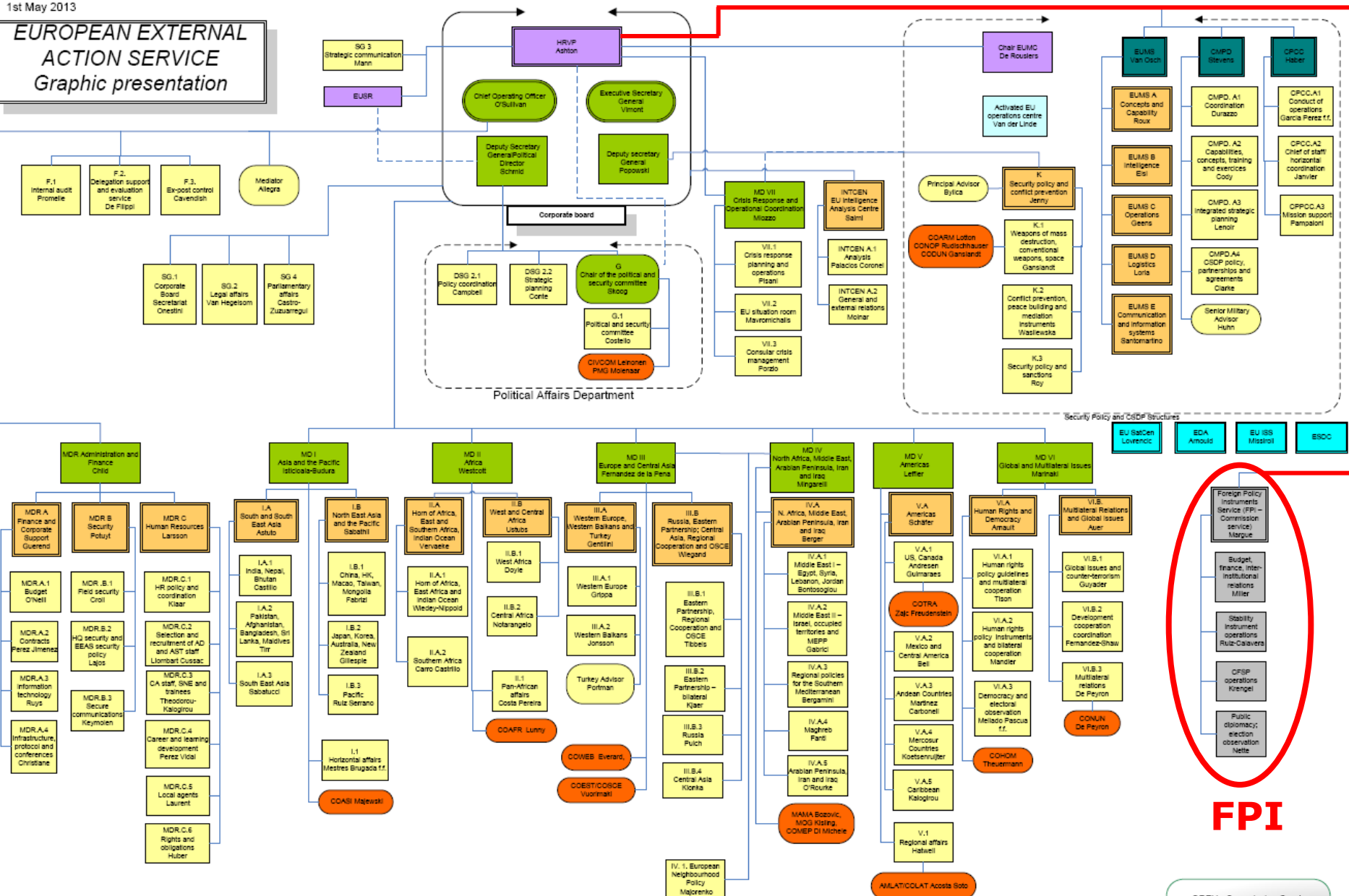
Where does FPI fit in?



