



# THE EUROPEAN UNION'S GLOBAL STRATEGY THREE YEARS ON, LOOKING FORWARD



European Union  
Global Strategy

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## FOREWORD BY FEDERICA MOGHERINI



High Representative  
of the European Union for  
Foreign Affairs and Security Policy,  
Vice-President  
of the European Commission

We never thought of the Global Strategy as a theoretical exercise. It was always meant to be a compass for our action – and this is indeed what has happened since its presentation. Three years ago we described the world as 'complex and contested': we saw the need to make Europe stronger and safer, we felt a responsibility towards European citizens and our partners, and we realised that we were using only a small part of our collective potential.

Today the world is in no better shape than it was three years ago. But Europe is increasingly perceived as a global point of reference. This is also because we have explored the untapped potential of our Union – first of all, on security and defence. This report shows the road we have travelled in these years. It shows that we have fulfilled

many of the promises of the Global Strategy, and that in some cases we have achieved even more than we were hoping for. The European Union of Security and Defence has taken its first steps. Member States are now investing in common industrial and research projects, to develop the full spectrum of defence capabilities that we need for our common security. Our international missions have better command structures and we have committed to investing more in our civilian action. We are cooperating more than ever with our partners – from the United Nations' peacekeepers to NATO, from Africa's peace operations to ASEAN. Our partners know that Europe's strength is not just our soft power.

But this is not the only reason why we are more and more a global point of reference.



In times when the United Nations and the very idea of rules-based global governance have come under increasing pressure, we have invested in multilateralism like never before. We have shown this by stepping up our financial commitments to the UN system, for instance saving the UN Agency for Palestinian refugees from its financial crisis, supporting the UN Secretary General's reform agenda, and working to preserve the nuclear deal with Iran. But it is not just that. We have always tried to build the right multilateral framework to solve every one of our world's crises: because this is the only way to find sustainable solutions to the problems of our times. We have always put our convening power at the service of multilateralism, trying to bring the relevant regional and global powers to the negotiating table. This is the idea behind the Brussels Conferences on Syria, the International Contact Group on Venezuela, the Quartet for Libya, and the regional meetings we organised on Afghanistan. We feel a responsibility to do our part, in a cooperative way.

This is true in our very region, starting with the Balkans, where the positive potential of our engagement is immense and unparalleled. But this is also true for the rest of the world. The European Union has become a more indispensable partner in the pursuit of peace and security all across the globe.

The Global Strategy laid out a vision for Europe's place in the world, but it also and essentially promoted greater coherence in our Union's external action. We advocated

the need to be more 'joined-up', not just as a way to move towards an ever closer Union, but primarily to make our action more effective and incisive. In these years, we have made progress in synchronising our development and security policies. The connection between internal and external events has become impossible to deny, and our policies have evolved accordingly. We have developed smarter financial instruments, such as the Trust Funds, and EU Member States collaborate within the UN Security Council in ways that seemed impossible just three years ago.

The Global Strategy has been our collective compass in these difficult times. The Strategy was the outcome of two years of collective reflection across the EU institutions and Member States, but also with civil society and academia. Throughout this process, a new consensus emerged on what our Union needed, on what we lacked and on the direction to take. Progress has only been possible because of a strong collective political will to move forward.

But everything we have achieved could prove short-lived if such political will fades away in the future. Results need to be consolidated and new avenues that have been opened need to be explored further. This report highlights achievements and shortcomings, and suggests options for possible future actions. With the Global Strategy, we have chosen the path towards a stronger Europe. That choice will have to be confirmed every day, at every step of the way.





**THE EUROPEAN UNION'S  
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# THE EUROPEAN UNION'S GLOBAL STRATEGY THREE YEARS ON, LOOKING FORWARD

## **AN EVER MORE CONNECTED, CONTESTED AND COMPLEX WORLD**

The 2016 EU Global Strategy (EUGS) sets out the interests, principles and priorities for our European Union (EU) in a more connected, contested and complex world. Over the last three years, these global trends have not only been confirmed; they have deepened and have become more intertwined. This has made European unity and support for multilateralism more vital than ever. United in vision and in action, the EU can withstand the challenges and threats as well as seize the opportunities a changing world presents. United, and only united, we can protect and promote our interests, values and principles, while continuing to be an indispensable cooperative global power.

The defining feature of greater international complexity is the ongoing shift from a unipolar structure to a more fragmented distribution of power. So far this has not led to more cooperation, but rather to growing uncertainty and rivalry. We have also seen how connectivity, while bringing about great opportunities for communication and exchanges, is being used to exploit vulnerabilities and undermine our democratic systems with a growing use of cyberattacks and disinformation campaigns.

We now live in an even more contested world than we did only a few years ago. Contestation is playing out in the strategic, economic and political spheres. Strategically, non-proliferation and arms control are at risk. Economically, trade tensions and technological polarisation threaten both to damage the global recovery after the 2008-9 financial crisis, and to make it harder to manage security issues. Politically, we have seen the emergence of different political narratives, some of which openly contest the values underpinning liberal democracies worldwide, and those of the EU itself. Greater contestation is playing out both globally and regionally, particularly in areas already experiencing fragilities, conflicts and rivalries. Nowhere is this clearer than in the EU's surrounding regions, both east and south. The EU itself has not been immune to the effects of greater contestation worldwide: the resilience and security of the Union are at stake. All this is equally harming the rules-based global order – an existential interest of our Union – precisely when multilateralism is most acutely needed. In fact, transnational challenges, notably in the areas of climate, demography and digitalization, can only be addressed effectively through multilateral action supporting sustainable development. Finding solutions to such challenges represents the most consequential policy quest of our age.



## IMPLICATIONS FOR THE EU

The EUGS was published exactly three years ago. It was presented to Member States 48 hours after the UK referendum on leaving the European Union. Back then, EU Member States, shaken by the Brexit vote, decided to renew their unity and sense of purpose. The EUGS called for such unity in the face of 'existential threats within and beyond the Union'. It also represented, in and of itself, an expression of a Union standing united in facing the challenges and opportunities presented by the wider world.



The launching of the Permanent Structured Cooperation, at the Foreign Affairs Council in November 2017.

Three years on, two things stand out clearly.

In light of rapid global changes, the EUGS has demonstrated its value in providing a strategic vision and a shared agenda for Member States. This review of the EUGS, based on consultations with all the main stakeholders, has unequivocally shown full support for the EUGS and the continued relevance of the five priorities it set out – the security of the Union; state and social resilience to our east and south; an integrated approach to conflicts and crises; cooperative regional orders; and global governance for the 21<sup>st</sup> century. All stakeholders also continue to advocate a more credible, responsive and joined-up Union, as called for by the Strategy.

These three years of implementation of the EUGS have also shown that the EU has made significant progress in turning the Strategy's vision into concrete action: the progress made on European security and defence, working towards the goal of strategic autonomy as set out by the Council; the reaffirmation of the EU perspective for the Western Balkans; the investment in preserving the nuclear deal with Iran (Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action – JCPOA); the step change in our partnership with Africa, including in the field of migration; and our strong investment in support of the UN and its reforms are all flagship initiatives coherent with the overall vision and priorities of the EUGS. Likewise, proposals for a significant scaling-up of the financial resources available for our external action, more flexibility in our instruments and effectiveness in our communication, and a more joined-up foreign policy across policy sectors and institutions are all ways of working that have been introduced in line with the EUGS. All this demonstrates the power of the EU when it agrees on strategic priorities and works united to deliver on them.

At the same time, the increasing connectivity, complexity and, above all, contestation of the global environment have key implications for the way ahead in the EU's global role. To remain, and become ever more, the go-to power in a world in which multilateralism is questioned, we must continue to invest consistently in our collective capacity to act autonomously and in cooperation with our partners. Doing so is essential to stand up effectively for our interests and principles, while being a reliable and predictable partner in the world. As attested by opinion polls, over 70% of Europeans support a strong EU role in the world<sup>1</sup>. This is what European citizens want. It is what our partners, near and far, expect.

## THE SECURITY OF THE UNION

The security of the Union was presented as the first priority of the EUGS, given the importance attached to it by Member States and EU institutions already in 2016. Notwithstanding the salience of this priority back then, implementation in the last three years has exceeded expectations. The ongoing deterioration of the strategic context, and Member States' and EU institutions' growing political resolve to address this together, resulted in a new Level of Ambition with three overarching objectives: crisis management; building the security and defence capacities of our partners; and protecting the EU itself.

The last three years have not been business as usual. The Union has continued to act as a global security provider, with its sixteen civilian and military missions and operations, involving more than 4,000 EU personnel deployed worldwide.

At the same time, the EU has made historic breakthroughs in the field of security and defence, implementing and going beyond many suggestions made by the EUGS. Specific proposals advanced by the EUGS have been implemented fully. For instance, the Coordinated Annual Review on Defence (CARD), aimed at spearheading greater

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1. Eurobarometer (2018) points towards a 76% support for a common defence and security policy, 74% in favour of a common energy policy, 71% for a common trade policy and almost 70% for a common foreign policy.

information sharing and eventual cooperation between Member States in the development of military capabilities, is now in its first full cycle of implementation. Even initiatives that were only hinted at in the EUGS are today are reality. The Military Planning and Conduct Capability (MPCC) or the Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) stand out amongst these. Notably, PESCO provides a binding framework to enhance joint defence investment, cooperation and operational readiness among the 25 participating Member States, which are individually responsible for fulfilling the commitments they have made to one another. The European Defence Fund (EDF) promises to generate real financial incentives for systematic defence industrial cooperation in research and capability development, reinforcing also the collaborative projects launched in the PESCO framework; while the proposed European Peace Facility – a new off-budget fund worth €10.5 billion – should fund the common costs of CSDP operations and contribute to the financing of military peace support operations.

## A GLOBAL MARITIME SECURITY PROVIDER



The Global Strategy declared our ambition to be a global maritime security provider. Open and safe sea routes are a core European interest. **Operation Atalanta** – fighting piracy off the Horn of Africa – is one of the EU's most successful initiatives: from 176 attacks in 2011, incidents have gone down to a total of just four failed attacks in 2018. **Operation Sophia** has worked to disrupt the business model of hundreds of migrant smugglers and human traffickers in the Mediterranean, and trained 355 Libyan navy and coastguard personnel to save lives and respect human rights. Since 2016, the EU has also stepped up its cooperation with NATO on maritime security.

A Civilian Compact has reenergized the civilian dimension of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), highlighting how the EU's joined-up approach to security continues to see civilian and military components developing at the same time. Civil-military cooperation in situational awareness has greatly improved within the Single Intelligence Analysis Capacity (SIAC) framework. Major progress has been made in this field also through the Hybrid Fusion Cell in which civil and military, internal and external intelligence and information on hybrid threats are collected, assessed and shared within the EU and with Member States. All this has happened alongside unprecedented cooperation between the EU and NATO, with no less than 74 common actions to date in the framework of the two Joint Declarations of 2016 and 2018. The joint work on military mobility, cyber and maritime security are key examples highlighting the mutually reinforcing dynamics

underpinning EU-NATO relations today. All those who for years feared that stronger European defence would be to the detriment of the Alliance have been proven that the opposite is true: they can and need to go hand-in-hand.

