



**COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION**



10020/14

(OR. en)

PROVISIONAL VERSION

PRESSE 300

PR CO 27

PRESS RELEASE

3315th Council meeting

Foreign Affairs

Brussels, 19 May 2014

President

Catherine Ashton

High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and
Security Policy

P R E S S

Rue de la Loi 175 B – 1048 BRUSSELS Tel.: +32 (0)2 281 6319 / 6319 Fax: +32 (0)2 281 8026
press.office@consilium.europa.eu <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/press>

10020/14

1
EN

Main results of the Council

Madagascar

The Council confirmed the full resumption of EU development cooperation with Madagascar, repealing measures taken under Art. 96 of the Cotonou agreement in 2010. This comes in the wake of the presidential and general elections held in Madagascar in 2013, an important phase in the return to constitutional order. The EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Catherine Ashton, said: "I welcome this decision, which opens the door to a new era of cooperation with Madagascar."

EU development aid targets

The Council approved its annual report to the European Council on EU development aid targets. In 2013, the EU remained the biggest global donor of development aid. EU collective Official Development Assistance (ODA) increased to €56.5 billion from €55.3 billion in 2012, remaining at 0.43% of EU gross national income (GNI). Member states that did not reach their ODA objectives were invited to meet these commitments and to share information on their planned ODA spending.

Rights-based approach to development cooperation

The Council adopted conclusions on a rights-based approach to development cooperation. This approach aims at promoting all human rights, be they civil or political, also through development cooperation and sees them as a means to and a goal of effective development cooperation. The fulfilment of human rights is to become an integral part of the identification, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all EU development policies and projects.

CONTENTS¹

PARTICIPANTS..... 4

ITEMS DEBATED

Post-2015 6

Agenda for change 6

Private sector in development 6

Rights-based approach 7

OTHER ITEMS APPROVED

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

– Madagascar..... 10

– Gender equality and women’s empowerment in development..... 10

– EU development aid targets..... 13

– Small island developing states..... 21

– EU development and cooperation results framework..... 26

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

– EU action against proliferation of arms..... 28

¹

- Where declarations, conclusions or resolutions have been formally adopted by the Council, this is indicated in the heading for the item concerned and the text is placed between quotation marks.
- Documents for which references are given in the text are available on the Council's Internet site (<http://www.consilium.europa.eu>).
- Acts adopted with statements for the Council minutes which may be released to the public are indicated by an asterisk; these statements are available on the Council's Internet site or may be obtained from the Press Office.

PARTICIPANTS

High Representative

Ms Catherine ASHTON

High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy

Belgium:

Mr Jean-Pascal LABILLE

Minister for Public Enterprises and Development Cooperation

Bulgaria:

Mr Dimiter TZANTCHEV

Permanent Representative

Czech Republic:

Mr Martin TLAPA

Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs for Non-European Countries and Economic Diplomacy

Denmark:

Mr Mogens JENSEN

Minister for Trade and Development

Germany:

Mr Gerd MÜLLER

Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development

Estonia:

Mr Matti MAASIKAS

Permanent Representative

Ireland:

Mr Joe COSTELLO

Minister of State with the responsibility for Trade and Development

Greece:

Mr Kyriakos GERONTOPOULOS

State Secretary for Foreign Affairs

Spain:

Mr Gonzalo ROBLES OROZCO

Secretary General for International Cooperation and Development

France:

Ms Annick GIRARDIN

Secretary of State Development and Francophonie

Croatia:

Ms Vesna PUSIĆ

First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign and European Affairs

Italy:

Mr Lapo PISTELLI

Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs

Cyprus:

Mr Kornelios KORNELIOU

Permanent Representative

Latvia:

Mr Viktors MAKAROVŠ

Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Lithuania:

Mr Rolandas KRIŠČIŪNAS

Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs

Luxembourg:

Mr Romain SCHNEIDER

Minister for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Affairs

Hungary:

Mr Péter WINTERMANTEL

Deputy State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Malta:

Ms Marlene BONNICI

Permanent Representative

Netherlands:

Ms Lilianne PLOUMEN

Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation

Austria:

Mr Sebastian KURZ

Federal Minister for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs

Poland:

Ms Katarzyna PEŁCZYŃSKA-NAŁĘCZ

Deputy State Secretary for Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Portugal:

Mr Luís CAMPOS FERREIRA

State Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation

Romania:

Mr Radu PODGOREAN

State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Slovenia:

Mr Bogdan BENKO

State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Slovakia:

Mr Peter BURIAN

State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Finland:

Mr Pekka HAAVISTO

Minister for International Development

Sweden:

Ms Hillevi ENGSTRÖM

Minister for Development Assistance

United Kingdom:

Ms Justine GREENING

Secretary of State for International Development

.....

Commission:

Mr Andris PIEBALGS

Member

ITEMS DEBATED

Post-2015

The Council discussed the post-2015 agenda, a new overarching framework for the international community's development efforts for the period after 2015 when the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) expire.

In June 2013, the Council agreed the EU position on these matters, in conclusions on the overarching post-2015 agenda. In these conclusions, the Council underlined that poverty eradication and the promotion of sustainable development are mutually reinforcing and should be integrated into a single overarching post-2015 framework. This should be reflected in a single set of global goals. It should work towards sustainable development to eradicate poverty, including ending extreme poverty in a single generation, and to ensure sustainable prosperity and well-being of all people within planetary boundaries. The framework should also address democratic governance, human rights, and peace and security. See [Council conclusions](#).

Agenda for change

The Council received an update on the implementation of the Agenda for change by Commissioner Piebalgs as well as an update on the programming of the Development Cooperation Instrument and the European Development Fund for the period from 2014 to 2020.

Private sector in development

The Council discussed the Commission's communication "A stronger role of the private sector in achieving inclusive and sustainable growth in developing countries", adopted on 13 May ([9802/14](#)).

The Commission proposes a strategic framework for strengthening the role of the private sector in achieving inclusive and sustainable growth. 12 actions are suggested for cooperating with the private sector in developing countries so as to harness the potential contribution of the private sector for inclusive and sustainable growth.