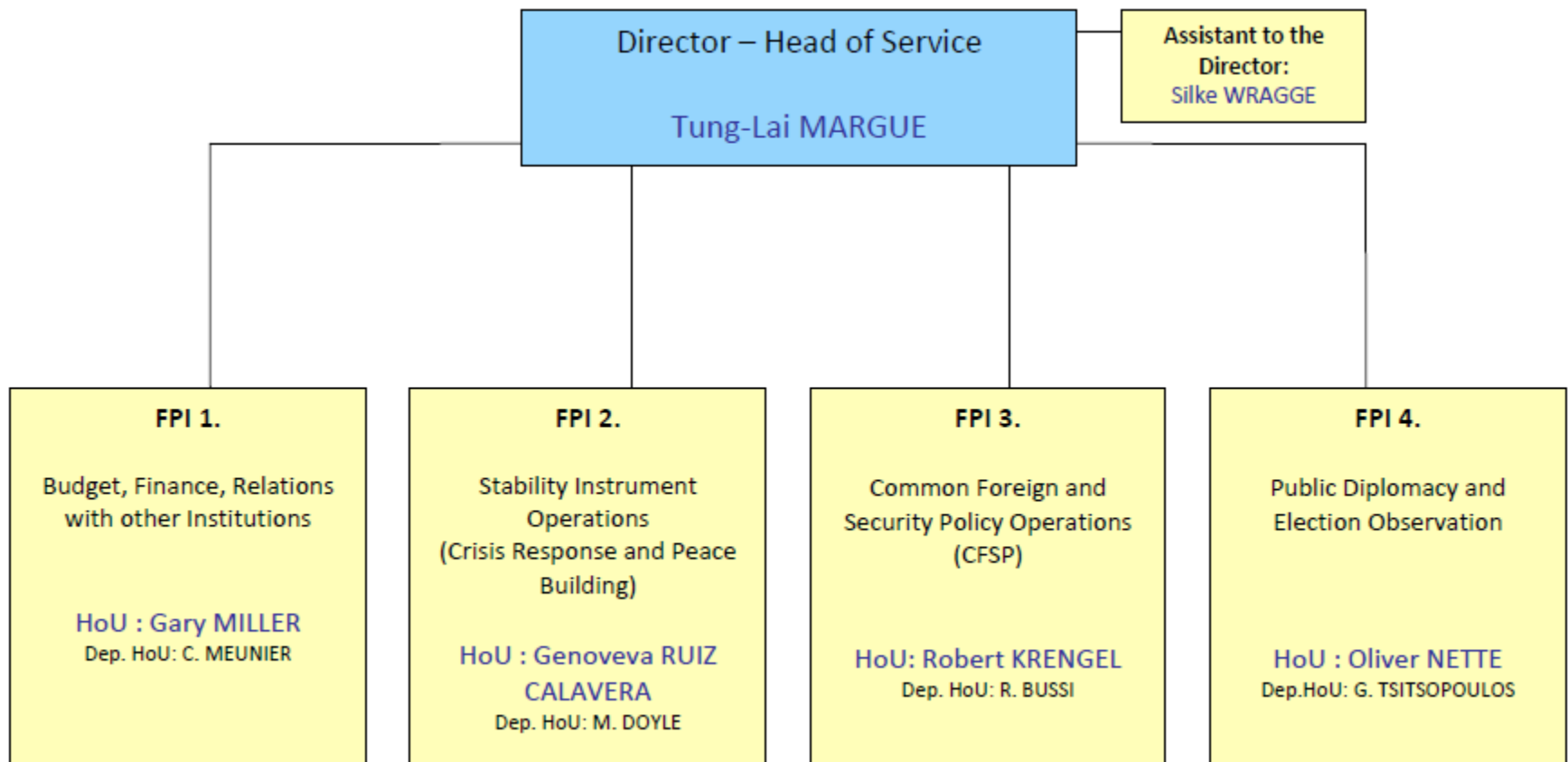
- **When?** The Lisbon Treaty introduced two major innovations in the EU's foreign policy: double-hatted **HRVP**; and the **EEAS**.
- **FPI?** FPI is a Commission service under the direct authority of HRVP Ashton and co-located with the EEAS.
- **What?** FPI's IfS portfolio of work is distinct from humanitarian assistance (DG ECHO); development assistance and cooperation (DG for Development and Cooperation EuropeAid - DEVCO) and pre-accession assistance (DG ELARG).
- **How?** FPI is responsible for implementing key aspects of the EU's foreign policy (incl IfS and CFSP budgets). FPI managed instruments translate into action policies set by the EU Foreign Affairs Council and HRVP and prepared by the EEAS.
- **How much?** The budget for the wide range of FPI managed activities amounts to EUR 711 million in 2013.