Europeans now know and are acting upon the recognition that security, including defence, is an integral part of the European project. The road ahead is still long. Yet for a Union that has traditionally struggled to move forward together on security and defence, the initiatives taken over the last three years represent a step-change in the history of the European project.

And this is only the beginning. Work done in the last three years has set solid foundations for a European security and defence Union and European strategic autonomy. This can to be consolidated and further expanded in the coming years, notably with further work on:

**Intelligence support to decision making:** Intelligence based situational awareness and strategic foresight have become core elements of joint EU foreign and security policy decision-making. Member States have stepped up their support for EU assessment capabilities. Nevertheless, further joint endeavours and more information-sharing are needed among Member States as well as with EU institutions.

**Common strategic culture:** Europeans can work towards a common strategic culture, entailing convergence in threat assessment, commitment to common responses, and, as a prerequisite of this, acting on the principle of solidarity enshrined in our Treaty.

**Interoperability:** Strengthening interoperability is a key PESCO commitment to be met, which also includes the need for interoperability with NATO, while reinforcing common research and development, and standardization.

**Command and control:** The MPCC can reach full operational capacity of its reinforced mandate by 2020 when a further review is foreseen. To support the EU's integrated approach, further steps to reinforce and operationalize civil-military synergies as well as to move towards a further possible extension of the MPCC's role would be required.

**Defence cooperation to retain and develop Member States' single set of forces:** Through PESCO, the EU can work towards an operational specification of our level of ambition and can deliver a more capable, deployable and interoperable set of capabilities and forces.

**European Defence and Technological Industrial Base:** The implementation of the EDF should be based on a demand-driven approach based on the agreed Capability Development Plan's priorities. The EDF should also be viewed as a major pillar of an industrial policy connected to the identification of essential skills and technologies as well as complementing the implementation of the 2009 directives on the defence equipment market.

**Technology and cyber:** The EU can provide a normative framework for the development of new technologies which is coherent with our threat response and capability development process. In the cyber domain, the EU can further develop its diplomatic toolbox to deter



## 34 NEW DEFENCE COOPERATION PROJECTS



### SPACE

- European Military Space Surveillance Awareness Network
- EU Radio Navigation Solution (EURAS)



### AIR SYSTEM

- European MALE RPAS (Eurodrone)
- TIGER Mark III (European Attack Helicopters)
- Counter Unmanned Aerial System (C-UAS)



### LAND, FORMATIONS & SYSTEMS

- Integrated Unmanned Ground System (UGS)
- EU Beyond Line Of Sight (BLOS) Land Battlefield Missile Systems
- Deployable Military Disaster Relief Capability Package
- Armoured Infantry Fighting Vehicle / Amphibious Assault Vehicle / Light Armoured Vehicle
- Indirect Fire Support (EuroArtillery)
- EUFOR Crisis Response Operation Core



### MARITIME

- Deployable Modular Underwater Intervention Capability Package (DIVEPACK)
- Maritime (semi-)Autonomous Systems for Mine Countermeasures
- Harbour & Maritime Surveillance and Protection
- Upgrade of Maritime Surveillance



### ENABLING AND JOINT CAPABILITIES

- European Medical Command
- Network of logistic Hubs in Europe and support to Operations
- Military Mobility
- Energy Operational Function
- Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Surveillance as a Service (CBRN SaaS)
- Co-basing (joint use of national and overseas bases)
- Geo-meteorological and Oceanographic (GeoMETOC) Support Coordination Element



### COMMON TRAINING & FACILITIES

- Helicopter Hot and High Training (H3 Training)
- Joint EU Intelligence School
- EU Test and Evaluation Centres
- European Union Training Mission Competence Centre
- European Training Certification Centre for European Armies

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### CYBER

- European High Atmosphere Airship Platform: Persistent Intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance capabilities
- Deployable Special Operation Forces Tactical Command and Control Command Post
- Electronic Warfare Capability and Interoperability Programme for Future JISR Cooperation
- European Secure Software defined Radio (ESSOR)
- Cyber Threats and Incident Response Information Sharing Platform
- Cyber Rapid Response Teams and Mutual Assistance in Cyber Security
- Strategic Command and Control (C2) System for CSDP Missions and Operations



against and ensure a coordinated response to cyber threats, also making full use of the recently adopted framework allowing the EU to impose targeted restrictive measures against cyber-attacks.

**Civilian CSDP:** A full and coherent implementation of the Compact across the three interconnected areas of capabilities, effectiveness and the joined-up approach can be achieved by summer 2023.

**Securing access to routes and networks:** The maritime, space and cyber security strategies must be implemented and operationalized. There is space for greater cooperation, coordination and information-sharing between Member States' naval forces.

## MILITARY MOBILITY

### EXISTING BARRIERS TO MILITARY MOBILITY



**Infrastructure not suitable for the weight or size of military assets**



**Regulatory and procedural issues**

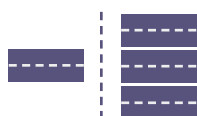


**Shortcomings in the military domain**

### ACTIONS IDENTIFIED



Definition of military requirements for military mobility within and beyond the EU in strategic and technical terms developed by the Member States in the EU Military Committee and approved by the Council.



Identification of the sections of the trans-European transport network suitable for military transport, including necessary upgrades of existing infrastructure, through civilian and military synergies. It is not a question of prioritising one at the expense of another.



Foreseen dedicated EU financial support for dual use civilian-military infrastructure projects of €6.5 billion in the years 2021-2027 under the Multi-annual Financial Framework.



Streamlining and simplifying rules related to customs, and the transport of dangerous goods.



Support Member States in developing arrangements to expedite cross-border movement permissions.

## GLOBAL GOVERNANCE AND COOPERATIVE REGIONAL ORDERS

The rules-based international order, centered on International Law, including Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, is an existential interest of the Union. Consequently, the EUGS pinpointed multilateral global governance as a strategic priority to be pursued. Events since 2016 have made this priority far more salient than it was. Precisely these developments have both increased the EU's responsibility in sustaining multilateralism and required us to act more boldly to defend and promote it. In implementing, reforming, investing, deepening, widening and creating multilateralism, the EU has intensified its cooperation with international organizations and a wide variety of third countries, regional organizations and non-state actors. Cooperative regional orders are increasingly recognized as essential building blocks of multilateralism worldwide.

For the EU the stakes are sky high. Being itself the most advanced multilateral project in history, and as a group of small- to medium-sized states in the world, our Union has a vital interest in being the centre of gravity of the work to promote and protect multilateralism globally. While peace on the continent and the opportunities generated by the Single Market remain as important as ever, today the rationale for the European project is also and perhaps equally importantly "global" in nature. One only needs to think of the digital realm, where Europeans are standard setters on issues such as data protection or the ethical guidance for artificial intelligence because of their collective weight in the world. Another example is the relationship with China, where only united Europeans can reap the opportunities of cooperation while managing the challenges posed by China's rise as an economic and technological superpower and a systemic competitor. Just like Europeans are bound to one another internally through a unique multilateral project, they have high stakes together in a world in which multilateralism is the defining feature.

Over the last years, the EU has become the point of reference for all those in the world that want to preserve, promote and strengthen multilateralism.

**Reforming multilateralism:** The EU has strongly supported UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres' reform agenda across the management, peace and security, and development pillars.

**Investing in multilateralism:** The EU has stepped up its funding support for the UN system at a time when others have reduced or cancelled their contributions. The EU's support to the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) stands out as one example of many.

**Implementing multilateralism:** The EU has invested significant political capital in the pursuit, achievement and defence of multilateral rules-based solutions like the nuclear deal with Iran. Having played a key role in brokering an ambitious agreement on climate change in Paris, the EU has been at the forefront of its implementation, including in the Katowice follow-up in 2018. The same can be said of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals, whose implementation has become a key priority.

In September 2018, the EU together with 13 partners launched at the United Nations the **Good Human Rights Stories** Initiative, to highlight global progress on human rights. Democratic change in the Gambia was one of these stories.



**Deepening multilateralism:** The EU has demonstrated its ongoing commitment to the deepening of multilateralism by reaching ambitious political and trade agreements such as with Canada and Japan, as well as pursuing negotiations with Mercosur, Mexico, Chile, Australia and New Zealand, which will contribute to setting standards well beyond the bilateral partnerships they underpin.

**Creating multilateralism:** The EU has played a key role in new multilateral initiatives in areas such as migration, climate, natural resources and human rights. The EU's role in promoting a partnership approach on Migration and on Refugees, the EU's Ocean Governance Agenda, the Global Pact for Environment, or the EU's Good Human Rights Stories Initiative are key examples. The EU has also led in promoting new forms of digital cooperation to address technology-related threats and challenges and contribute to multilateral digital governance.

Multilateralism and cooperative regional orders are increasingly seen as two sides of the same coin. Both have been challenged by geopolitical rivalry, competition and conflict. As attested by all our partners, in this context the EU is increasingly viewed as a trusted, reliable and cooperative power: an indispensable partner in the world. Indeed, the last

years have witnessed an important uptick in the EU's support for regional cooperation and integration initiatives in line with our fundamental interests.

**The transatlantic bond:** The EU's strengthened partnership with NATO testifies to an increasingly interconnected transatlantic security space. The EU has continued to work with its core partner, the United States, whenever and wherever possible, for example in the Western Balkans and Ukraine, or on energy, counterterrorism and cyber security. It has also deepened significantly its relationship with Canada, joining forces as upholders of multilateralism and the rules-based global order, including of a free and fair international trade system.

**The Western Balkans:** The EU now views and acts on the recognition that the Western Balkan countries are an integral part of the EU's own regional space. The EU has reconfirmed the European perspective of the Western Balkans, generating a new momentum in the region, which has brought concrete results. The historic Prespa Agreement between Greece and North Macedonia, the ambitious reform agendas such as the unprecedented judicial reform in Albania, the increased cooperation through resilience-building measures on security and counter-radicalization, and the regional roaming agreement signed by all Western Balkans governments are key examples.



On 17 June 2018 Greece and North Macedonia signed **an agreement at Lake Prespa**, ending one of the oldest conflicts in the region and setting an example of reconciliation for the Balkans and beyond.

**Middle East and North Africa:** Notwithstanding the exacerbation of fragmentation, rivalry and conflict in the region, the EU has deepened its partnerships with all countries of the region, with regional organizations such as the League of Arab States, the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), as well as encouraged dialogue between regional adversaries.






**The Eastern Partnership:** The EU has worked relentlessly for a cooperative and inclusive relationship with the Eastern Partnership countries, respectful of the differentiated expectations of each partner. We have put in place ambitious Association Agreements and Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas with Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine and citizens of these countries also benefit from visa free travel for short stays in the EU. Our achievements will serve as an inspiration for further progress in the future, building on the 20 Deliverables for 2020 agreed at the Eastern Partnership Summit of 2017.