Rights-based approach

The Council adopted the following conclusions on a rights-based approach to development cooperation:

- "1. Recalling its Conclusions on the “Agenda for Change,”¹ the Council notes that the promotion of human rights, democracy, the rule of law and good governance and of inclusive and sustainable growth are the two basic and mutually reinforcing pillars of the EU’s development policy. The Council reaffirms the EU’s commitment to promote all human rights, whether civil and political, or economic, social and cultural, in all areas of its external action without exception, in line with the EU Strategic Framework and Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy² and the Council Conclusions on Democracy Support in the EU’s External Relations.³
2. In the context of working towards a rights-based approach to development cooperation, encompassing all human rights, the Council welcomes the presentation of the Toolbox by the Commission in May 2014.⁴ As stated in the aforementioned Action Plan, this Toolbox “aims at integrating human rights principles into EU operational activities for development, covering arrangements both at headquarters and in the field for the synchronisation of human rights and development cooperation activities.”⁵ The Council also notes that several Member States are already developing or applying similar approaches for the integration of human rights principles and standards in their development cooperation.
3. The Council underlines that respect for and protection and fulfilment of human rights is a prerequisite for achieving sustainable development. A rights-based approach to development cooperation can significantly contribute to the realisation of human rights. This approach is premised on human rights principles and standards being both a means for and a goal of effective development cooperation.
4. The Council notes that the implementation of a rights-based approach to development cooperation should be based on the universality and indivisibility of human rights and the principles of inclusion and participation in decision-making processes; non-discrimination, equality and equity; transparency and accountability. The application of these principles should be central to EU development cooperation, thereby also ensuring the empowerment of the poorest and most vulnerable, in particular of women and girls, which in turn contributes to poverty reduction efforts.

1 Doc. 9369/12
2 Doc. 11855/12
3 Doc. 16081/09
4 Doc. 9489/14
5 Doc. 11855/12

5. The Council notes that the implementation of a rights-based approach to development cooperation, supported by the aforementioned Toolbox, requires a context-specific assessment of the human rights situation, examining the capacity gaps of both duty bearers to respect, protect and fulfil human rights and of rights-holders to know, exercise and claim their rights, with a view to identifying the root causes of poverty and social exclusion. This assessment should include a gender analysis and inform the entire project cycle, also making use of EU Human Rights Country Strategies, in order to ensure that the fulfilment of human rights becomes an integral part of the identification, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all development policies and projects. In addition, complementarity, coherence and coordination among all EU external policies and instruments should be further pursued when implementing the rights-based approach.
6. At the same time, the Council stresses that coherent political and policy dialogue with all relevant stakeholders at the country level is a key element of the implementation of the rights-based approach to development cooperation. This approach should be consistent with the Busan principles for effective development cooperation, and should also be integrated in the context of joint programming. In this respect, the Council highlights the importance of continued support for the efforts of partner countries to strengthen their capacity to fulfil their human rights obligations, in adherence to the underlying principles of the rights-based approach.
7. The Council acknowledges the fundamental role of civil society in promoting human rights, notably through their contribution to the empowerment of rights-holders, awareness-raising and fostering accountability and transparency. The Council stresses the need for continued EU support for human rights defenders, capacity-building of local civil society organisations and promoting a safe and enabling environment in both law and practice that maximises their contribution to development. Being closer to citizens and interacting with civil society, local authorities also play a crucial role in the effective implementation of a rights-based approach.
8. Moreover, recognising the key role that the private sector can play in achieving poverty reduction, sustainable development and inclusive growth, the Council underlines that investment and business activities in partner countries should respect human rights and adhere to the principles of corporate social and environmental responsibility and accountability. In this regard, the Council calls on the Commission to step up implementation of its Strategy 2011-2014 for Corporate Social Responsibility and underlines the importance of continuing to carry out human rights impact assessments for trade and investment agreements. In line with the aforementioned Strategic Framework, the EU will continue to encourage and contribute to the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

9. The Council also underlines the importance of working in partnership with development partners and relevant multilateral stakeholders, such as UN bodies and international financial institutions, in order to further strengthen efforts to promote a rights-based approach to development cooperation. In this regard, the EU is committed to continue to support the integration of human rights issues in EU policy formulation and advocacy on the global agenda. In particular, the Council underlines the EU's commitment to ensure a rights-based approach encompassing all human rights in the post-2015 framework, in line with its Conclusions on an overarching post-2015 agenda.⁶
10. Building on EU efforts to promote human rights across all areas of its external action and in line with Policy Coherence for Development (PCD), the Council stresses the need to strive for positive impact of EU internal and external policies on the realisation of human rights in partner countries. The Council underlines its commitment to step up its efforts in ensuring the effective implementation of a rights-based approach in order to strengthen the impact of EU's development and cooperation assistance. In this respect, closer coordination at all levels between EU and Member States should be sought. Recognising the key role of EU Delegations, the Council notes the importance of adequate training of staff on the rights-based approach and on the use of the aforementioned Toolbox.
11. The Council calls on the Commission and the EEAS to monitor and continue reporting on a regular basis on progress regarding the operationalisation of a rights-based approach to development cooperation and relevant operational manuals and guidelines, including through relevant analysis in the "Annual Report on the EU's Development and External Assistance Policies and their Implementation" and the yearly "EU Accountability Report on Financing for Development." Finally, the Council looks forward to a first assessment in 2016 of the integration of the rights-based approach in development cooperation and on the implementation of the relevant Toolbox."

⁶ Doc. 11559/13, 11656/13

OTHER ITEMS APPROVED

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Madagascar

The Council decided to fully resume EU development cooperation with Madagascar. For details, see [press release](#).

Gender equality and women's empowerment in development

The Council adopted the following conclusions on the EU plan of action on gender equality and women's empowerment in development 2010-2015:

- "1. Recalling its Conclusions on "Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development Cooperation¹," the Council reaffirms its strong commitment to gender equality and the empowerment of women as a fundamental human right and as a core value of the EU and a basic principle of its development policy. It underlines that the promotion of gender equality, women's empowerment and the enjoyment of human rights by women and girls are instrumental to achieving internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and key to the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, the Cairo Programme of Action, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. In addition, the Council emphasises the need to adopt an ambitious approach to gender equality, women's empowerment and the enjoyment of human rights by women and girls in the post-2015 framework. The Council also reiterates the importance of full implementation of the EU guidelines on violence against women and girls and combating all forms of discrimination against them.²
2. The Council welcomes the third report³ on the implementation of the EU Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development 2010-2015 (GAP), covering the period from July 2012 to June 2013. The Council welcomes the progress being made in implementing the GAP, particularly the improvement of coordination between the EU and its Member States, the use of sex-disaggregated indicators in an increasing number of sectors, the wider use of Gender Country Profiles which assist in the identification and design of programmes and projects, as well as regular dialogue with civil society. It also welcomes the strong commitment of the EU and its Member States to including and promoting gender equality and women's empowerment in global negotiations.