1st May 2013

EUROPEAN EXTERNAL ACTION SERVICE Graphic presentation

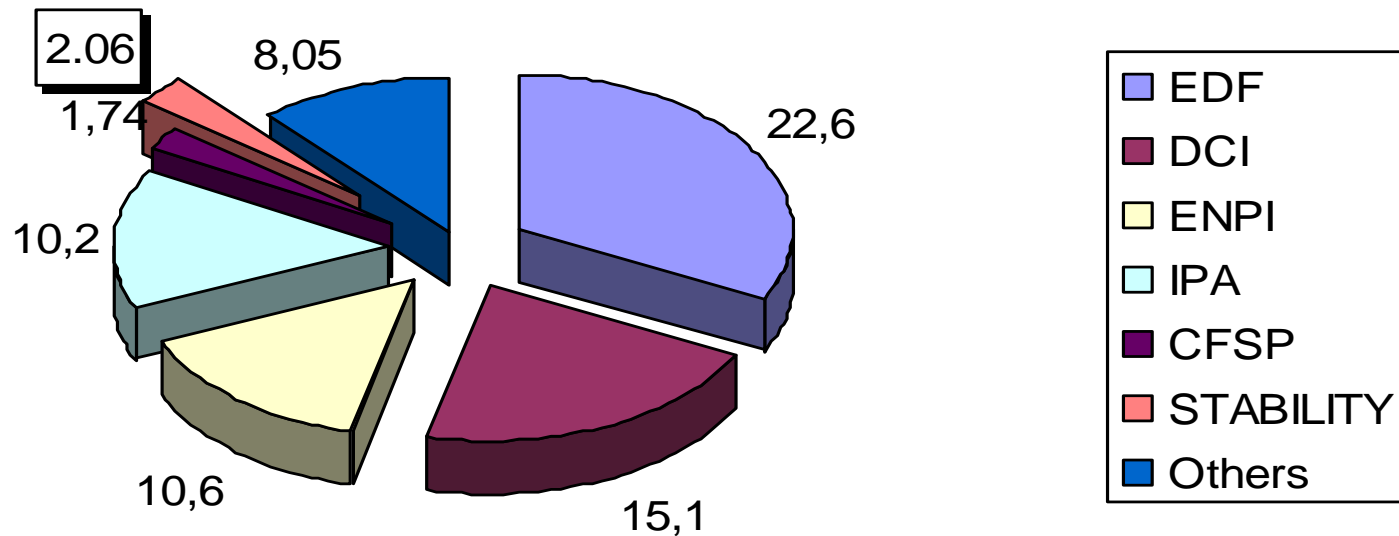


FPI Organisation chart:



EU PRIORITIES AND FUNDING, 2007-2013

IfS: €2.06 billion (3% of budget for external instruments)



Amount €bn

COMPONENTS OF IFS:

Article 3 - short-term crisis responses
(FPI.2 managed, under EEAS policy lead)



Article 4 - long-term programmable component, (DEVCO and FPI managed, with strategic programming led by the EEAS (on basis of Strategy Papers, Multi-annual Indicative Programmes))

- **Art. 4.1** Security and safety threats in a trans-regional context (DEVCO)
- **Art. 4.2** Risk mitigation linked to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) materials (DEVCO)
- **Art. 4.3** Pre- and post crisis capacity building (FPI.2)

**Figure 2: IfS funding for activities under Articles 3, 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3
EUR 1.285 billion overall for 2007-2012**