**Turkey:** The EU has successfully cooperated with Turkey on preserving multilateralism and addressing common challenges in areas such as migration, counterterrorism, energy, transport, economy and trade. The newly established EU-Turkey high-level political dialogue has allowed us to jointly review and work together on a broad range of foreign policy issues of common interest, notably Syria, Iraq, Iran, the Middle East Peace Process, Libya and the Gulf.

**Africa:** The EU has embarked on an unprecedented partnership with Africa investing as never before in a true political relationship among equals. The EU-Africa partnership spans today the widest variety of fields, notably, development, peace and security, migration, climate, energy, trade, sustainable investments and jobs, education, youth, democracy and human rights. Alongside our relationship with the continent as a whole through the African Union, the EU has also strengthened its partnership with sub-regional initiatives, notably the G5 Sahel or the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in the Horn of Africa.

## SUPPORT TO THE PEACE PROCESS IN AFGHANISTAN

### A FIVE-POINT OFFER TO SUPPORT PEACE

-  HELPING TO MAKE THE PEACE PROCESS MORE INCLUSIVE
-  SUPPORTING REFORMS, INCLUDING OF THE SECURITY SECTOR
-  PROVIDING INCENTIVES TO EX-COMBATANTS FOR REINTEGRATION
-  SUPPORTING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND REGIONAL CONNECTIVITY
-  HAVING THE EU AS A GUARANTOR OF A PEACE PROCESS



## THE INTERNATIONAL CONTACT GROUP ON VENEZUELA

The European Union has convened an International Contact Group on Venezuela, formed by European and Latin American countries. We believe that a multilateral framework can contribute to find a **peaceful and democratic** way out of the crisis. Together we are trying to encourage a negotiated political process that leads to



**free and fair presidential elections**, in accordance with the Venezuelan Constitution. The Contact Group is engaging with all actors inside Venezuela, and with relevant international partners. In the meantime, we have mobilised €118 million since 2018 in humanitarian and development assistance to support the UN action.

**Asia:** The EU's partnership with Asia has deepened significantly. We have reached political and trade agreements with Japan, Vietnam and Singapore, we are pursuing comprehensive negotiations with several other partners, we have developed an ambitious connectivity strategy linking Europe and Asia, we have updated our comprehensive strategic partnership with China, and we have deepened our relationship with Central Asia. We have upgraded our relationship with regional organizations like ASEAN and have stepped up our security and defence cooperation with key Asian partners.

**Latin America:** The partnership with Latin America has strengthened enormously. With Latin American countries, the EU has been at the forefront of supporting the peace agreement in Columbia, it is at an advanced stage in the negotiation of a new generation of political and trade agreements with Mercosur, Mexico and Chile, it has opened a new phase in its relationship with Cuba, and it has established the International Contact Group on Venezuela to help overcome the crisis in the country.

**Post-Cotonou agreement:** the EU has entered into negotiations on a new and modernized association agreement with 78 African Caribbean and Pacific countries. This agreement will put the relation with ACP countries on a more equal footing and develop the political dimension of African, Caribbean and Pacific pillars, while being an important instrument for achieving the SDGs and for joining forces in multilateral forums.

**Russia:** The last years have seen our consistent implementation of a double-track approach to Russia, which remains a strategic challenge for the EU: sanctions in response to Russia's violation of international law and selective engagement on issues of interest to the EU. We have constrained Russia's assertive and uncooperative behavior whilst cooperating with Russia on a wide range of foreign policy matters.

**Arctic:** The EU has contributed to maintaining the Arctic as a zone of low-tension, constructive dialogue and cooperation. In the Central Arctic Fisheries Agreement, the EU and nine other signatories have agreed to ban commercial fishing in the high seas portion of the Central Arctic Ocean. This has filled a significant gap in the Arctic Ocean governance framework, safeguarding fragile marine ecosystems for future generations.

What more can be done? There are four strands of action to help revitalise the multilateral system and support rules-based regional cooperation. In pursuing all four, strengthened intra-EU cooperation and coordination is essential:

**Reformed multilateralism:** the EU can continue investing in a reformed, and therefore more effective and efficient UN system, promote the reform of the World Trade Organization – notably to strengthen rules on subsidies and forced technology transfers –, International Financial Institutions and the Council of Europe, and support the work of the G7, G20 and OSCE, with the aim of ensuring that international organizations adapt to a changing world and better defend and implement international agreements and law.

**Variable geometry multilateralism:** Today there no longer are fixed sets of “like-minded” countries who act together automatically on all issues. From likeminded partnerships, the EU can also work towards likeminded partnering, in which the EU, guided by its principled goals, pragmatically identifies and fosters the appropriate multilateral group on any specific issue. Such partnering can change from issue to issue. The group of like-minded partners on the Iranian nuclear deal is not the same as for Ukraine. The multilateral constellation in favour of a progressive climate agreement in Paris in 2015 was not the same as what was necessary in Katowice three years later. Equally important is the partnering with non-state actors. Positive examples to build on are the connectivity partnerships, the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative to fight violence against women, the partnering with the OIC at the Human Rights Council on Myanmar, the cyber dialogues, the EU Global Tech Panel, and the EU regional dialogues for and with youth such as the Young Med Voices. Principled and pragmatic partnering requires more creativity in seeking partners, greater capacity to listen to others, as well as more consistency, clarity and at times more assertiveness on European values and interests.

**Regional multilateralism:** The EU can continue supporting forms of regional cooperation that constitute the building blocks of global governance. Deepening our ties with the Eastern Partnership post 2020, the African Union, ASEAN, the Pacific Alliance and Mercosur is essential. In the same vein, the EU must further build on nascent trilateral formats, such as the EU-UN-African Union cooperation on various thematic and geographic issues, as well as encourage greater cooperation in sub-regions such as the Sahel/Maghreb and the Horn/Red Sea. The EU can also systematically use its bilateral or inter-regional engagements to strengthen multilateralism. This means both bringing the multilateral agenda front and centre in all its international relationships, as well as embedding it in how the EU works on the ground, notably in promoting the SDG by going local, working with Member States and using our full capacity.

**Smart multilateralism:** Both internally and externally, we can blend smartly flexibility and inclusivity in pursuing multilateralism. 21st century multilateralism is destined to become

## AN INNOVATIVE AU-EU-UN TRILATERAL PARTNERSHIP



### PROGRESS IN LIBYA SINCE NOVEMBER 2017



**40,489**

PEOPLE ASSISTED TO  
VOLUNTARILY RETURN TO  
THEIR COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN



**3,612**

PEOPLE IN NEED  
OF PROTECTION EVACUATED  
FROM LIBYA

In September 2017, the EU, the African Union and the United Nations launched an **unprecedented experiment in multilateralism** – a new trilateral partnership to combine our strengths and coordinate action inside Africa. The partnership is focusing on peace and security, investment for youth, climate action and human rights. The three organisations have created a **joint task force** to evacuate thousands of people from detention centres in Libya, helping them start a new life in their home country.

faster and more flexible in order to be effective, both due to the accelerated pace of politics in the digital age and of the highly fluid global context we live in. This requires constituting multilateral fora for different international challenges that are both small enough to be agile, but also large and varied enough to be representative. In order to be legitimate, these groups also require an institutional link to the larger multilateral setting, including both in its internal EU features – the Council of Ministers – as well as in its international ones – the UN. Doing so will be crucial not only to manage conflicts and crises worldwide, but also to spearhead solutions in areas currently lacking effective multilateral governance such as digital, cyber, artificial intelligence, natural resources, oceans and space.

**Intra-EU coordination on multilateralism:** The EU can hope to strengthen multilateralism and regional cooperative orders externally only if it is cohesive and well-coordinated internally. This requires ongoing work to coordinate both among Member States and across institutions. An important best practice is the cooperation between EU Member States in the UN Security Council (UNSC) and the UN General Assembly. Member States' coordination within the UNSC would then work alongside an effective coordination between them and other partners in the UNSC, whereby the promotion of EU interests is pursued in a cooperative approach with others. While supporting a comprehensive reform of the UNSC, the EU should call for the alignment of the rotation schemes of the two regional groups from which Member States come to guarantee a minimal presence of two EU non-permanent members along with the still two permanent ones.

## TUNISIA, A SYMBOL OF DEMOCRATIC CHANGE



Tunisia, a symbol of democratic change for the entire region, has faced massive challenges – from a difficult economic situation to a terrorist threat. The EU has mobilised all its foreign policy tools and has allocated almost €10 billion in support of the Tunisian people. We supported the country's **security sector reform**. 1.7 million microcredits were awarded to people in rural areas and women entrepreneurs. Over 61,000 youth have received microcredits to start a **small business**, and we have launched the Partnership for Youth, as well as tripling the number of Erasmus+ scholarships. Tunisia can become an innovation hub in Africa, and we are encouraging this perspective through the Global Tech Panel.

## RESILIENCE AND THE INTEGRATED APPROACH IN OUR SURROUNDING REGIONS

The ongoing turbulence in our surrounding regions – both east and south – suggests that the resilience of states and societies and an integrated approach to conflicts and crises remain highly pertinent. Unlike the security of the Union and the quest for multilateralism and regional cooperation, the challenges stemming from our surrounding areas, east and south, have increased in scale rather than changed in nature.

In fact, fragility and conflict continue to plague much of our surrounding regions, both east and south. This is true of our eastern and southern neighbours, as well as of regions further afield, from Afghanistan to the Gulf, to the Sahel. The resilience of states and societies, and an integrated approach to conflicts and crises capture the essence of what the EU seeks to achieve in this vast geographical space. These two priorities are not meant to replace the goals of democracy, human rights, rule of law, sustainable development and peace. They are rather intended as complementary, not substitutive, priorities. In order to promote democracy, rights, development and peace, the EU must also promote resilience and work through the integrated approach. Resilience is the condition that can support states and societies undergoing change to prevent, react and recover from the shocks and crises. The integrated approach captures the multiple ways – in time, space and policy sectors – in which the EU can tackle operationally the complexity of conflicts to promote human security. Both resilience and the integrated approach reflect the philosophy of principled pragmatism that permeates the EUGS.

On both these priorities, important work has been done. This must continue to be pursued with reinvigorated patience, commitment and resolve in the years ahead. Today's



fragilities and protracted conflicts have no quick fix solutions. Only constant investment and engagement over time can deliver results, either in terms of preventing further deterioration and/or producing positive developments.