¹ Doc. 9561/07

² Doc. 16173/08

³ Doc. 17432/13

3. The Council nonetheless expresses concern with the main finding of the report that the pace of progress in implementing the GAP is, as stated, extremely slow. In particular, most projects lag behind in achieving a satisfactory OECD/DAC gender marker score and the gender-sensitivity aspects of projects are often neglected. Moreover, there is room for improvement with respect to the allocation of gender-focused aid, gender-related training and regular and comprehensive monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects. In light of the above, and taking into account the report's recommendations, the Council reiterates that the implementation of the GAP is a shared responsibility of the EU and its Member States and calls on all concerned to demonstrate leadership and deliver on their commitments to implement and report on the GAP.
4. The Council notes that close cooperation between the Commission, the European External Action Service and Member States is necessary to better integrate gender equality and women's empowerment in EU development cooperation. Gender equality, women's empowerment and the enjoyment of human rights by women and girls should be at the heart of the EU's rights-based approach to development cooperation, encompassing all human rights. Gender issues should be systematically mainstreamed in the identification, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all EU development policies and programmes, in the context of the current external financing instruments and the 11th European Development Fund, as well as in the joint programming process. EU Delegations and Member States' Representations have a key role in ensuring that issues related to gender equality, women's empowerment and the enjoyment of human rights by women and girls are regularly included in political dialogue with all partner countries. With respect to reporting on gender in the context of political dialogue, the Council notes the key relevance of Human Rights Country Strategies.
5. The Council notes that gender mainstreaming throughout EU development cooperation and assistance, should be complemented by specific actions targeted at protecting the rights of women and girls, preventing violence against them and promoting their political, economic and social empowerment, including through addressing discriminatory social norms and combating gender stereotypes. The EU remains committed to the promotion, protection and fulfilment of all human rights and to the full and effective implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the outcomes of their review conferences and in this context sexual and reproductive health and rights.⁴ Moreover, the Council stresses the need for continued support for the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) and all related Resolutions on women, peace and security.
6. The Council notes that the EU and its Member States can play a key role in supporting international initiatives which promote gender equality, women's empowerment and the enjoyment of human rights by women and girls and calls for continued cooperation and coordination with UN bodies, notably UN Women, as well as with other relevant international fora and actors. Furthermore, the Council stresses the importance of further promoting and implementing the Busan Joint Action Plan for Gender Equality and Development.

⁴ Docs. 11559/13, 11656/13

7. The Council looks forward to both the mid-term evaluation on gender mainstreaming in EU development cooperation and the fourth annual report on the implementation of the GAP in 2014. The Council also looks forward to receiving regular updates from the Commission on progress made in the implementation of the GAP with respect to both geographic and thematic programming.

8. The Council calls upon the EU and its Member States to develop an ambitious and robust successor to the current GAP, focused on results and taking into account the post-2015 agenda. The new GAP, covering the period from 2016 to 2020, should build on the progress of the current GAP, apply lessons learned and address remaining shortfalls and challenges. The Council calls upon the Commission and the EEAS in collaboration with Member States to set up a Taskforce to prepare Terms of Reference and define objectives, indicators and reporting format for the new GAP."

EU development aid targets

The Council adopted the following conclusions on the annual report 2014 to the European Council on EU development aid targets:

- "1. The Council welcomes the publication by the Commission of preliminary information on 2013 EU Official Development Assistance¹ (ODA), analysing the trends with regard to EU collective and individual ODA commitments². The Council stresses that ODA is an important and catalytic element in the overall financing available for developing countries most in need.
2. On 17 June 2010 the European Council requested the Council to make an annual report on the EU and Member States' commitments and delivery on ODA. This is the fourth such report to be submitted to the European Council.
3. Bearing the above in mind, the Council wishes to report the following elements to the European Council:
 - a. In 2013, and despite continued budgetary constraints owing to the on-going crisis, the EU collective ODA increased to €56.5 billion from €55.3 billion in 2012. EU collective ODA remained at 0.43% of EU gross national income (GNI)³. The total ODA of the EU Member States alone increased from €50.7 billion in 2012 to €53.6 billion in 2013, or from 0.39% to 0.41% of GNI.
 - b. The EU has maintained its position as the biggest global ODA donor (see Figure 1), accounting again for over half of the total ODA to developing countries as reported to the OECD/ DAC. Global ODA by the OECD/ DAC donors stood at €101.5 billion in 2013 compared to €98.7 billion in 2012.
 - c. The above figures reflect the mixed performance of Member States. In nominal terms, 16 Member States increased their aid by a total of €4.1 billion, while 12 Member States decreased their aid by a total of €1.2 billion. Seven Member States remained above their 2010 intermediate individual targets. Four Member States met or exceeded the 0.7% ODA/GNI target (see Figure 2).

¹ http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-299_en.htm and http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-13-299_en.htm

² Presidency Conclusions, European Council of 16 and 17 June 2005 (doc. 10255/1/05) and Council Conclusions of 10 and 11 November 2008 (doc. 15480/08).

³ EU collective ODA is the sum of ODA from the EU Member States and the part of ODA provided by the EU institutions that is not imputed to Member States. Most of the EU institutions' ODA spending is, for the purposes of ODA/GNI reporting, imputed to EU Member States, i.e. Member States data include part of the institutions' spending. The ODA provided through European Investment Bank (EIB) own resources (€ 2.9bn in 2013) is not imputed to Member States and is additional to the Member States' ODA.