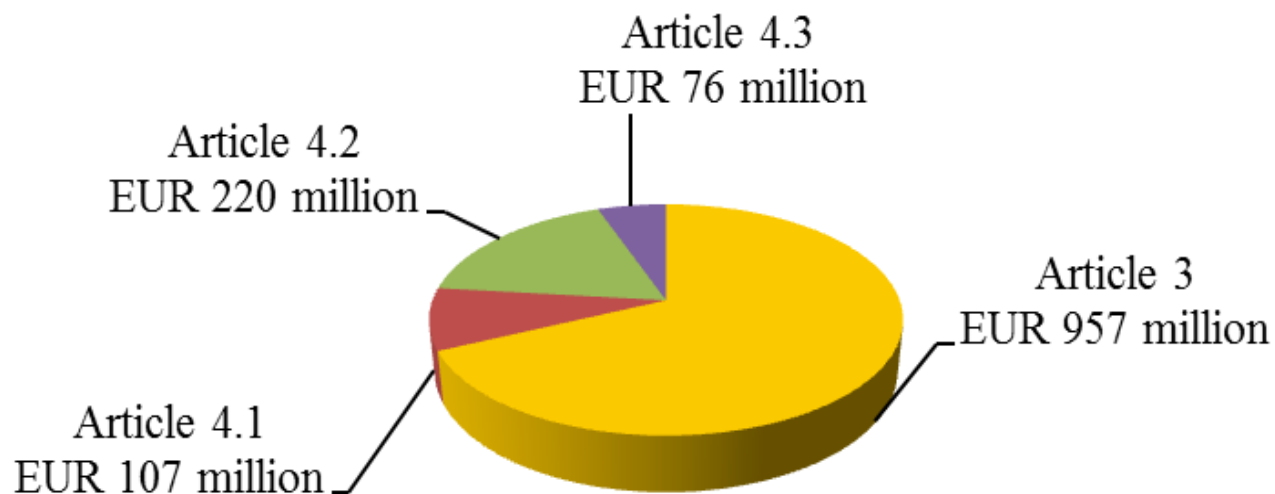
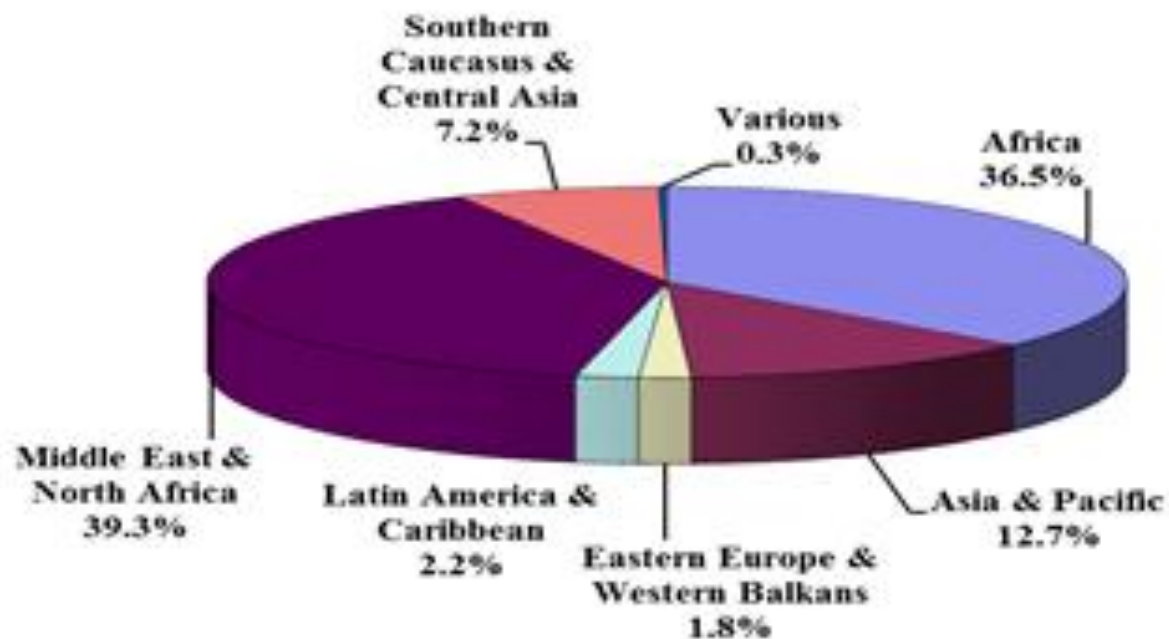