**Resilience:** The EU has been steadfast in its support for fragile states, enabling them to address their vulnerabilities across different policy areas and stand on their feet in the face of potential or actual shocks, disruptions and crises. As clarified by the EUGS, this does not mean supporting stability by condoning authoritarianism. On the contrary, state and societal resilience can only go hand-in-hand. Publicly and behind closed doors, we have been resolute in our messages to all our partners in this regard. The EU has invested significantly in the resilience of the Eastern partners, beginning with Ukraine, in areas such as rule of law, energy, critical infrastructure, cyber, strategic communications, and the reform and strengthening of the security and defence sectors. It has done likewise in the MENA region, through the enhancement of the security and defence sectors to counter violent extremism and terrorism, strategic communication, and civil society support. In the Balkans, alongside a reinvigorated European perspective, the EU has directly engaged in resilience-building in areas such as rule of law, economic development, employment and connectivity. In Africa, the EU, together with the AU, is working on climate change mitigation



The EU hosted three international **Syria Conferences** in Brussels, to support the UN-led mediation and mobilise humanitarian aid. Farah, the Syrian girl in the picture, lives in the Zaatari refugee camp in Jordan and can go to school thanks to EU support.



and adaptation, including through disaster risk management and reduction; promoting the sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems; and addressing the illegal exploitation of natural resources and wildlife trafficking. This work on resilience has also relied on space-based technologies and information such as the European Earth Observation Programme Copernicus and the Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES). Specifically in West Africa, the EU has been a strong partner of the Global Alliance for Resilience and has prompted the adoption of National Resilience Priorities in ten West African countries focusing on social protection, nutrition, agriculture and governance. In the Horn of Africa and the Gulf of Guinea, the EU plays a key role as a global maritime security provider. It has mobilised resources to protect against maritime

## INTEGRATED APPROACH IN THE SAHEL

### EU'S MAIN AREAS OF SUPPORT TO THE G5 SAHEL COUNTRIES

**The EU is now supporting the G5 Sahel countries on 3 MAIN TRACKS:**



#### POLITICAL PARTNERSHIP

The EU is a strong political partner of the G5 Sahel countries and has set up regular "EU-G5" dialogues. High Representative Vice-President Federica Mogherini has held annual meetings with G5 Sahel Foreign Ministers to strengthen cooperation in areas of shared interest such as development, governance in fragile areas, improved security, including the fight against terrorism and illicit trafficking. The EU is also strongly engaged in Mali's peace process.



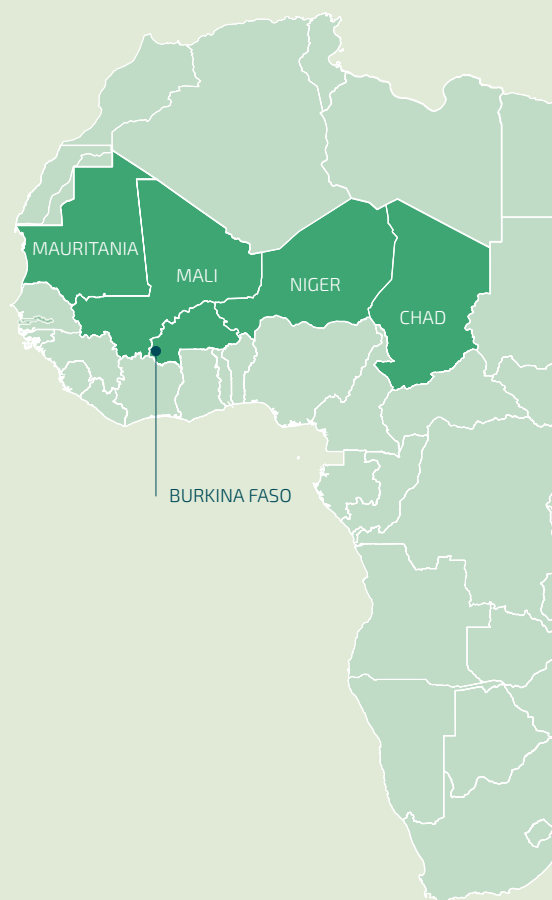
#### SECURITY AND STABILITY SUPPORT

The EU supports concrete regional-led security initiatives. The EU has already provided €147 million to establish the African led G5 Sahel Joint Force which aims to improve regional security and fight terrorist and criminal groups. The EU is itself a key security player in the region, with its 3 Common Security and Defence Policy missions; EUCAP Sahel Niger, EUCAP Sahel Mali, EU training mission (EUTM) in Mali.



#### DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

The EU, together with its Member States, is the biggest provider of development cooperation to the region with **€8 billion** over 2014-2020. It uses all its tools to support development efforts in the region, notably the 'EU Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa' under which **€1.14 billion** has been committed so far for the region. The EU is also a member and key supporter of the **Sahel Alliance**, set up to coordinate existing EU and Member States development cooperation better in the region, in a faster and more interlinked way than before through joint action.



threats such as piracy and human trafficking, to reduce maritime accidents, and to prevent environmental disasters. The EU has also heavily invested in resilience-building through budget support programmes aimed at strengthening state capacities in areas such as security, migration, rule of law, public finance management, education, food security and health. International and transnational initiatives aimed at societal resilience are also critical: the EU Conference on Youth, Peace and Security or the International Exchange Platform on Religion and Society under preparation are two key examples. Looking ahead, the EU's resilience building could put even greater emphasis on human rights, green growth, culture and education, and economic resilience, including social and economic infrastructure and financial sustainability.

**The Integrated Approach:** The integrated approach to conflicts and crises was intended to fully account for the security-development nexus, but also to move beyond it by developing a holistic approach to conflicts, bearing in mind their identity, humanitarian, socioeconomic, security, environmental and energy dimensions; their time cycles with preventive, crisis management and peacebuilding phases often unfolding erratically; and their different geopolitical dimensions playing out at local, national and international levels. Blending the integrated approach with the multilateral one, the EU also aimed to cooperate more closely with all relevant actors in any particular conflict setting, in seeking sustainable peace. The Integrated Approach has not remained on paper. It has been implemented in practice:

- *Conflict prevention:* The EU has become more proactive in the prevention of violent conflict by upgrading its EU Conflict Early Warning System and identifying, together with its Member States, early actions in countries not affected by violent conflict yet.
- *Make full use of the EU tool-box:* The EU has ensured that its intervention in crises is based on a comprehensive plan. Our work in the Central African Republic for instance has been based on a comprehensive plan grounded on conflict analysis. The EU role has featured mediation support, a CSDP mission, capacity building and development, and it has been carried out in synergy with the UN and the AU. The EU has engaged in mediation, from the Philippines to Myanmar, from Colombia to Yemen, to the HR/VP-facilitated Belgrade-Pristina Dialogue. Across all conflicts, the EU has focused on the role of women, notably promoting their role in decision-making and mediation. Cases such as Syria stand out in this respect. In Syria, alongside providing vital support for refugees and civil society, the EU has invested specifically on the role of women in mediation and peacebuilding. Perhaps best exemplifying the Integrated Approach in these years has been the Sahel. Here, our political/diplomatic, security, development, migration and humanitarian policies, instruments and initiatives have worked together and alongside all those international, state and non-state actors with a stake in sustainable peace in the region. In the Sahel, the EU deploys multiple development instruments, humanitarian aid, as well as military and civil CSDP missions. On the ground, these programs and actors serve the common objective of the integrated approach. The Sahel is an important test case to further build on and learn from. Looking ahead, it can become the norm in the way in which we address the crises plaguing our surrounding regions, near and far.

The Integrated Approach is a long-term investment. Looking ahead, the EU can put ever more emphasis on conflict prevention as well as long term peacebuilding, and increasingly work in an integrated manner with Member States on the ground, as well as with all relevant international, regional, state and non-state actors in any particular conflict setting. In making full use of the EU toolbox, systematic work on the climate-security nexus is crucial, given the threat multiplying effect of climate change, environmental degradation and food and water insecurity.

## THE WAY WE WORK: AN EVER MORE CREDIBLE, RESPONSIVE AND JOINED-UP UNION

All five priorities of the EUGS require a credible, responsive and joined-up way of working. Here too, much progress has been achieved, and more can be done.

**Credibility:** Living up to the expectations of the EUGS requires a significant and sustained collective political investment. Credibility is measured first and foremost through consistency and the collective will and capacity to implement together agreed decisions. This is a matter of political will. But this also implies a significant financial investment in our European external action. Be it in terms of diplomacy, development or defence, the EU requires the human and financial resources to live up to the ambitious external agenda it has set out for itself to protect and promote its interests, and needs to be able to use better and more efficiently those resources at its disposal. This is why in the context of the Multi-Annual Financial Framework (MFF) negotiations, the European Commission has proposed an increase of €30 billion to devote to foreign policy and defence, including through a European Peace Facility. Such proposals are indicative of the EU's enhanced responsibility and ambition on the global scene. In the same line, living up to the expectations of the EUGS requires also the capacity to operate by ourselves in the fields of development cooperation, humanitarian aid and beyond. In this perspective, the European Commission has proposed to establish a single Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) within the next MFF. The EU is also working towards improving its external financing architecture, notably to make smart use of EU funds through the External Investment Plan and ensure better cooperation with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and Member States Development Banks.

**Responsiveness and visibility:** Public diplomacy and communication, including strategic communication and the fight against disinformation, are critical. The establishment of three Strategic Communications Task Forces (East, South, Western Balkans) within the European External Action Service signals the political importance attributed to this domain. Looking ahead, the EU can invest even more in countering disinformation and positively communicating who we are and what we seek to achieve in the world, as much to our partners as to European citizens.

# COUNTERING DISINFORMATION

## FOUR KEY PILLARS OF THE ACTION PLAN

### IMPROVE DETECTION, ANALYSIS AND EXPOSURE OF DISINFORMATION



Invest in digital tools, data analysis skills and specialised staff within the EU institutions and in Member States



Assess reach and impact of disinformation

### STRONGER COOPERATION AND JOINT RESPONSES TO DISINFORMATION



Rapid Alert System consisting of EU institutions and EU Member States set up



Rapid Alert System to provide alerts on disinformation campaigns, share insights and facilitate coordinated response

### MOBILISE PRIVATE SECTOR TO TACKLE DISINFORMATION



Implementation of EU-wide Code of practice on disinformation



Major internet companies such as Google, Facebook, Twitter and Mozilla have signed up



Regular reporting and possible regulatory action in case of unsatisfactory results

### RAISE AWARENESS AND IMPROVE SOCIETAL RESILIENCE



Targeted campaigns in Europe and beyond



Active participation of civil society in identifying and exposing disinformation



Supporting independent media and fact-checkers

**The Joined-Up Approach:** The silver thread running through the EUGS is the joined-up approach: the idea that across all priorities of the EUGS and indeed in every EU external action, the EU effectiveness is higher when Member States speak, and above all act united, and different policy communities work together. The joined-up approach is essential if we want to be credible and achieve results.






- *The humanitarian-development-peace nexus:* EU development, humanitarian and security actors have started working hand-in-hand more than ever before. The fact that the UN SDGs and the EUGS share the same holistic approach contributed to this achievement.
- *The internal-external nexus:* The EUGS insisted on the fact that there is no hard line separating internal and external dimensions of EU policies. Progress has been made on the internal-external nexus in the context of the integrated approach. The work done on civilian CSDP, leading to the Civilian Compact in 2018, is a key case in point. Justice and Home Affairs agencies such as Europol, Eurojust and Frontext are increasingly engaged by and through CSDP. More broadly, the field that best exemplifies progress

on the internal-external nexus is migration. Through a new Partnership approach and a coordinated work in the context of the AU-EU-UN trilateral taskforce, we have decreased decisively hazardous journeys on from the Sahel through Libya and have evacuated almost 45,000 migrants from detention centers in Libya and invested €350 million to foster local development and reintegration. A wide set of policies have contributed to this success, from Home Affairs to CSDP, from development to traditional diplomacy. In the coming years, the EU can consolidate and expand this internal-external coordination beyond migration, ensuring not only that the foreign policy community serves internal interests but also the other way around.