- d. Member States' own and Commission estimates show that without substantial additional efforts by most Member States to fulfil their individual commitments, the EU collective ODA would increase only to 0.45% of GNI by 2015. To reach the collective EU target of 0.7% of GNI by 2015, the EU and its Member States would need to mobilise an additional amount of approximately €41.3 billion (see Table 1).
4. In light of on-going international discussions, the Council reiterates its comprehensive and integrated approach to mobilising financing and other means of implementation from all available sources (public/private, domestic/international) in support of developing countries, including innovative financing sources and instruments, as well as mechanisms for monitoring its results. In this context, and in view of active involvement in discussions at the OECD/DAC, the EU and its Member States will continue to work together on external development finance measurement, including the role and framework of ODA. The Council looks forward to a broader discussion on the various elements of EU performance on the basis of the 2014 EU Accountability Report on Financing for Development⁴. In addition, the EU and its Member States also look forward to a constructive and open dialogue with all stakeholders on the post-2015 overarching framework, including on the report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing and the preparations for the 3rd International Conference on Financing for Development.
 5. Conscious of ongoing economic constraints, the Council remains seriously concerned about ODA levels and reaffirms its political leadership and commitment to EU development aid targets. In this light:
 - a. Development cooperation remains a key priority for the EU, which has formally undertaken to collectively commit 0.7% of GNI to official development assistance by 2015, thus making a decisive step towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The EU and its Member States reaffirm all their individual and collective ODA commitments⁵, taking into account the exceptional budgetary circumstances.
 - b. Member States that did not reach their individual ODA targets are invited to take realistic, verifiable actions in order to resume or secure a positive trajectory to meet these commitments. Member States are also invited to share information on these actions and their planned ODA spending for the next budgetary year, as well as on their intentions for the remaining period until 2015, bearing in mind that these issues fall within the competence of Member States. Member States are also encouraged to consider actions to ensure that the most concessional public financial flows are focused on the countries most in need.

⁴ Defined at the March 2002 United Nations International Conference on Financing for Development (Monterrey Consensus) and further developed at the Review Conference of 2008 (Doha Declaration), it includes inter alia domestic resources mobilisation and debt sustainability, foreign direct investment and increased engagement of the private sector, other private flows like migrants remittances, Official Development Assistance and other financing for global challenges, innovative financing and international systemic issues.

⁵ See Annex.

- c. The EU and its Member States call on all other international development partners – including new and emerging actors – to raise their level of ambition, thus contributing their fair share to the global development efforts.

ANNEX

Existing EU ODA Commitments and Targets

0.7% ODA/GNI (Council Conclusions, 24 May 2005 (doc. 9266/05, paragraph 4.))

‘Increased ODA is urgently needed to achieve the MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) ... the EU agrees to a new collective EU target of 0.56% ODA/ GNI by 2010, that would result in additional annual € 20 billion ODA by that time.

- (i) Member States, which have not yet reached a level of 0.51% ODA/ GNI, undertake to reach, within their respective budget allocation processes, that level by 2010, while those that are already above that level undertake to sustain their efforts;
- (ii) Member States, which have joined the EU after 2002, and that have not reached a level of 0.17% ODA/ GNI, will strive to increase their ODA to reach, within their respective budget allocation processes, that level by 2010, while those that are already above that level undertake to sustain their efforts.
- (iii) Member States undertake to achieve the 0.7% ODA/ GNI target by 2015 whilst those which have achieved that target commit themselves to remain above that target; Member States which joined the EU after 2002 will strive to increase by 2015 their ODA/GNI to 0.33%.’

Africa (Council Conclusions, 24 May 2005 (doc. 9266/05), paragraph 22)

‘The EU will increase its financial assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa and will provide collectively at least 50% of the agreed increase of ODA resources to the continent while fully respecting individual Member States priorities’ in development assistance.’

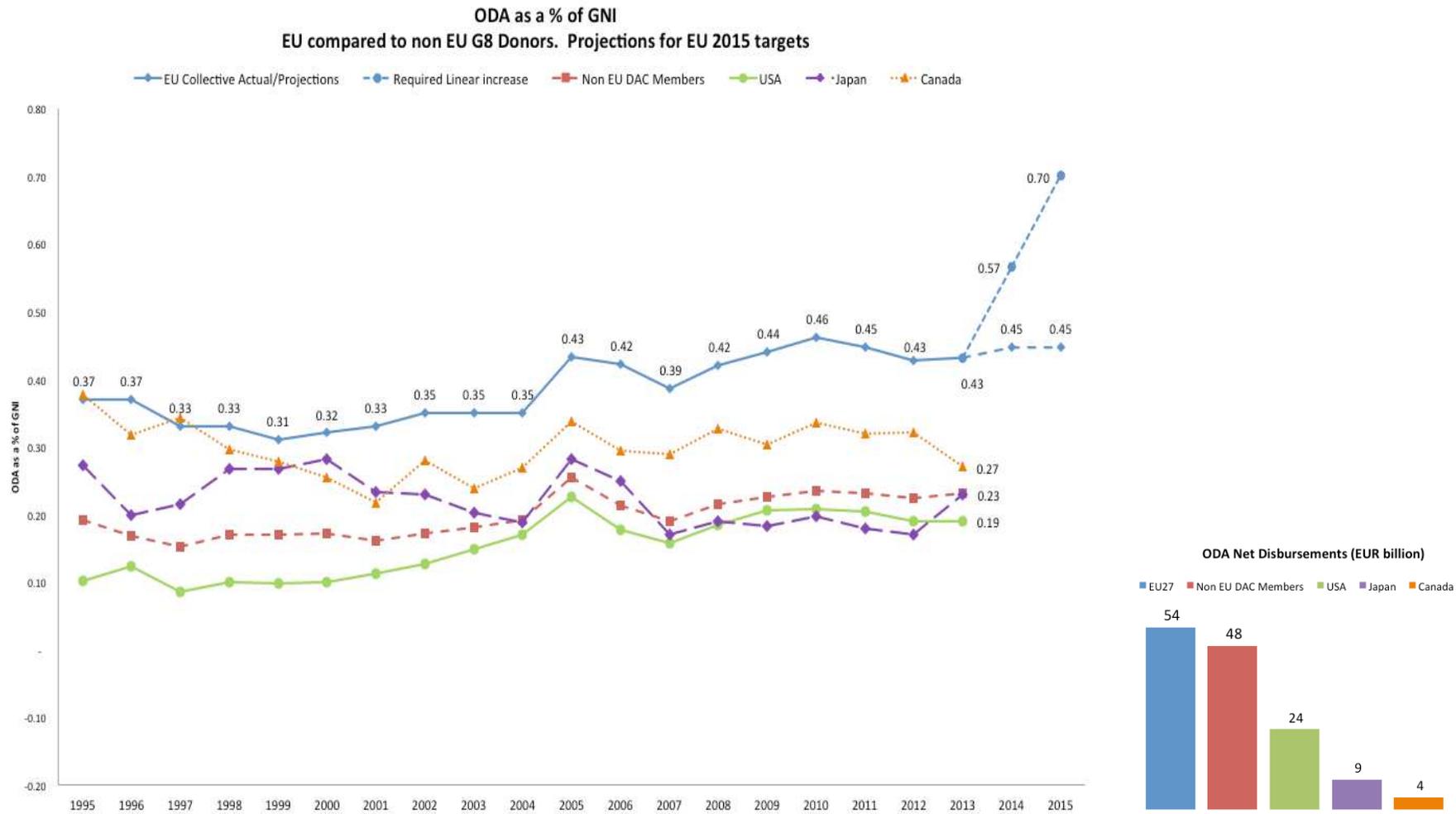
LDC (Council conclusions, 31 March 2011 (Doc.7813/11), paragraph 10)