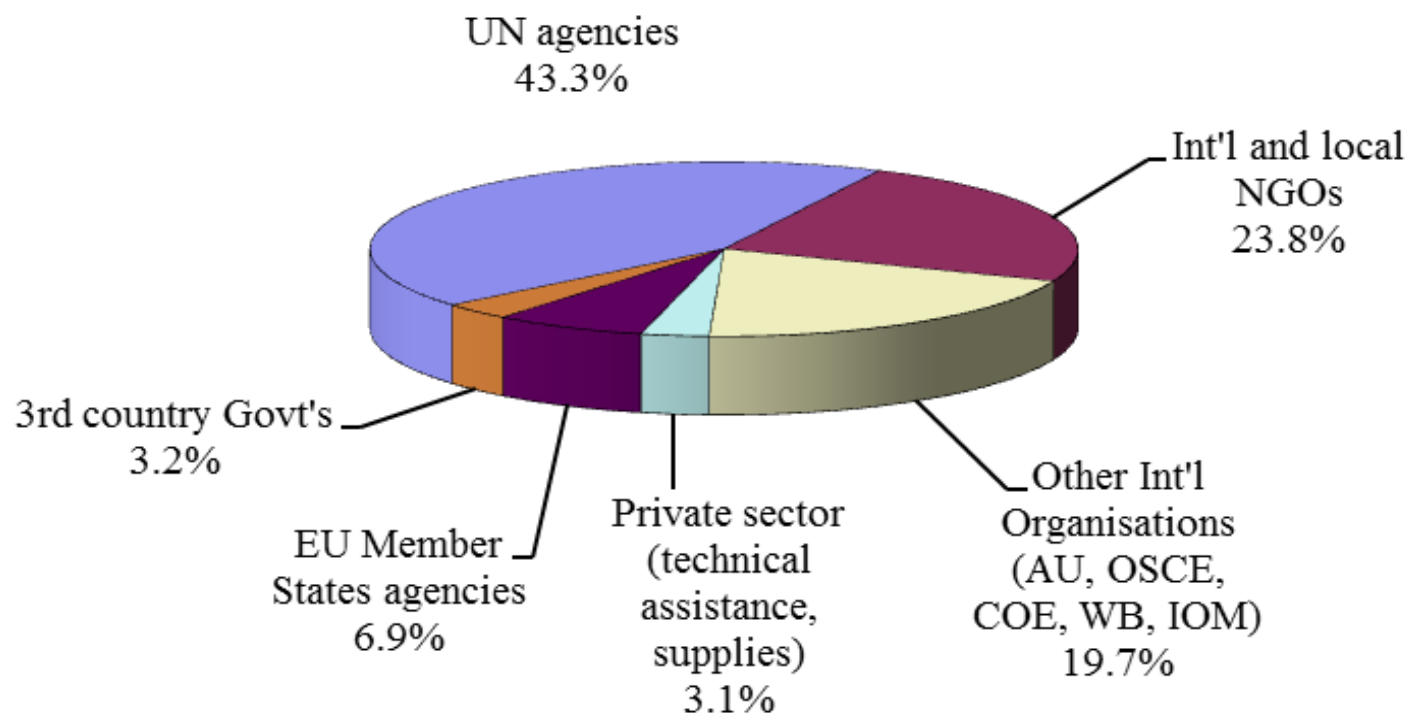