- *Towards a broader joined-up approach:* The joined-up approach is much more than the humanitarian-development-peace and the internal-external nexuses. The work of the Commissioners Group on External Action, led by the High Representative and Vice President of the Commission, helped to break silos and develop a culture of cooperation between Commission services and the European External Action Service. Nowhere is this clearer than in the migration partnerships, which provided an institutional framework to organize inter-institutional cooperation across policy sectors, vertical cooperation between groups of Member States and EU institutions, as well as cooperation between the EU, third countries, international organizations and NGOs. The last years have seen the emergence and gradual consolidation of the joined-up approach on economic diplomacy, cultural diplomacy and digital diplomacy. This can be deepened and become

## MIGRATION PARTNERSHIPS

### OUR FIVE PRIORITIES: SELECTED ACHIEVEMENTS ON THE GROUND

 <p>Addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement</p>	 <p>Legal migration and mobility</p>	 <p>Protection and Asylum</p>	 <p>Countering migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings</p>	 <p>Facilitating return, readmission and reintegration</p>
<p><b>5.3 million</b></p> <p>people who received social services, nutrition programmes and food security</p>	<p><b>15,000</b></p> <p>African students and researchers who took part in Erasmus+ exchanges</p>	<p><b>50,000</b></p> <p>places for refugees to reach Europe through resettlement programmes</p>	<p><b>&gt; 350</b></p> <p>smugglers arrested with support of Operation Sophia and EU-Niger Joint Investigation Team</p>	<p><b>70,000</b></p> <p>migrants assisted to return home voluntarily through the EU-IOM Joint Initiative</p>



the norm across all policy areas and initiatives. Two areas stand out in this respect. The first is the economic-political-security nexus, and in particular the need for closer links between the EU's foreign policy and its financial, economic and monetary roles in the world. This includes a greater support for sustainable finance, a stronger international role of the Euro, the promotion of the EU's standard-setting power, as well as a robust protection against extraterritorial sanctions to protect the EU's legitimate economic interests and foreign policy objectives. Second, is the climate-security nexus given how the ecological crisis we are facing is driving and exacerbating insecurity and conflict, as well as the mainstreaming of climate in the EU's energy, trade, development as well as foreign and security policies.

- *Member State coordination in practice:* European foreign policy would become more effective through closer coordination between Member States, including better coordination between EU and Member States' activities, and through greater consistency between what Member States agree to in EU settings and what their policies do in practice. This is true at the level of policy design – as demonstrated by common frameworks such as the European Consensus on Development –, on the ground within third countries (joint programming, joint implementation, joint results frameworks), as well as in multilateral contexts, notably by supporting the implementation of international law, including international humanitarian law, and the international commitments the EU and Member States have made.

## CONCLUSIONS

The EUGS remains as, if not more, relevant today than it was three years ago. Perhaps most importantly, its underlying intuition is truer today than it was in 2016: the imperative of greater unity within the EU is the prerequisite for the EU's greater capacity to be an effective global player. The EU can engage with other global powers on an equal footing when it stands united, backed up by EU and Member State resources. A united and consistent EU can ensure that multilateralism will remain the key organizing principle of the international order, can continue fostering cooperative regional orders near and far, can contribute to resilience and the integrated approach in its surrounding regions east and south, and, connected to all this, can ensure prosperity and security of the Union itself.

Broadly, in the years ahead the EU can:

- Advance the security of the Union by deepening its work on intelligence, strategic culture, interoperability, command and control, defence cooperation, technology and cyber, civilian-military CSDP and access to routes and networks;
- Promote and protect multilateralism and support regional cooperative orders by contributing to the reform of international organizations, developing both structural partnerships and more "variable geometry" partnering with countries and regions, smartly combining flexibility and inclusivity in the pursuit of multilateral formats, and doing all this while strengthening intra-European coordination.

- Continue to invest in the resilience of states and societies and an integrated approach to conflicts and crises in our surrounding regions, aware that this is where our primary responsibility lies and that the complexity of the challenges in our region is such that unwavering patience, determination and commitment are essential.
- All this requires a significant increase of political and financial investment in our external action, including defence, greater visibility, and expanding both the joined-up approach across policy sectors and a veritable union in action among Member States.



Federica Mogherini has addressed the United Nations' Security Council annually on EU-UN cooperation.

To progress in this direction, the EU must become more autonomous, including in strategic terms, as well as and in order to be ever more cooperative. A more autonomous EU is one which is more able to act, together with its partners wherever possible, but alone when necessary. Europeans do not aim at autarky, protectionism or isolation. Neither is autonomy aimed at playing into global power competition and rivalry. Quite the opposite. Europeans seek the ability to interact and engage with powers, big and small, striving for a more cooperative world in our mutual interests. Ours is a vision that is inherently cooperative, in line with the DNA of the EU itself. It is also a vision that allows the Union to stand up for its interests and its values at home and in the world. As the most consolidated

form of multilateralism worldwide, working multilaterally with partners externally is deeply engrained in our nature. We strive for a more autonomous Union not to act against, but rather to act in cooperation with our partners.

A more autonomous and cooperative Union enables us to live up to principled pragmatism, the leitmotif that guides the EUGS. The EU can act pragmatically on the grounds of a lucid assessment of reality, while being unwavering in its commitment to the principles, values and rules enshrined in our Treaties.

Three years on, this is what our citizens and our partners in the world expect from the EU. Looking forward, the common work done in these three years of implementation of the Global Strategy sets a solid basis for our Union to be the reliable, cooperative, pragmatic and principled global player that Europeans want and need.



**ANNEX**

*From Vision to Action:  
The European Union's Global Strategy  
in Practice*



# 1. The Security of Our Union

## A SINGLE COMMAND CENTRE FOR EU MILITARY MISSIONS



### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"We must strengthen operational planning and conduct structures, and build closer connections between civilian and military structures and missions, bearing in mind that these may be deployed in the same theatre."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

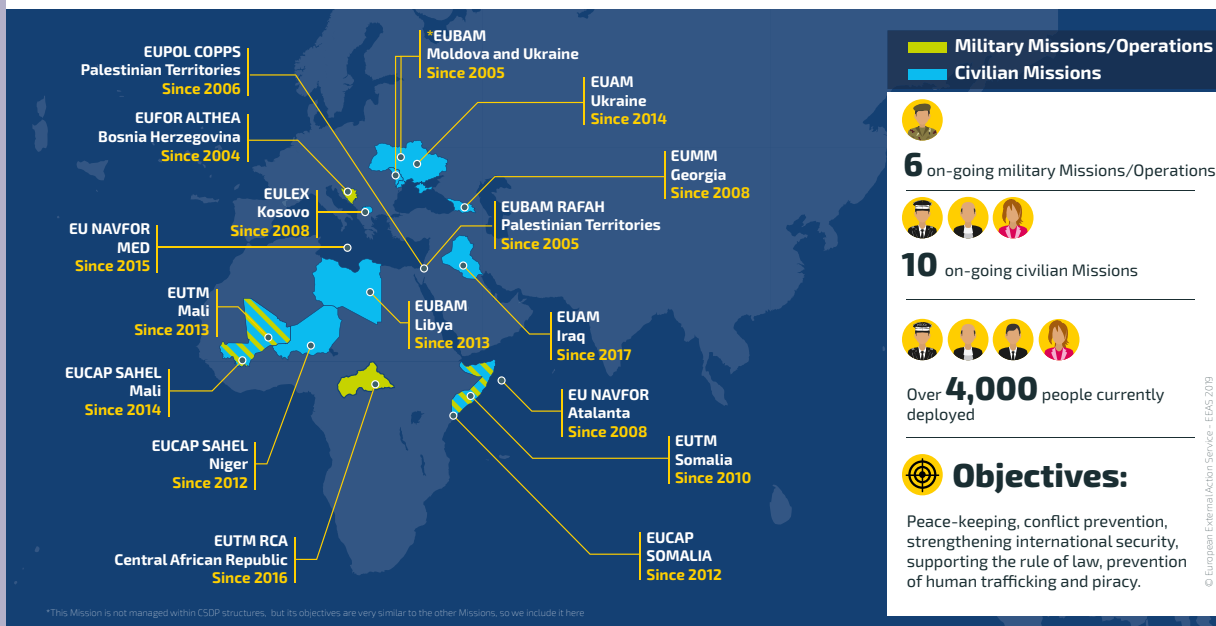
Established in 2017, the Military Planning and Conduct Capability (MPCC) is the first-ever unified command centre for EU's military training missions. It works closely with its civilian counterpart, to ensure maximum coordination between military and civilian missions – for instance, in the Sahel. By the end of 2020, the MPCC should be ready to also run one executive military operation, of the size of an EU battlegroup.

# 3

missions currently operating under MPCC command (in Mali, Somalia and the Central African Republic)



## EUROPEAN UNION CSDP MISSIONS AND OPERATIONS IN 2019



## PERMANENT STRUCTURED COOPERATION (PESCO)



# 34

projects in the areas of  
capability development and  
in the operational dimension

### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"Enhanced cooperation between Member States should be explored in this domain (the Common Security and Defence Policy). This might lead to a more structured form of cooperation, making full use of the Lisbon Treaty's potential."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

Launched in 2017, the Permanent Structured Cooperation on defence is a prominent example of how Member States have come together in unprecedented ways to strengthen their defence through cooperation. 25 Member States are working together on concrete projects such as military trainings and exercises, a common medical command, joint capabilities, and the increasingly important area of cyber.

## EUROPEAN DEFENCE FUND & EUROPEAN PEACE FACILITY



# €13 billion

proposed investment  
for the European Defence Fund  
in the next EU budget

### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"EU funding for defence research and technology, reflected first in the mid-term review of the Multiannual Financial Framework and then in a fully-fledged programme in the next budget, will help develop the defence capabilities Europe needs."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

In 2017, the European Commission launched a European Defence Fund to incentivise cooperative projects among Member States, from euro-drones to maritime surveillance. The High Representative has also proposed to set up a European Peace Facility, a new fund outside of the EU budget, worth €10.5 billion, to increase the effectiveness of EU military missions, support our partners and contribute to peace operations.

## COORDINATED ANNUAL REVIEW ON DEFENCE



**€47 billion**

defence investment by  
Member States in 2017

### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"An annual coordinated review process at EU level to discuss Member States' military spending plans could instil greater coherence in defence planning and capability development."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

The Coordinated Annual Review on Defence (CARD) was created in 2017 so the EU Member States can share their defence spending plans, identify shortfalls, and plan together. This way they can be more effective in defence spending and save costs. A "trial run" was completed in 2018, and the first full CARD cycle will be launched in autumn 2019.

