



# ★ Common Security & Defence Policy



PROF. DR. DR. ARNDT KÜNNECKE

# Common Security & Defence Policy (CSDP)

- ★ **Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)** is the operations arm of CFSP
- ★ Member States formally agreed to begin work on an integrated EU security and defense policy in 1999
- ★ CSDP activities are not exclusively military in nature, in fact, in practice, CSDP operations have most often consisted of civilian activities such as police and judicial training (“rule of law”) and security sector reform

# Common Security & Defence Policy (CSDP)

- ★ CSDP has become largely oriented toward such activities, as well as **peacekeeping, conflict prevention, crisis management, post-conflict stabilization, and humanitarian missions**, rather than **conventional military combat operations**
- ★ in 2004, the EU established the **European Defense Agency (EDA)** to help coordinate defense-industrial and procurement policy in order to stretch European defence spending

# Common Security & Defence Policy (CSDP)

- ★ under CSDP, the EU has set a series of targets for improving capabilities and increasing deployable assets, including plans for a rapid reaction force and multinational “**EU Battlegroups**”
  - ▶ not a standing “EU army”, but rather a catalogue of troops and assets drawn from existing national forces that Member States can make available for EU operations

# Common Security & Defence Policy (CSDP)

- ★ CSDP is not intended to rival or compete with NATO, but rather meant to be a complementary alternative
- ★ Lisbon Treaty confirms the primary role of NATO in its members' mutual defence and reiterates that CSDP does not seek to compromise Member States' commitments to NATO
- ★ CSDP gives the EU an ability to act in cases where EU intervention may be more appropriate or effective

# Institutions and Actors

- ★ Many of the key actors and institutions involved in CSDP are the same as those responsible for the wider CFSP:
  - ★ **European Council** and the **Council of the EU** play the key roles in strategic guidance and decision making
  - ★ **High Representative** is pivotal in consensus building and implementation

# Institutions and Actors

- ★ **Political and Security Committee (PSC)** plays major role in exercising political control and strategic direction of CSDP operations
- ★ EU defence ministers occasionally join meetings of the **Foreign Affairs Council** in discussions about security and defense issues
- ★ **EU Military Committee (EUMC)**, composed of the Member States' Chiefs of Defense (CHOD) or their military representatives, provides input to the PSC on military matters

# Institutions and Actors

★ Specialized support structures to conduct the operational planning and implementation:

★ **Crisis Management Planning Directorate (CMPD)**

▶ to integrate civilian and military strategic planning

★ **Civilian Planning Conduct Capability (CPCC)**

▶ office to run civilian missions

★ **Joint Situation Centre (SitCen)**

▶ for intelligence analysis and threat assessment

★ **EU Military Staff (EUMS)**

▶ to provide military expertise and advice to the HR



# Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO)

- ★ Introduced by the Lisbon Treaty on European Union, PESCO is a framework and process to deepen defence cooperation between those EU Member States who are capable and willing to do so
- ★ 25 EU Member States have joined PESCO and subscribed to more binding commitments to invest, plan, develop and operate defence capabilities more together, within the Union framework.

# Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO)

- ★ The key difference between PESCO and other forms of cooperation is the legally binding nature of the commitments undertaken by the 25 Member States which participate in PESCO
- ★ The list of binding common commitments undertaken by each of the participating PESCO contains 20 individual commitments
- ★ 47 projects are currently being developed in the context of PESCO and covering areas such as training, land, maritime, air and cyber

# Areas of the CSDP

## ★ Policing

- ▶ community; intelligence led policing, criminal investigation, human resource management, case management, co-operation with prosecutors, customs, border management, good governance

## ★ Judiciary

- ▶ support to prosecutorial and judicial governing bodies, personnel evaluations, case management systems, cooperation with police, good governance

## ★ Legislative drafting

## ★ Human rights, gender awareness/ mainstreaming

## ★ Anti-corruption, organised crime, terrorism

# Defence & Security Package



The infographic features a dark blue background with a white and purple color scheme. At the top left, the text 'DEFENCE AND SECURITY PACKAGE' is displayed in white. To its right is the European Union flag and the hashtag '#EUGlobalStrategy'. Below this, a portrait of Ursula von der Leyen is shown, with a purple banner below it containing the text 'SECURITY AND DEFENCE'. The central text reads 'Concrete proposals to make our citizens and our partners more secure'. Below this, the heading '3 Actions' is centered. Three circular icons are arranged horizontally: a soldier silhouette, a helicopter, and a compass rose. Each icon is accompanied by its respective action name in white text.