Figure 3: Geographic coverage of new IfS Crisis Responses, 2012 (as per funding allocations)



**Figure 4: IfS Crisis Response implementing partners,
2007-2011 (as per funding allocations)**



IfS Crisis Response – main features

Non-programmable

Short-term (up to 18 months)

Exceptional Assistance Measures; and
Interim Response Programmes

Accelerated decision-making procedures for actions up to €20m

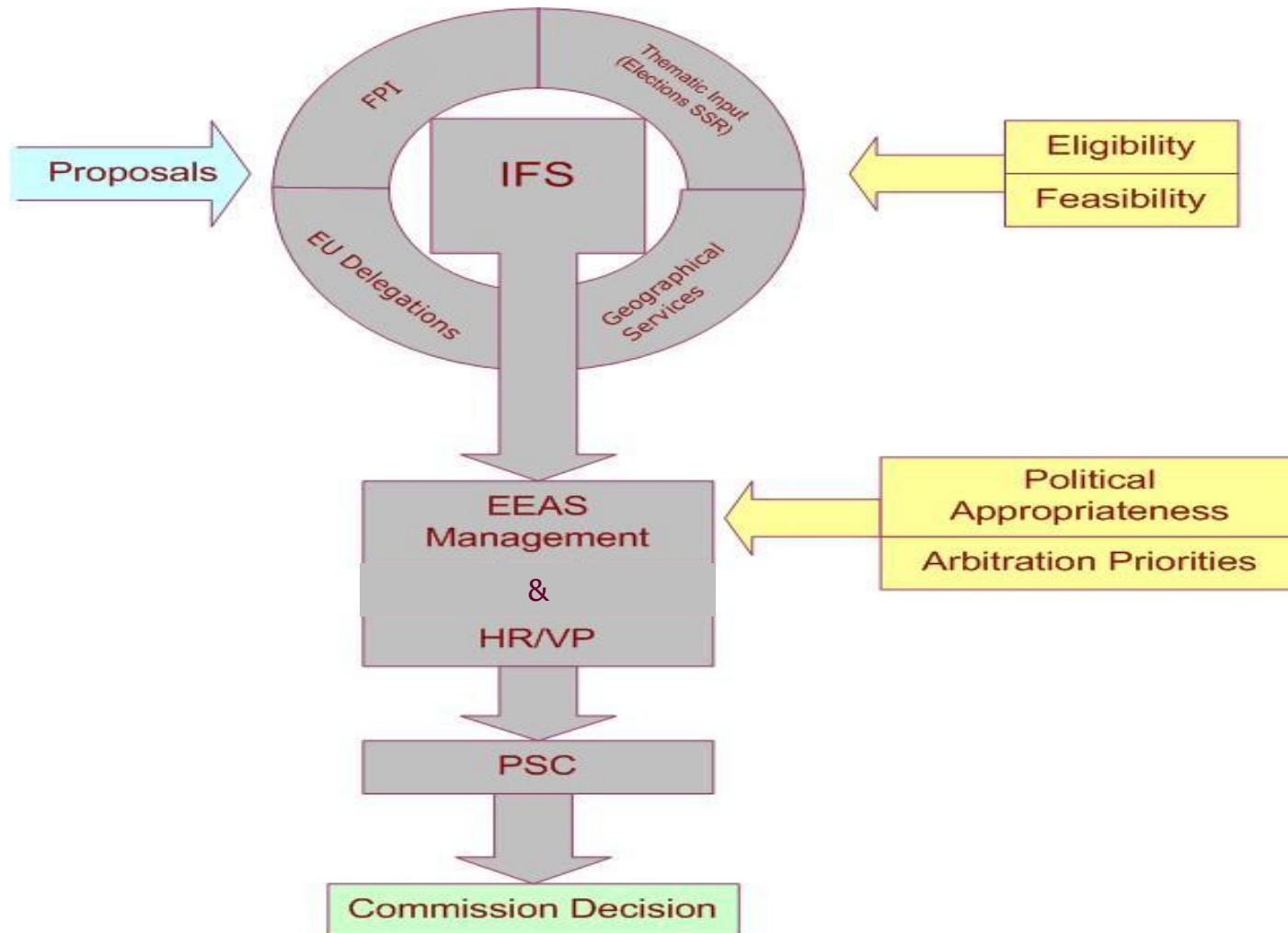
Mobilised when adequate and time efficient responses cannot be
provided by other (geographic) external assistance instruments

Complementary to humanitarian, long-term cooperation and
CFSP/CSDP instruments

IfS cannot fund military actions and humanitarian aid



Process for an IfS Financing Decision



When does IfS intervene?