‘...the EU reaffirms its commitment, in the context of the above mentioned overall ODA commitment, to meeting collectively the target of 0.15 to 0.20% of GNP to the LDCs¹

¹ Original commitment in Council Conclusions of 10 and 11 November 2008 (doc. 15480/08).

Figures and Tables

Figure 1



Source: OECD/ DAC data for 1995 – 2013 when available; Commission simulation based on information provided by EU Member States or based on agreed EU commitments 2015.

Figure 2

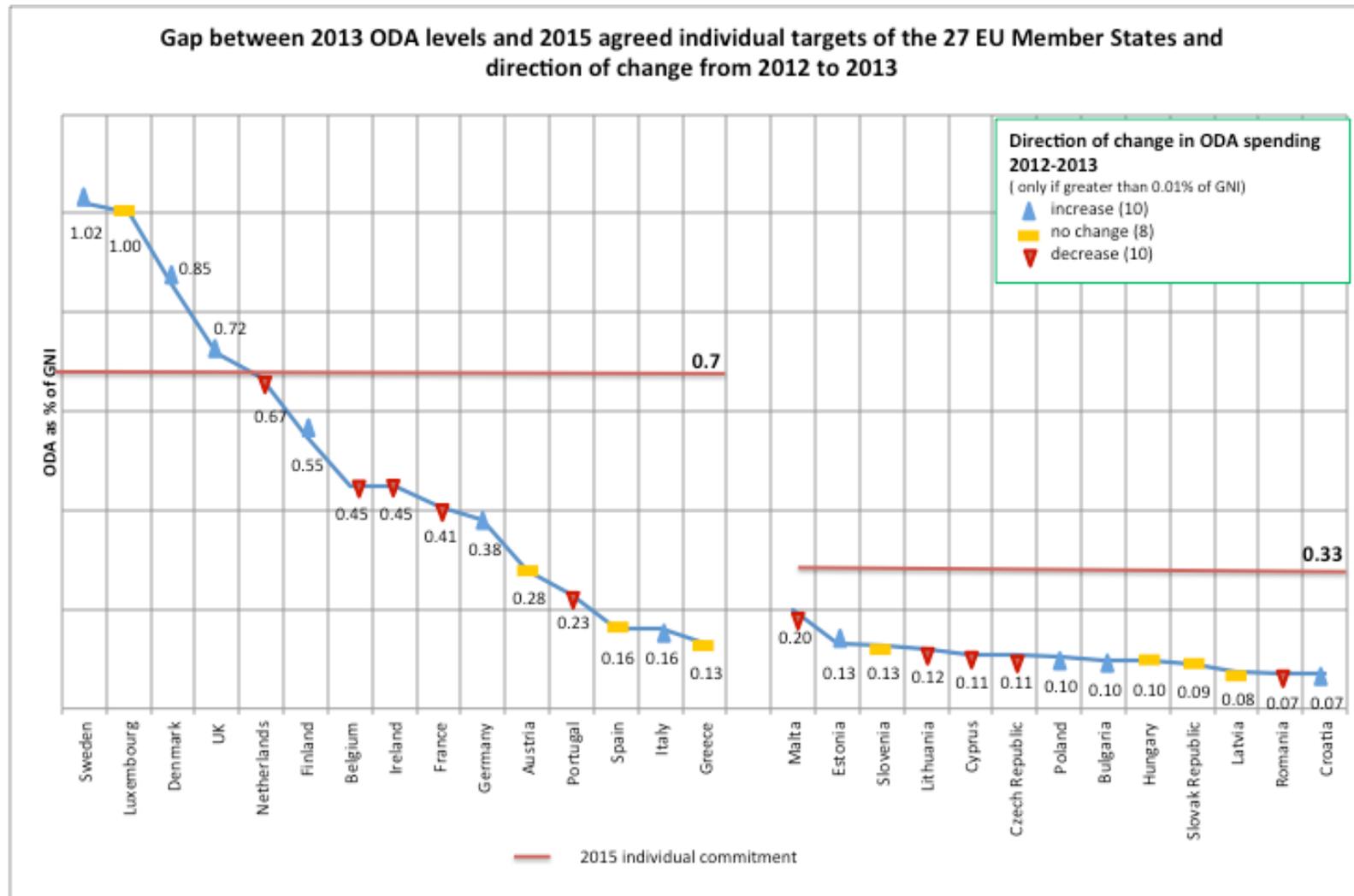


Table 1: EU ODA 2013-2015

Member State	2012		2013		2014		2015		2015 commitment		2015 financial gap	
	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI	EUR Million	% of GNI						
Austria	860	0.28	882	0.28	1393	0.43	1386	0.42	2,328	0.70	942	0.28
Belgium	1,801	0.47	1,718	0.45	1,731	0.44	1,745	0.43	2,843	0.70	1,099	0.27
Bulgaria	31	0.08	37	0.10	46	0.11	56	0.13	140	0.33	83	0.20
Croatia	15	0.03	32	0.07	26	0.06	27	0.06	217	0.33	190	0.27
Cyprus	20	0.12	19	0.11	19.5	0.13	19.5	0.13	51	0.33	32	0.20
Czech Republic	171	0.12	160	0.11	156	0.12	156	0.11	458	0.33	302	0.22
Denmark	2,095	0.83	2,206	0.85	2,234	0.84	2,269	0.83	2,748	1.00	479	0.17
Estonia	18	0.11	23	0.13	28	0.15	30	0.15	66	0.33	36	0.18
Finland	1,027	0.53	1,081	0.55	1103	0.55	1069	0.52	1,448	0.70	379	0.18
France	9,358	0.45	8,568	0.41	10327	0.48	10,588	0.48	15,428	0.70	4,840	0.22
Germany	10,067	0.37	10,590	0.38	10,779	0.37	10,971	0.37	20,996	0.70	10,025	0.33
Greece	255	0.13	230	0.13	198	0.11	170	0.09	1,293	0.70	1,123	0.61
Hungary	92	0.10	91	0.10	90	0.10	94	0.10	322	0.33	228	0.23
Ireland	629	0.47	619	0.45	600	0.43	554	0.38	1,015	0.70	461	0.32
Italy	2,129	0.14	2,450	0.16	2,618	0.17	3,152	0.20	11,306	0.70	8,154	0.50
Latvia	16	0.08	18	0.08	18	0.07	19	0.07	87	0.33	68	0.26
Lithuania	40	0.13	39	0.12	40	0.11	41	0.11	125	0.33	84	0.22
Luxembourg	310	1.00	324	1.00	316.37	0.96	324	0.93	348	1.00	24	0.07
Malta	14	0.23	14	0.20	13	0.19	14	0.19	24	0.33	10	0.14
The Netherlands	4,297	0.71	4,094	0.67	3,816	0.61	3,990	0.62	4,499	0.70	509	0.08
Poland	328	0.09	357	0.10	381	0.10	407	0.10	1,346	0.33	939	0.23
Portugal	452	0.28	365	0.23	353	0.22	341	0.21	1,163	0.70	822	0.49
Romania	111	0.08	101	0.07	134	0.09	139	0.09	500	0.33	362	0.24
Slovak Republic	62	0.09	64	0.09	71	0.10	77	0.10	249	0.33	172	0.23
Slovenia	45	0.13	45	0.13	43	0.12	44	0.12	118	0.33	74	0.21
Spain	1,585	0.16	1,656	0.16	1,739	0.17	1,408	0.13	7,306	0.70	5,898	0.57
Sweden	4,077	0.97	4,392	1.02	4,348	1.00	4,557	1.00	4,557	1.00	-	-
UK	10,808	0.56	13,468	0.72	14,304	0.70	14,961	0.70	14,961	0.70	-	-
EU15 Total	49,749	0.42	52,643	0.44	55,859	0.45	57,484	0.44	92,238	0.72	34,754	0.27
EU13 Total	964	0.10	1,000	0.10	1,065	0.10	1,122	0.10	3,704	0.33	2,581	0.23
EU28 Total	50,713	0.39	53,643	0.41	56,925	0.42	58,607	0.42	95,942	0.69	37,335	0.27
EU Institutions ODA	13,669		11,995									
<i>of which:</i>												
<i>Imputed to Member States</i>	9,125		9,122									
<i>Not imputed to Member States</i>	4,544	0.04	2,873	0.02	3,249	0.02	3,675	0.03				
Collective EU ODA ⁽¹⁾	55,257	0.43	56,517	0.43	59,776	0.45	61,959	0.45				