## A NEW CIVILIAN COMPACT



**2,000**

staff currently serving  
in 10 EU civilian missions

### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"We must further develop our civilian missions – a trademark of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) – by encouraging force generation, speeding up deployment, and providing adequate training based on EU-wide curricula."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

In 2018, EU Member States agreed on a Civilian CSDP Compact, to invest even more in our civilian missions. Member States committed to develop new civilian capabilities, to ensure adequate funding, and to reduce reaction-time to 30 days. The EU's civilian missions work to train police and judges in our partner countries, to stabilise our region, and to prevent new conflicts.

## DEEPENING EU-NATO COOPERATION



# 74

new actions  
on which the EU and NATO  
work together

### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"The EU will deepen cooperation with the North Atlantic Alliance in complementarity, synergy, and full respect for the institutional framework, inclusiveness and decision-making autonomy of the two."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

In 2016 and 2018, the EU and NATO signed two Joint Declarations, starting a new era in their partnership. We agreed to expand our cooperation in seven areas: countering hybrid threats; operational cooperation, including at sea and on migration; cyber security and defence; defence capabilities; defence industry and research; exercises; support to our Eastern and Southern partners' capacity-building efforts.

## COUNTERING HYBRID AND CYBER THREATS



# Hybrid CoE

# €1.8 billion

expected investment triggered  
by 2020 thanks to the European  
Commission's Public-Private  
Partnership on cybersecurity

### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"Today terrorism, hybrid threats, climate change, economic volatility and energy insecurity endanger our people and territory. To preserve and develop what we achieved so far, a step change is essential."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

The EU has taken important steps to improve our capacity to counter hybrid threats and enhance the EU's resilience, including by introducing chemical and cyber sanctions regimes. We have strengthened cooperation with NATO on hybrid and cyber. We are pooling intelligence through the Hybrid Fusion Cell. We have created a dedicated Centre of Excellence against hybrid threats, and stepped up our work on strategic communications to counter disinformation.



# 2. State and Societal Resilience to our East and South

## WESTERN BALKANS: IRREVERSIBLE PROGRESS TOWARDS THE EU



**€1 billion**

pledged for infrastructure in the Western Balkans

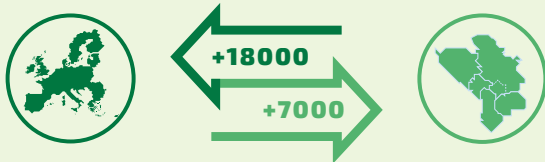
### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"Under the current EU enlargement policy, a credible accession process grounded in strict and fair conditionality is vital to enhance the resilience of countries in the Western Balkans."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

The Western Balkans have made irreversible progress on their EU path. This includes the Prespa Agreement between Athens and Skopje, Albania's unprecedented justice reform, opening and closing accession chapters with Montenegro and Serbia, the Stabilisation and Association Agreement with Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina's membership application. Tangible agreements were reached under the EU-facilitated Belgrade-Pristina dialogue.

### MORE OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE



**+18.000**

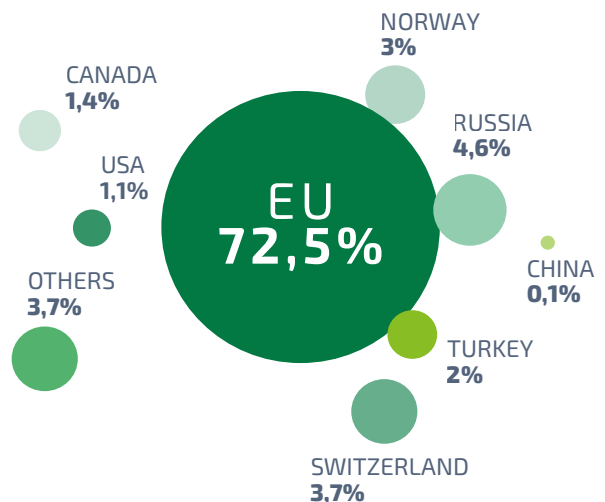
Young people from the Western Balkans worked and studied in the EU thanks to the Erasmus+ programme in 2015-2016

**+7.000**

Students and staff from the EU have worked and studied in the Western Balkans since 2014

source: [www.consilium.europa.eu](http://www.consilium.europa.eu)

### FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT INFLOWS IN THE WESTERN BALKANS (2015-2017)





## THE EU EXTERNAL INVESTMENT PLAN



# €44 billion

set to be mobilised  
in public and private investment  
by 2020

### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"We will foster an enabling environment for new economic endeavours. Development funds should catalyse strategic investments through public-private partnerships, driving sustainable growth, job creation, skills and technological transfers."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

In 2017 we launched the largest ever investment plan for Africa and the EU neighbourhood. It aims to create jobs and promote sustainable growth in the most fragile areas of our region. The Plan wants to encourage private investment through guarantees, technical assistance and improving the business environment in our partner countries. The Plan has a focus on youth and women employment, the green economy and innovation.

## LINKING HUMANITARIAN AID AND DEVELOPMENT



# 360,000

Yemeni people benefiting from  
our Rural Resilience programme,  
focusing on food security  
and sustainable development

### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"This calls for greater synergies between humanitarian and development assistance, channelling our support to provide health, education, protection, basic goods and legitimate employment."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

We are combining emergency humanitarian aid and long-term development cooperation in innovative ways. This was central to our response to all refugee crises, for instance, with Syria's neighbours and in the Horn of Africa. We have stepped up our work with NGOs on the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. We have invested in food security as a means towards conflict prevention and resolution, from Nigeria to Yemen.

## SUPPORT TO CLIMATE RESILIENCE



### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

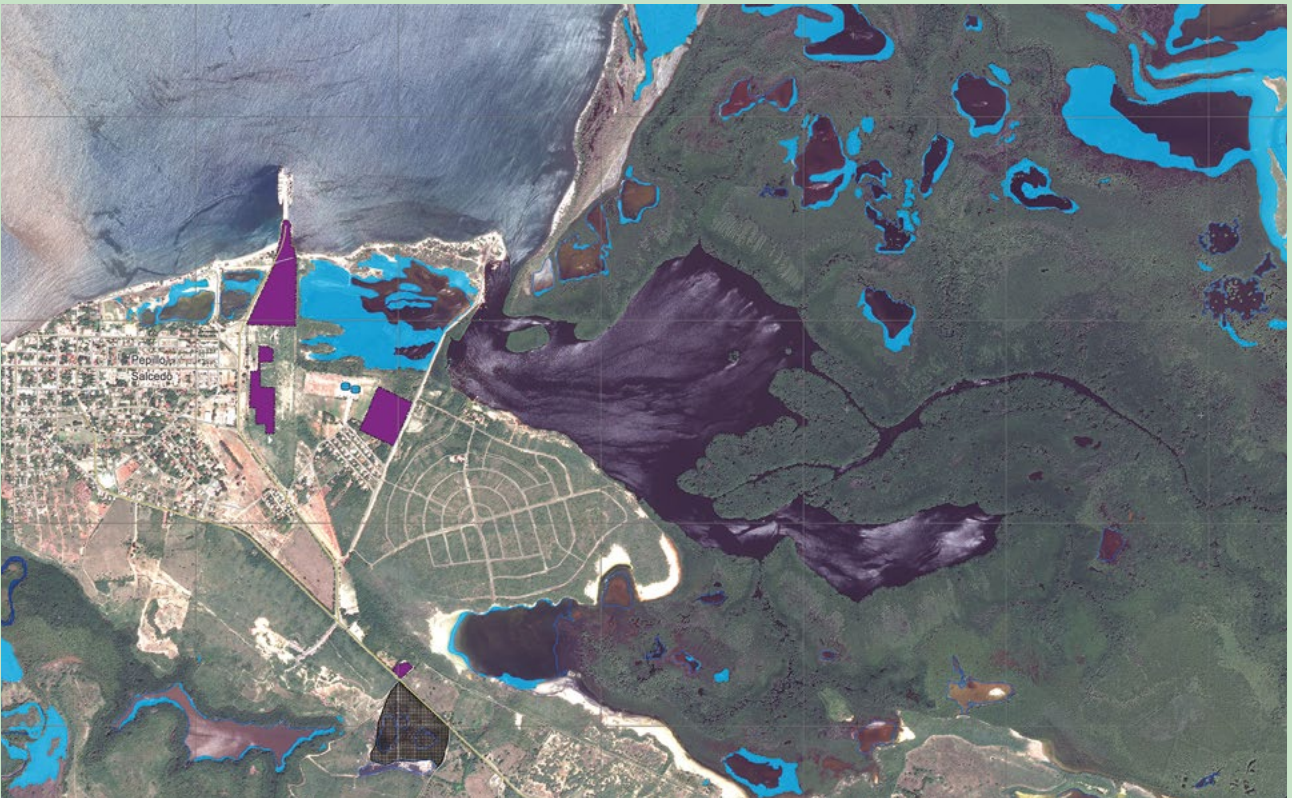
"We will encourage energy liberalisation, the development of renewables, better regulation and technological transfers, alongside climate change mitigation and adaptation."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

Climate resilience is now a priority of our foreign policy: from our support to the "Great Green Wall" against desertification in the Sahara and Sahel, to disaster risk reduction in small islands; from investment in clean energy in developing countries, to our work with Arctic States and indigenous peoples. Climate action has become integral part of our work on conflict prevention and sustainable security.

# €20 billion

EU and Member States' investment in 2017 in public climate finance



When Hurricane Irma hit the Caribbean in 2017, the EU immediately activated its Copernicus satellite system to map the damage in real-time and assist rescue operations. Here is a satellite picture of flooded areas in the Dominican Republic.



## DEEPENING RELATIONS WITH YOUTH AND CIVIL SOCIETY



A meeting between Federica Mogherini and a group of Syrian and Yemeni women in Brussels in 2018. The European Union has supported the engagement of women and civil society representatives in the UN-led peace talks on Syria and Yemen.



# 30,000

human rights defenders  
who benefited from  
EU support in the last  
three years

### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"Our commitment to civil society will therefore be long-term. We will nurture societal resilience also by deepening work on education, culture and youth to foster pluralism, coexistence and respect."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

We have worked to bring civil society to the table of decision makers – involving women and NGOs in peace processes, or giving voice to young people through Young Med Voices and the AU-EU Youth Plug-In Initiative. The Human Rights Defenders Platform established a rapid response mechanism to provide emergency support for those in danger. In the past three years, we deployed 24 Election Observation Missions.

# 3. Integrated Approach to Conflicts and Crises

## UKRAINE, THE LARGEST EVER EU SUPPORT PACKAGE



### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"We will enhance the resilience of our Eastern neighbours, and uphold their right to determine freely their approach towards the EU. We will not recognise Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea nor accept the destabilisation of eastern Ukraine."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

Since 2014, the EU has invested more in Ukraine than in any other country. Our Association Agreement has entered into force – the most ambitious the EU has with any partner country. The people of Ukraine can travel to the European Union without a visa. Our CSDP mission supports civilian security sector reform. The EU keeps supporting Ukraine's territorial integrity and a peaceful solution to the conflict in eastern Ukraine.