Response to a major new political crisis
or natural disaster

Conflict prevention and peacebuilding

Secure conditions for a resumption of delivery of 'normal' EU aid

Laying the groundwork for, or complementing an EU CSDP
operation

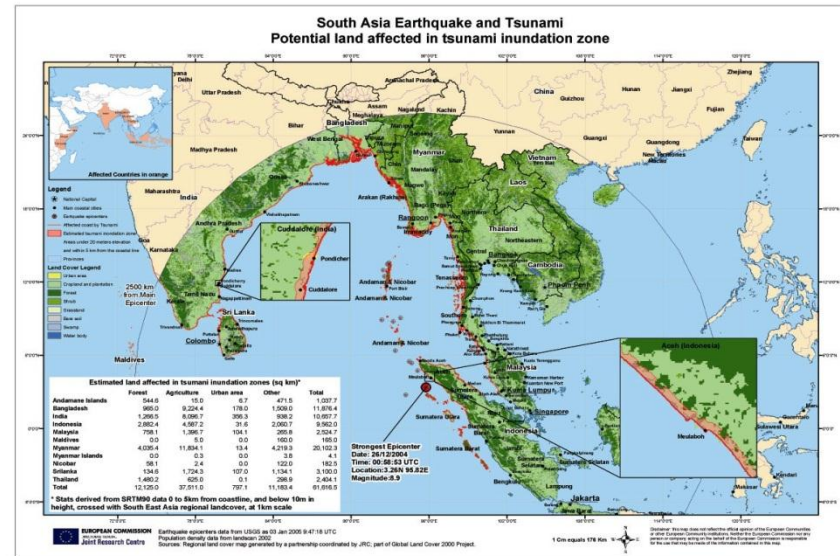
Includes non ODA (DAC) eligible activities (e.g. civilian counter-
terrorism interventions)



Scenario I

A major new political crisis or natural disaster

- Mali
- Arab Spring countries.....
- Haiti
- Pakistan



Scenario II

Addressing urgent needs in countries where the EU has suspended cooperation to secure the conditions for (a resumption of) the delivery of 'normal' EU aid

- *Cote d'Ivoire*
- *Zimbabwe*



Scenario III

Prevent conflict, resolve an existing conflict or consolidate a peace or stabilisation process