Gap between 2013 collective EU ODA and 2015 collective EU ODA target (0.7%) in EUR million

2015 Target	97,830
2013-2015 Gap	41,314

(1) Including EU Institutions ODA not imputed to Member States. The grey shaded cells are Commission projections; unshaded 2013-2015 forecasts are Member States' own estimates.

Collective EU ODA is the sum of the ODA reported by the EU institutions and by the Member States. It includes EUR 2.9 billion of ODA loans of the European Investment Bank's own resources (2013) that are not imputed to EU Member States and are additional to the **EU28 Total** (see footnote 3).

Sources:

- For figures 1995 – 2013
 - for OECD members: OECD/ DAC
 - for non-OECD EU Member States: OECD/ DAC where available, otherwise Member States data.
- For figures 2014-2015*, Commission simulation is based on:
 - Member States' ODA estimates when available,
 - Commission projections using compound annual ODA growth rate for 2008-2013 when Member States have not provided ODA estimates.

Official EU GNI projections from the annual macro-economic database (AMECO) of the European Commission."

* The Danish government has committed to the target of 1% ODA/GNI but has not set a fixed timetable for reaching it.

Small island developing states

The Council adopted the EU common position for the third international conference on Small Island Developing States, to be held in Apia, Samoa, 1-4 September 2014:

"The 3rd International SIDS Conference

1. The EU and its Member States (hereafter the EU) welcome the convening of the 3rd International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in Apia, Samoa, in September 2014 and the overarching theme of the Conference of "Sustainable development of Small Island Developing States through genuine and durable partnerships". The EU also welcomes the designation of 2014 as the International Year of the SIDS, providing a key opportunity to mainstream SIDS perspectives on the international agenda. The EU looks forward to an open and inclusive Conference, ensuring the effective participation of civil society, the private sector and all other relevant stakeholders, as well as to a concise, focused, forward-looking, and action-oriented political outcome.
2. The EU is fully aware of and remains concerned about the numerous challenges and threats posed to the viability and sustainable development of the SIDS. The EU has actively promoted core SIDS issues in different international fora, supporting actions to help address vital challenges, and will continue to do so. The EU acknowledges that most SIDS have made significant efforts in the past years and have achieved considerable, albeit uneven, progress in some areas. While SIDS are diverse and there are important differences between the individual countries, they share many common economic, social and environmental vulnerabilities. Therefore, the EU supports the development of tools for measuring these vulnerabilities, such as a vulnerability index, and would support its piloting in addition to GDP and other criteria.