# €14 billion

in grants and loans,  
the largest ever EU support  
package to any country

### EU ASSISTANCE TO UKRAINE 2014–2020



## INTEGRATED APPROACH IN THE SAHEL



**2.3 million**

people benefiting from EU actions to improve livelihoods, food access and basic services

### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"The use of all available instruments aimed at conflict prevention, management and resolution is essential. We will address cross-border dynamics in the Sahel and Lake Chad regions through closer links with the African Union and the G5 Sahel."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

Our partnership with the Sahel is closer than ever, with constant political dialogue, support to reconciliation in Mali, development and humanitarian support, and cooperation on security and migration. In addition to our CSDP missions in the region, we have supported the creation of the G5 Sahel Joint Force, fighting terrorism and organised crime. We have joined the Sahel Alliance to deliver aid quicker and more efficiently.

## SUPPORT TO THE COLOMBIA PEACE PROCESS



**€600 million**

support to peacebuilding in Colombia

### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"We will also actively support the negotiation and implementation of peace agreements in Latin America, as we are doing in Colombia."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

We supported peace negotiations between the Colombian authorities and the FARC since the beginning, and as soon as an agreement was reached, we set up a Trust Fund to support the peace process. We are investing in rural development, in transitional justice, and we are helping former fighters – including child soldiers – build their new civilian life. The High Representative has appointed a Special Envoy to further support the peace process.



## A LONG-TERM ENGAGEMENT WITH IRAQ



**8,000**

people in Ramadi alone who resumed their studies and jobs thanks to EU de-mining actions

### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"We will seek to bridge gaps in our response between an end of violence and long-term recovery, and develop the dual – security and development – nature of our engagement."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

After the territorial defeat of Daesh, we have invested in the reconstruction of Iraq – to help its people "win the peace". We have worked with the Iraqi government to support national reconciliation. Since 2017, our Advisory Mission in Iraq has been assisting with security sector reform – to support the country's police and criminal justice system, to fight terrorism, organised crime, but also to protect cultural heritage.

## EU RESPONSE TO THE SYRIAN CONFLICT



**€6.2 billion**

amount pledged for humanitarian aid for 2019, at the third Brussels Conference on Syria

### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"Conflicts such as those in Syria and Libya have local, national, regional and global dimensions which must be addressed. Sustainable peace can only be achieved through comprehensive agreements."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

The EU is the strongest supporter of the UN-led political process to end the war, as well as the leading aid donor. We have assisted neighbouring countries hosting refugees, and we work with Syrian civil society both inside and outside the country. We were at the forefront in destroying Syrian chemical weapons, and provided non-military support for the Global Coalition against Daesh. EU sanctions continue to target the regime.

## SYRIA CRISIS: WHAT IS THE EU DOING?



**Supporting the UN-led intra-Syrian negotiations** towards a genuine political transition



**Saving lives** by addressing the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable Syrians across the country and in the region



**Strengthening Syrian civil society organisations** to promote democracy, human rights and freedom of expression



**Promoting accountability** with a view to facilitating a national reconciliation process and transitional justice, justice for detainees, missing persons and their families



**Supporting the resilience of the Syrian population and society,** as well as of refugees and the communities that host them in neighbouring countries

### EU support inside Syria



**7 MILLION** health care services were provided



**5 MILLION** Syrians received food assistance



**170,000** refugees benefited from protection services



**125,000** Lebanese and Syrian children had access to education



**163,000** refugee children had access to education



**660,000** refugees have received monthly transfers to cover their basic needs



**5 MILLION** Syrians received food assistance



**1.5 MILLION** refugees have received monthly transfers to meet their basic needs

### EU support in Jordan

### EU support in Turkey

# 4. Cooperative Regional Orders

## THE EASTERN PARTNERSHIP'S 20 DELIVERABLES



### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"We will think creatively about deepening tailor-made partnerships further to our East. Societal links will be strengthened through enhanced mobility, cultural and educational exchanges, research cooperation, civil society platforms."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

The work with our Eastern Partners has focused on delivering on our citizens' needs. In 2017, we agreed on "20 deliverables for 2020": since then, trade with all six countries has increased. Access to Erasmus+ and Horizon2020, as well as to broadband internet, has been improved. We strengthened our common energy security, and started visa free regimes for Georgia, Ukraine and Moldova.

# 125,000

loans provided to SMEs to support growth in the region



## EU4BUSINESS\* PROGRAMME IN EASTERN PARTNERSHIP COUNTRIES



LEADING TO RISE IN EXPORTS      HELPING SMALL ENTERPRISES GROW      INCREASING TRADE OPPORTUNITIES



\*EU4Business is an umbrella initiative that covers all EU activities supporting SMEs in the Eastern Partnership, and includes 43 projects. The portfolio of ongoing projects amounts to €320 million (the figures above include also concluded projects). Since 2016, almost 5,000 SMEs in the Eastern Partnership have benefited from EU financial assistance.

## A PARTNERSHIP OF EQUALS WITH AFRICA



# 750,000

young Africans who will receive vocational training by 2020, thanks to the Africa-Europe Alliance for Sustainable Investment and Jobs

### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"We will intensify cooperation with and support for the African Union. We must enhance our efforts to stimulate growth and jobs in Africa."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

The 2017 Abidjan summit between the EU and the African Union (AU) has reshaped our relationship with Africa as a partnership of equals. We always support African solutions to African problems – in close cooperation with the AU and sub-regional organisations. We remain the strongest political and financial backer of African-led peace operations. We support the decision to set up an African Continental Free Trade Area.

## REGIONAL COOPERATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA



# 2 million

Palestinians in Gaza who will benefit from a new desalination plant. The initiative is promoted by EU and UfM

### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"The EU will intensify its cooperation with regional organisations in the Middle East, as well as functional cooperative formats in the region. We will back practical cooperation, including through the Union for the Mediterranean."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

In difficult times for the Mediterranean region, we have invested in regional cooperation at all levels. In 2019 we held the first-ever summit between the EU and the League of Arab States. We resumed the Union for the Mediterranean's (UfM) regular ministerial meetings. We hosted three Syria Conferences, created the Quartet for Libya and continued to invest in the Middle East Peace Process.



## A STRATEGIC APPROACH TO ASIA



### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"We will pursue a coherent approach to China's connectivity drives westwards. We will also develop a more politically rounded approach to Asia."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

Our new Connectivity Strategy clarifies that great infrastructure projects should be about creating fair economic opportunities, not about geo-politics. At the 2019 EU-China summit we agreed to identify common EU-Asia railways corridors, and we are working on local development in transit countries. We are more engaged than ever on Asian security – from military cooperation with ASEAN, to support to Korean de-nuclearisation.

**400**

EU-financed scholarships within ASEAN's student exchange programme

## A MORE INTEGRATED CENTRAL ASIA



### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"It is in the interests of our citizens to invest in the resilience of states and societies to the east, stretching into Central Asia."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

Central Asia is increasingly reaching out to the EU and showing interest in our approach based on mutual interests – not on spheres of influence. We have backed regional cooperation in Central Asia – in particular on trade, counter-terrorism and on the Afghan peace process. We have invested in resilience and prosperity, supporting democratic reforms, clean energy and higher education. These goals are now part of our new Central Asia Strategy.

**€1.1 billion**

EU investment in development cooperation in Central Asia since 2014



## INVESTING IN OUR FRIENDSHIP WITH LATIN AMERICA



# 27 out of 33

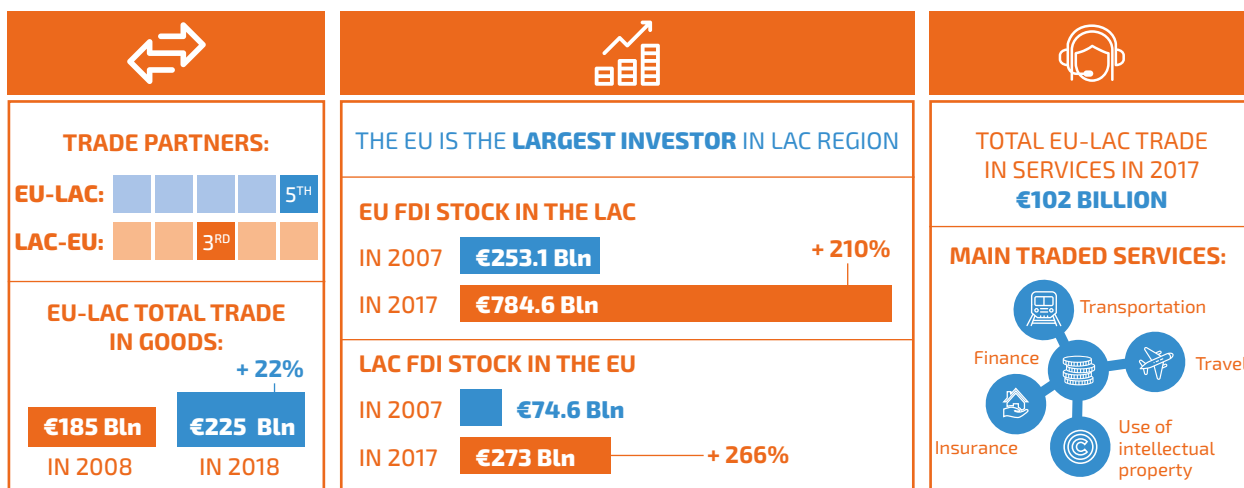
Latin American and Caribbean countries with association, trade or political and cooperation agreements with the EU

### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"We will pursue a free trade agreement with Mercosur, build on the Political Dialogue and Cooperation Agreement with Cuba, and invest in deeper socio-economic connections with Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

Our continents are much closer than a decade ago. Our 2019 Strategy for the region puts stronger focus on socio-economic cooperation and reforms, from fighting inequalities to good governance. We have accompanied the Colombia peace process, opened a new phase with Cuba and created the International Contact Group for Venezuela. We are about to conclude political and trade agreements of a new generation with Mexico, Chile and Mercosur.



**€3.6 billion** →

For 2014-2020, the EU is the largest provider of development cooperation to Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)



# 5. Global Governance for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

## EU SUPPORT TO THE UNITED NATIONS



### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"The EU will strive for a strong UN as the bedrock of the multilateral rules-based order, and develop globally coordinated responses with international and regional organisations, states and non-state actors."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

In times when the UN system has been questioned, we have stepped up our commitment to the UN. We have been the largest contributor to UN peacekeeping missions, and saved UNRWA from a funding crisis. We have supported UN-led peace talks, from Syria to Libya. We have set up innovative initiatives, such as the trilateral partnership between the EU, UN and African Union, or the Spotlight initiative to fight violence against women.