DEFENCE AND SECURITY PACKAGE

#EUGlobalStrategy

SECURITY AND DEFENCE

Concrete proposals to make our citizens and our partners more secure

## 3 Actions

- Implementation Plan on Security and Defence
- European Defence Action Plan
- EU-Nato Joint Declaration

# Implementation plan on security and defence

## Level of ambition



respond to external conflicts and crises



build capacities of partners



protect EU and its citizens

# Implementation plan on security and defence

## Proposed actions

1

2

3

set capability  
development priorities



deepen cooperation  
among member states



adjust structures, tools  
and instruments



take forward  
partnerships

# Implementation plan on security and defence

## Examples of concrete deliverables



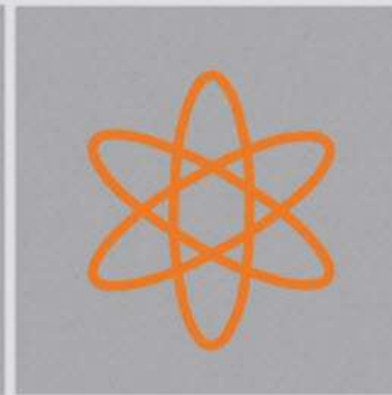
a more efficient defence spending



a better rapid response



a military planning and conduct capability



possibility of a new permanent structured cooperation

# Defence Action Plan

## THE BUSINESS CASE FOR DEFENCE SPENDING AND GREATER DEFENCE COOPERATION



The lack of cooperation between Member States in the field of defence and security is estimated to cost annually between **EUR 25 billion and EUR 100 billion**. This is because of inefficiencies, lack of competition and lack of economies of scale for industry and production



Around **80% of defence procurement** is run on a purely national basis, leading to a **costly duplication of military capabilities**.



In 2015, **the US invested more than twice** as much as the total spending of EU Member States on defence. **China has increased its defence budget by 150%** over the past decade.

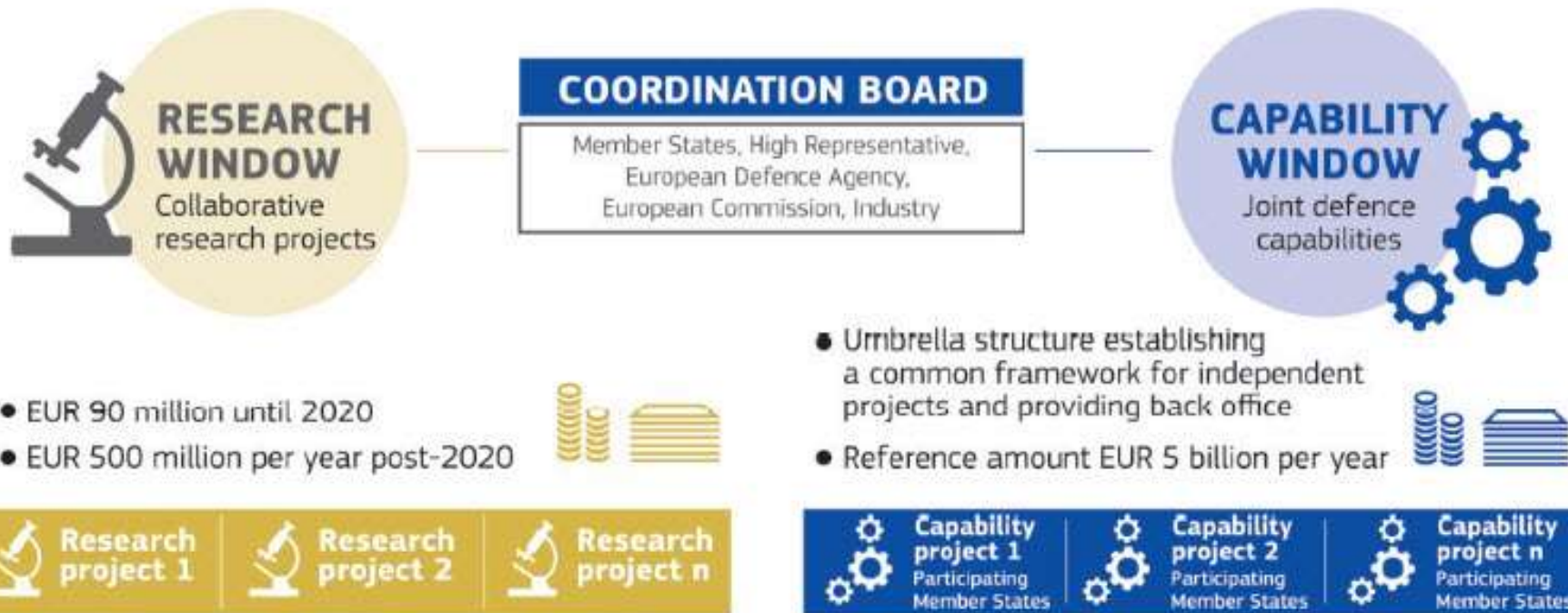


More Europe in defence will have a positive spill-over effect on the European economy. The European defence industry generates a total turnover of **EUR 100 billion per year** and **1.4 million highly skilled people** directly or indirectly employed in Europe. **Each euro** invested in defence generates a **return of 1,6**, in particular in skilled employment, research and technology and exports.