EU – SIDS relationship

3. The EU collectively remains a leading donor to SIDS and a very important trade partner and is committed to continuing to support the efforts of SIDS at national and regional level, through both direct bilateral aid and multilateral aid programmes. The EU continues to support the implementation of the Barbados Plan of Action (BPoA) and the Mauritius Strategy of Implementation (MSI) utilising different cooperation instruments. The EU will continue to support SIDS, as the relationship between the EU and SIDS evolves, moving from a traditional donor/recipient relationship or trade-based relations, towards a more comprehensive relationship between equal partners, as defined in recent regional partnership strategies, such as those established with the Pacific islands and with the Caribbean region¹.

¹ EU Relations with Pacific Islands – A Strategy for Strengthened Partnership (2006); Towards a Renewed EU – Pacific Development Partnership (2012); Joint EU-Caribbean Partnership Strategy (2012).

4. The EU and its Member States are already main partners of successful partnerships with and between SIDS, as well as with other donors and relevant stakeholders. The EU wishes to strengthen existing innovative and successful partnerships, such as the Global Islands Partnerships (GLISPA), and participate in the establishment of new ones, including through cooperation between SIDS and other islands, notably with the EU's Outermost Regions and Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs), with which they share some common characteristics. The EU stresses that any partnership should be driven by the SIDS themselves, involve all relevant stakeholders and be based on SIDS ownership, trust and mutual respect, transparency and mutual accountability. It is also essential that partnerships consider the local cultural context and set measurable objectives that lead to tangible results. Partnerships are also an effective mechanism for promoting aid effectiveness, building on the principles of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation. The EU also sees opportunities in Public-Private Partnerships, South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation, including for sharing information and experiences and for promoting capacity development. The EU welcomes the multi-stakeholder dialogues on partnerships, which are planned for the Conference.

Priority themes for the SIDS Conference

5. The Conference takes place at a crucial time, as several other international processes that clearly relate to SIDS vulnerabilities and resilience are ongoing. The SIDS Conference should enable progress and facilitate the efforts of SIDS to integrate their perspectives in these international processes, without duplicating or pre-empting current international negotiations. The Conference should focus on the following areas:
6. On climate change, one of the major challenges that SIDS face, the EU and SIDS share common objectives and should pursue existing cooperation during the upcoming negotiations. SIDS are confronted with rising sea level, changing weather patterns and other long-term effects of climate change, which make global efforts for climate change adaptation and mitigation a question of survival. The EU backs ecosystem-based adaptation to strengthen sustainable management practices aimed at reducing vulnerability to climate impacts as well as the integration of such practices into global, regional, national and local climate change strategies and action plans. The EU supports an ambitious new legally binding international agreement applicable to all Parties to combat climate change to be adopted in 2015, in Paris, within the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that addresses both adaptation and mitigation. The EU also remains committed to advancing global efforts under the UNFCCC to close the gap in the pre-2020 level of mitigation ambition. The EU also supports the implementation of the Warsaw International Mechanism for supporting efforts to address loss and damage associated with the impacts of climate change. The EU is looking forward to working together with SIDS partners to enable high-level engagement at the UN Secretary General's Leaders' Summit in September 2014 in New York and at the 2014 UNFCCC Conference of the Parties in Lima, in view of the Paris Conference in December 2015.

7. Oceans and seas, along with marine and coastal resources, form an essential component of the economy and cultural identity of the SIDS that needs to be preserved. The EU and SIDS will continue working together to strengthen ocean governance rules and their implementation. This is done through the fulfilment of existing international commitments, as well as through the development of a new United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) implementing agreement on conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity beyond areas of national jurisdiction. The EU also supports the further development of the concepts of the "blue economy" and of ecosystem-based management of human activities affecting oceans, as well as the sustainable management of water resources, which are important issues to many SIDS.
8. SIDS are dramatically affected by natural and other disasters leading to loss of lives and livelihoods and significant economic and environmental costs. The EU supports a renewed international framework for disaster risk reduction (the Post-Hyogo Framework for Action) which can help SIDS to better integrate risk management and resilience into their policies and strategies, and address the challenge of increasing risks in the future, as well as to meet the needs for early warning systems, risk awareness and disaster risk prevention management, increased preparedness and post-disaster recovery.
9. Many SIDS are also endowed with rich but vulnerable biodiversity and ecosystems. The EU supports related work under the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol, noting that the preservation of the unique and irreplaceable biodiversity of many SIDS is essential for their resilience to climate change and disaster risks as well as their livelihoods.
10. Energy dependency, notably on fossil-fuels-based sources, is a major source of economic vulnerability and therefore a key concern for many SIDS. The EU recognises that many SIDS have insufficient access to renewable energy technologies, which provide significant benefits. SIDS will continue to benefit from EU support for the implementation of the UNSG initiative on Sustainable Energy for All, notably the promotion of access to sustainable and renewable energy and energy efficiency, which also contributes to low carbon development and climate-resilient sustainable development. In this context, the EU supports regional efforts and welcomes the creation of networks of regional renewable energy and energy efficiency centres, including those in the Pacific, Caribbean and Africa regions.
11. Food and nutrition insecurity affects many SIDS. Enhancing their agricultural productive capacity in a sustainable manner and improving nutrition will be a key challenge. The UN International Conference on Nutrition in November 2014 will be an occasion for the EU and SIDS together with other partners to examine challenges and identify opportunities concerning the interlinkages between food systems, health and nutrition. In this context, the EU could facilitate a special event addressing core SIDS issues.