> **€1 billion**

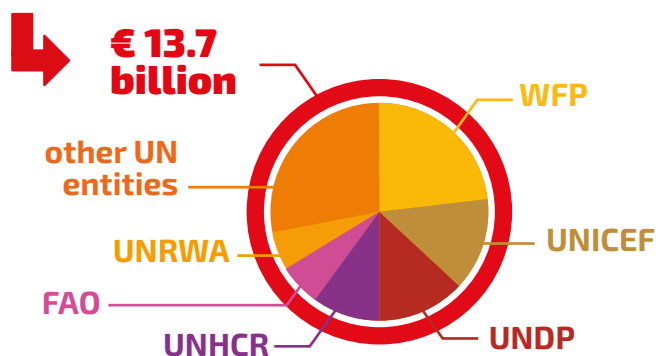
EU funding to UNRWA in the last three years, covering half of the Agency's budget

### Major contributor

Collectively, the EU and its Member States are the single largest financial contributor to the UN system. The level of the **contributions of the 28 EU Member States amounts to almost 30% of the regular UN budget and more than 31% of the UN peacekeeping budget.** In addition, the EU and its Member States also provide about a quarter of all the voluntary contributions to UN funds and programmes. The European Commission alone contributed €2.92 billion to support UN external assistance programmes and projects in 2018.

In the 6-year period from 2013 to 2018, the EU committed € 13.7 billion to UN agencies– out of which **20.55%** went to the WFP, **13.46%** went to UNICEF, **13.52%** to UNDP, **12.10%** to UNHCR, **6.50%** to FAO and **5.66%** to UNRWA. As compared to 2013, the annual European Commission funding of the UN increased in 2018 by **53%**.

### FUNDING COMMITMENTS WITH THE UN

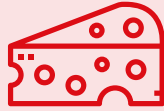


# A NEW GENERATION OF TRADE AND POLITICAL AGREEMENTS

## EU-CANADA AGREEMENT (CETA)

**+7%**

increase in EU exports to Canada in the first year of the agreement



Thanks to CETA, **143** European trademark products are now recognised and protected in Canada

## UPCOMING DEALS

### ABOUT TO ENTER INTO FORCE:

 SINGAPORE

 VIETNAM

### FINAL STAGES OF NEGOTIATION:

MERCOSUR:  ARGENTINA

 BRAZIL

 PARAGUAY

 URUGUAY

 MEXICO

 CHILE

## EU-JAPAN AGREEMENT

**1 billion**

euros saved by European firms every year on customs duties



This is the first-ever trade deal built upon the Paris agreement on climate change

### NEW NEGOTIATIONS LAUNCHED:

 AUSTRALIA

 TUNISIA

 NEW ZEALAND



### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"New generation trade agreements which include services, the digital economy, energy and raw materials can reduce legal fragmentation and barriers, and regulate access to natural resources."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

We have finalised a new generation of trade and political agreements, for example with Canada, Japan, Vietnam and Singapore, and we are negotiating with Mexico, Mercosur, Chile and others. These "free and fair" trade agreements raise the bar of international standards, protecting workers' rights, the environment and our traditional products; political cooperation agreements help us advance human rights and good governance.

**72**

countries with free trade agreements with the EU

## IRAN DEAL, SUPPORT TO NON-PROLIFERATION & SECURITY



### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"The EU will strongly support the expanding membership, universalisation, full implementation and enforcement of multilateral disarmament, non-proliferation and arms control treaties and regimes."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

As coordinator of the Joint Commission of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, the EU has played a key role in achieving and preserving the nuclear deal with Iran. The deal is crucial for the security of Europe, of the Middle East and beyond: it ensures that Iran does not produce or acquire material to develop a nuclear weapon. The deal is delivering on its goals and has prevented a nuclear arms race. It is a key pillar of the global non-proliferation regime.

15

reports by the International Atomic Energy Agency confirming Iran's compliance with JCPOA



The final round of negotiations leading to the nuclear deal with Iran, in Vienna in July 2015. The agreement was later endorsed by a United Nations' Security Council Resolution. Since then, the EU has worked for the full implementation of the deal and to preserve it after the US' withdrawal.



## LEADING ON THE PARIS AGREEMENT & 2030 AGENDA



# 25%

of the proposed EU budget for 2021-2027 to be spent on climate-related actions

### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"The EU will lead by example by implementing its commitments on sustainable development and climate change."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

The EU has led on the implementation of the Paris Agreement, and we have supported our partners to follow suit – financing the green economy and energy transition all across the world. We are also leading on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, as reflected in our New European Consensus on Development: initiatives such as the External Investment Plan have the SDGs at their core.

## DIGITAL DIPLOMACY - GLOBAL TECH PANEL



# 250

Tunisian tech entrepreneurs to be coached in 2019 by leading Silicon Valley mentors as part of a Global Tech Panel pilot initiative

### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"We will engage in cyber diplomacy and capacity building with our partners, and seek agreements on responsible state behaviour in cyberspace based on existing international law. We will support multilateral digital governance."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

The Global Tech Panel was created in 2018 by the High Representative to bring together leaders from the tech industry, governments and civil society, to address challenges and threats linked to technology. It has already produced suggestions on how to regulate the use of artificial intelligence in weapon systems, and a project on tech education in Tunisia. It is an innovative contribution to multilateral digital governance.



# 6. The Way We Work

## ADDRESSING THE INTERNAL/EXTERNAL NEXUS ON MIGRATION



### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"We must become more joined-up across internal and external policies. The migration phenomenon requires a balanced and human rights compliant policy mix addressing the management of the flows and the structural causes."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

In 2014 migration was only tackled as an issue for Interior Ministers. In these years, we strengthened bilateral cooperation with countries of origin and transit but also with international organisations, addressing the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement, improving border management, supporting voluntary returns and human mobility. We saved thousands of lives at sea and land, and countered human smuggling.

**551**

vessels removed from criminal organisations by Operation Sophia

## EU TRUST FUND FOR AFRICA



**4.1 bln**

euros pledged



**167,760**

number of jobs created



**5.5 mln**

number of people receiving basic social services



**103,183**

number of migrants in transit and forcibly displaced people assisted



**163,141**

number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities

SELECTED TARGETS REACHED BY THE TRUST FUND

## STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS IN FOREIGN POLICY



# 26 million

people reached in the EU, Middle East and North Africa with our campaigns on the Brussels' Conferences on Syria

### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"The EU will enhance its strategic communications, investing in and joining-up public diplomacy across different fields, in order to connect EU foreign policy with citizens and better communicate it to our partners."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

Campaign-based communications on foreign policy priorities has expanded. The "Europeans making a difference" campaign highlighted shared values of the EU and the Western Balkans, reaching 11 million people. A number of other campaigns, including on Eastern Partnership, human rights, climate change were launched. With the Action Plan against Disinformation, we have put in place measures to tackle disinformation and protect elections.

## STRENGTHENING OUR ACTION ON COUNTER-TERRORISM



# 20

countries with which the EU holds regular Counter-terrorism Political Dialogues

### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"We must become more joined up across our external policies, between Member States and EU institutions, and between the internal and external dimensions of our policies. This is particularly relevant to counter-terrorism."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

We set up dedicated counter-terrorism structures across EU institutions. Our network of counter-terrorism experts in EU Delegations is growing, and our funding for countering and preventing violent extremism in non-EU countries has doubled since 2015. We have stepped up our efforts to counter the financing of terrorism, prevent radicalisation, and assist third countries to handle and prosecute foreign terrorist fighters.

## ECONOMIC & CULTURAL DIPLOMACY



### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"We will develop more creative approaches to diplomacy. This entails having more systematic recourse to cultural, inter-faith, scientific and economic diplomacy in conflict settings."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

The 2016 Strategy on Culture in External Action puts cultural diplomacy at the core of our foreign policy. In these years, we invested in the restoration of cultural heritage in Mali, we highlighted the Western Balkans' central place in European culture, and our mission to Iraq is engaged in the fight against the trafficking of cultural goods. We have developed more than 100 country action plans for Economic Diplomacy.

174

"Creative Europe" grants awarded in 2017 to cultural organisations from third countries



In 2015 the terrorists of Daesh destroyed the ancient city of Nimrud, in Iraq. The EU supported the "Rising from destruction" campaign for the reconstruction of the "human-headed bull" and other monuments, together with the UNESCO #United4Heritage campaign.



## A SMARTER BUDGET FOR EU FOREIGN POLICY



**More funding**  
for EU external action



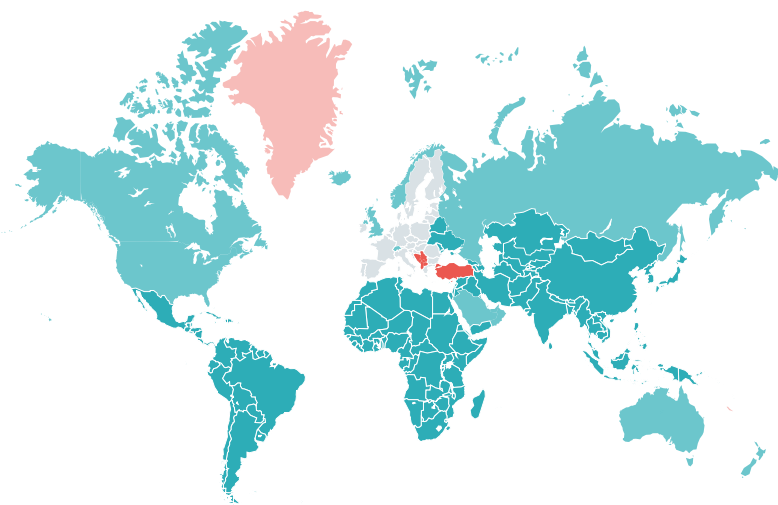
**Simplification:**  
fewer instruments, and  
European Development  
Fund inside the budget



**Flexibility**  
on multi-annual basis,  
to respond to changing  
circumstances



**Increased**  
transparency and  
democratic scrutiny



- NDICI: Neighbourhood:  
**€22 billion**
- NDICI: Sub-Saharan Africa:  
**€32 billion**
- NDICI: Asia and the Pacific:  
**€10 billion**
- NDICI: Americas and the Caribbean:  
**€4 billion**
- Cooperation with Overseas Countries  
and Territories, incl. Greenland:  
**€500 million**
- Instrument for Pre-Accession  
Assistance:  
**€14.5 billion**



# +30%

proposed increase  
to the external action budget  
in the next seven-year cycle

### WHAT THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PROPOSED:

"The time has come to consider reducing the number of financial instruments to enhance our coherence and flexibility, while raising the overall amount dedicated to development."

### WHAT WE HAVE DONE:

The European Commission has proposed to merge most foreign policy funding instruments into one instrument: the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI). The Commission has proposed to increase the overall external action budget to €123 billion for the period 2021-2027. The proposal is being examined by the European Parliament and the Council.



#EUGlobalStrategy



The background is a vibrant blue with a complex, low-poly geometric pattern. In the center, there is a semi-transparent globe showing the continents of Europe and Africa. Surrounding the globe are twelve white stars, arranged in a circle, reminiscent of the European Union flag. The overall aesthetic is modern and official.

#EUGlobalStrategy

**More information:**

[eeas.europa.eu](https://eeas.europa.eu)  
[europa.eu/globalstrategy](https://europa.eu/globalstrategy)