- *Philippines*
- *Sudan/South Sudan*
- *Kyrgyzstan*
- *Cote d'Ivoire*



Scenario IV

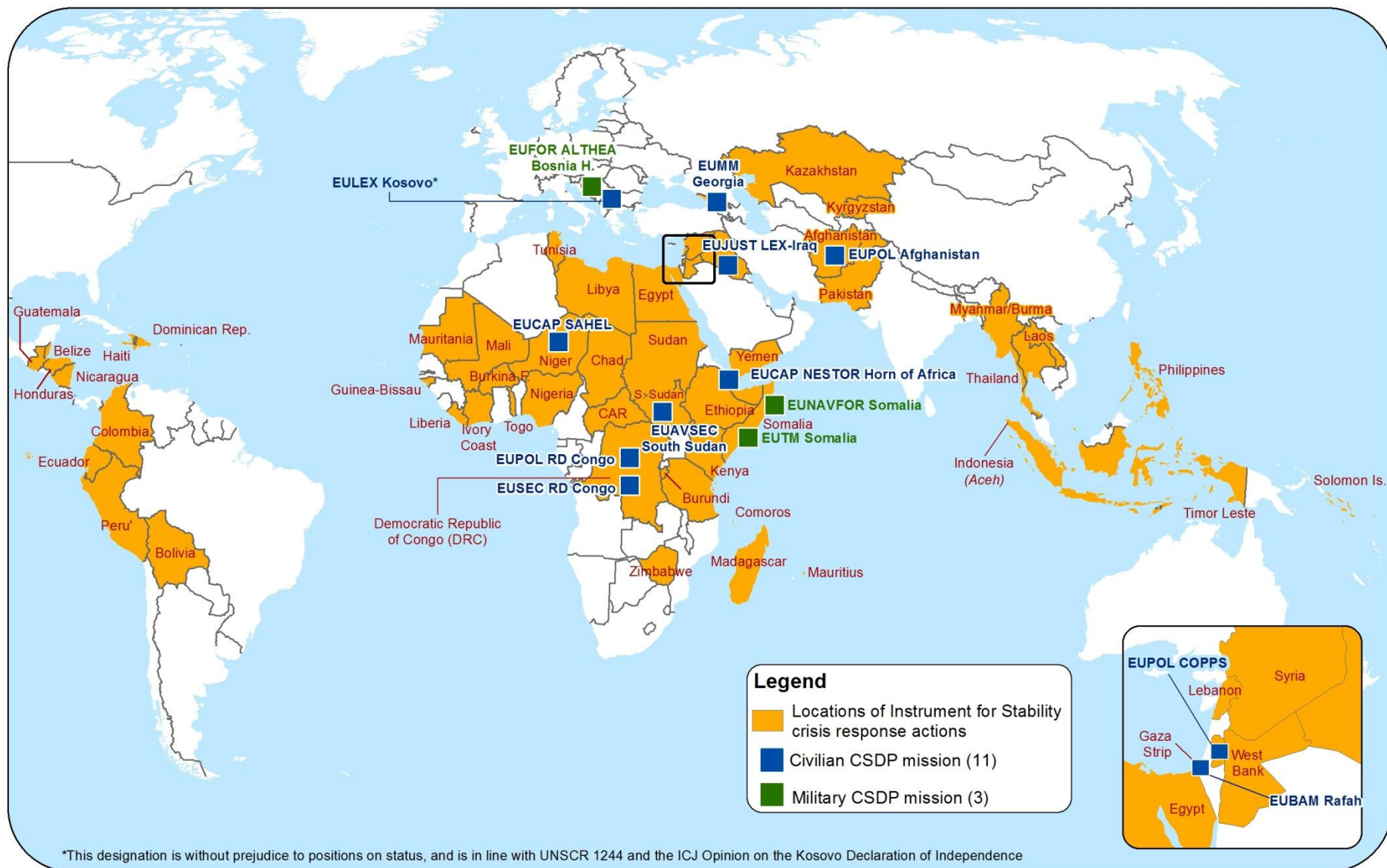
Laying the groundwork for, or complementing EU CSDP operations (military and civilian CSDP)

- *Atalanta / Horn of Africa (piracy)*
- *EUFOR Chad*
- *Democratic Republic of Congo*
- *Sahel, incl Niger, Mali*
- *Georgia*
- *Middle East*
- *Afghanistan*



EU Instrument for Stability Crisis Response Measures in 2012

(also indicating locations of EU CSDP operations)



Lessons / Synergies (when using a range of EU instruments to respond to a crisis):

- *Starting and continuing with an inclusive and comprehensive approach, involving all players and instruments is critical to ensuring synergies*
- *Consider exit strategy at initial planning / entry stage to ensure buy-in and an agreed approach*



Future of the IfS

COM proposal to EP and Council for IfS Regulation 2014-2020

- *New proposed allocation of 2,828.9 MEUR (most likely to be reduced)*
- *Possibility to adopt a second consecutive EAM (now only 1)*
- *Possibility of 2x 6-month no-cost extensions (now only 1)*
- *Adopt EAM up to 30 MEUR (now up to 20 MEUR)*
- *Adopt very urgent EAM up to 3 MEUR without prior information to Council*
- *Funding flexibility between short- and long-term components*
- *New topics for long-term component, such as cyber security, environment security, all illicit trafficking*
- *Additional procedures for information exchange and EU services cooperation*

THANK YOU

Questions?