12. The 3rd SIDS Conference can provide an important contribution to the preparation of the post-2015 agenda. The EU and SIDS have both expressed the need to reinforce the international community's commitment to poverty eradication and sustainable development, through an approach which embraces the three dimensions of sustainable development – social, economic and environmental – in a more balanced and integrated manner, promotes peace and security, a rights-based approach encompassing all human rights, and democratic, responsive and accountable institutions. The Conference is an opportunity to foster such an approach and reflect how the specific needs, vulnerabilities and aspirations of SIDS could be taken into account in the development of the new framework. The EU and SIDS can work in partnership during the negotiations to support the definition and implementation of an ambitious, inclusive and universal post-2015 development agenda that should reinforce the international community's commitment to poverty eradication and sustainable development. The EU welcomes the statement in the Declaration from the EU-Africa Summit in Brussels in April 2014 on working together to make this Conference a success.
13. The EU acknowledges that there are many other issues that pose key challenges for the sustainable development of the SIDS, such as health and non-communicable diseases, sustainable tourism, sustainable transport, education, migration and "brain drain", unemployment, decent work and social protection, inclusive and sustainable industrial development, reducing the transfer costs of remittances, access to fresh water, sustainable forest, land degradation sound management of chemicals and waste management. Social development and cohesion, gender equality and women's empowerment, human rights, democracy and good governance are likewise of great importance. All these issues deserve adequate attention at the Conference.
14. The specific circumstances of SIDS underscore the linkage between vulnerability, fragility and poverty, amongst others, caused by the combination of natural and other disasters and weak state institutions. The EU recognises that peace- and state-building in the SIDS should be given adequate international attention, and supports a holistic and integrated country-led and owned approach to SIDS' development, in order to build resilient and peaceful societies. In particular, this could be achieved by bringing together political dialogue, development cooperation and humanitarian work in a more comprehensive and coherent manner. Attention should be given to rule of law, generating employment and livelihoods, managing revenues and building capacity for accountable and fair service delivery, with a focus on investments in prevention, risk mitigation and preparedness, not only responding to crises. Security and the fight against violence and organised crime are key issues to be taken into account. There is a need to strengthen international cooperation considering the special vulnerabilities of SIDS in this regard.

Follow-up and next steps

15. The EU calls for a successful follow-up to the Conference, and effective implementation of its outcome. Monitoring and data collection are particularly essential in order to create a consistent follow-up, based upon principles of mutual accountability and transparency. The EU will support efforts of SIDS to strengthen their own capacity for data collection, monitoring progress and evaluating development impact.
16. The EU recalls that every country has the primary responsibility for its own development. To implement the Conference's outcome, all means, including financing (domestic and international, public and private) will have to be mobilised and used strategically. This requires giving attention to domestic revenue mobilisation, tackling illicit financial flows while promoting convergence with internationally agreed financial standards on financial services, as well as debt stress, and building capacity both institutionally and in terms of human resources, as well as promoting innovative sources of financing, including regional blending mechanisms². Creating an enabling environment in SIDS as well as ensuring the full SIDS ownership of the Conference outcome is key. Finally, the EU will continue to promote Policy Coherence for Development (PCD), to ensure that development objectives pertaining to SIDS are taken into account across all policy areas.
17. Looking ahead, the EU is keen to ensure that the partnership with SIDS evolves into enriched and enhanced political and economic cooperation, including on global challenges, where the EU's knowledge and experience with regard to regional integration and cooperation processes can also be shared. In taking forward the objectives and outcomes of the Conference, the EU also welcomes closer dialogue with SIDS and the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), including in bilateral and multilateral fora, building on existing regional strategies for cooperation and focusing, in particular on issues of common interest."

² Such as the Pacific Investment Facility (PIF) and the Caribbean Investment Facility (CIF).

EU development and cooperation results framework

The Council adopted the following conclusions on an EU development and cooperation results framework:

- "1. In its Conclusions on the Agenda for Change¹, the Council called on the EU and its Member States to promote a common results-based approach, including through the use of strengthened results-based frameworks at country-level. The Council also called on the EU and its Member States to enhance their capacities to monitor and evaluate results, as a means to improve mutual accountability, peer learning and transparency, in line with the Busan aid effectiveness principles².
2. In this context, the Council welcomes the Commission's Staff Working Document "Paving the way for an EU Development and Cooperation Results Framework,"³ which outlines how, once finalised and implemented, this framework will strengthen the accountability, transparency and visibility of EU development and cooperation assistance, fostering a continuous dialogue with relevant stakeholders on results. The framework will serve not only as a communication tool for reporting on results, but also as a means to seek to improve management practices. The Council notes that Member States' experience and lessons learned have contributed and will continue to contribute to the framework's elaboration, which is proposed to be based on similar and validated results frameworks of other international donors.
3. The Council stresses the need to define indicators for the results framework relevant to the priorities of the Agenda for Change and to revise them as appropriate, also in view of aligning them to the future post-2015 development framework, once the latter is agreed. Whilst acknowledging the need to keep the number of indicators manageable, the Council notes that the EU results framework should be supplemented by a qualitative analysis of results. This approach would aim at providing adequate coverage of the Union's development and cooperation assistance and at ensuring that not easily quantifiable thematic areas and long-term objectives are duly taken into account. Moreover, indicators should be sex-disaggregated, wherever possible, and appropriate indicators should be developed for cross-cutting issues.
4. Analysis of results should be context-specific, whereas reporting on results should cover the highest possible proportion of EU projects and be conducted on an annual basis, thereby facilitating the identification of areas where adjustments may be needed. In this respect, the Council underlines the importance of reporting against clearly stated objectives, well-defined indicators and their baselines. In addition, the option of setting targets for indicators should be further examined in the development of the results framework.

¹ Doc. 9369/12

² Outcome document of the 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (Busan, Republic of Korea, 19 November – 1 December 2011)

³ Doc. 17709/13

5. In line with the Busan aid effectiveness principles, partner countries' statistical, monitoring and evaluation systems should be used to the greatest extent possible and EU development assistance at the country-level should be aligned with partner countries' development priorities. Moreover, the Council notes the importance of continued support for the efforts of partner countries to strengthen their capacity for monitoring progress and evaluating development impact.
6. The Council highlights the need for regular reviews of the results framework and of making use of lessons learned. The Council also notes the continued importance of independent evaluations in strengthening the effectiveness and the impact of EU development assistance.
7. The Council looks forward to the results of the piloting phase, with a view to the timely finalisation of the EU development and cooperation results framework, so that reporting on results achieved during 2014 can be presented in the first semester of 2015."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

EU action against proliferation of arms

The Council endorsed the fifteenth and sixteenth progress reports on the implementation of the EU strategy to combat illicit accumulation and trafficking of small arms and light weapons and their ammunition, covering both semesters of 2013.