# Defence Action Plan

## THE EUROPEAN DEFENCE FUND



# EU-NATO Joint Declaration

40+ proposals in 7 areas



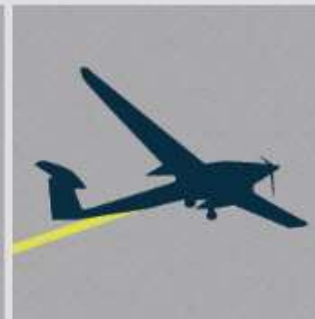
hybrid threats



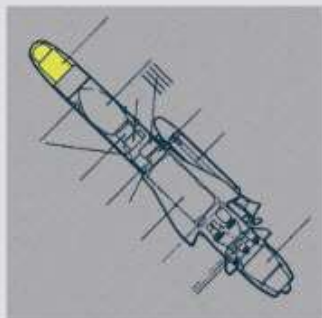
operational cooperation, including maritime issues



cyber security



defence capabilities



industry and research



exercises

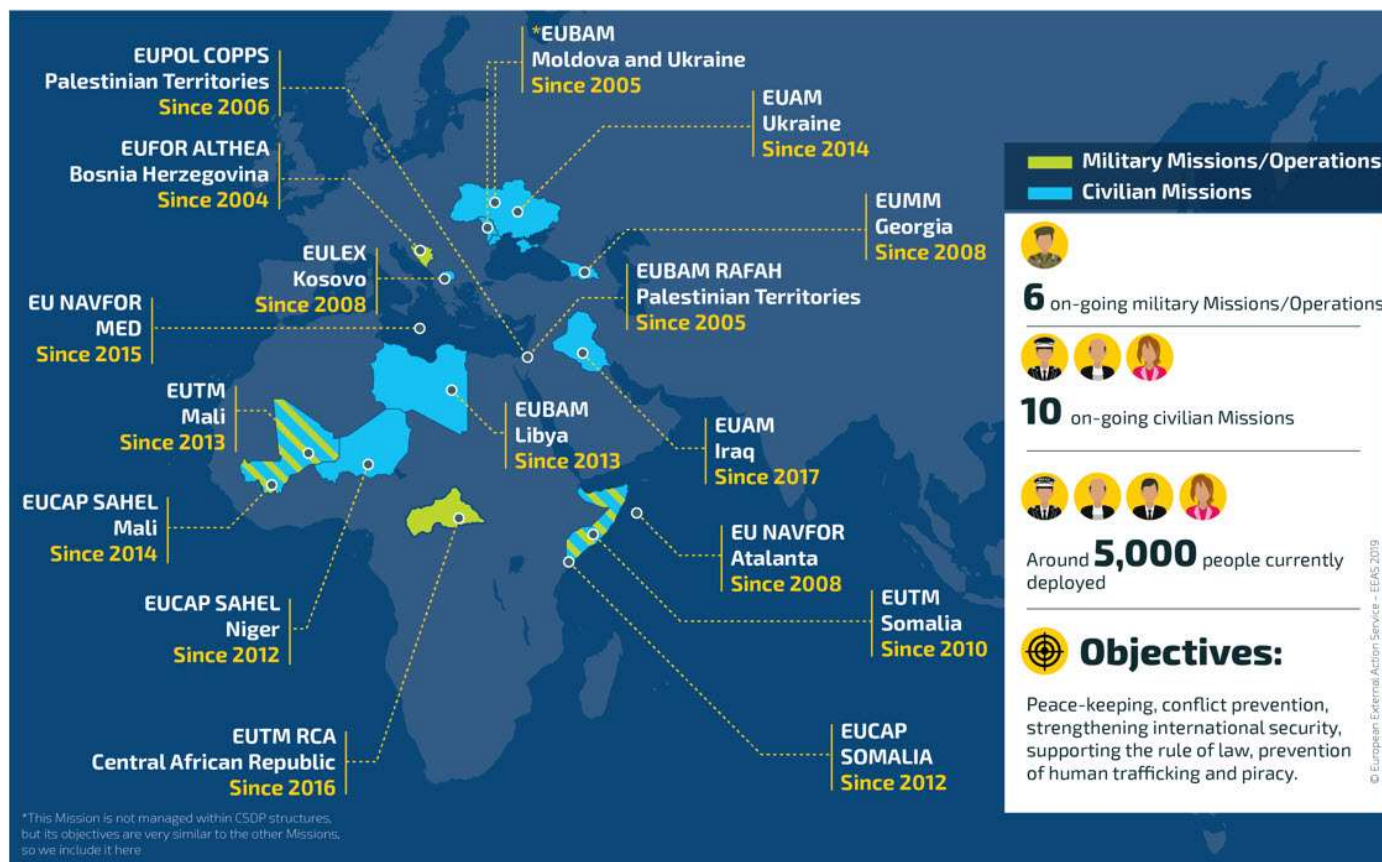


capacity building

# CSDP Missions



## EUROPEAN UNION CSDP MISSIONS AND OPERATIONS 2019



# EULEX Kosovo



# EULEX Kosovo

- ★ **Mandate:** to monitor, mentor and advise local authorities with regard to police, justice and customs, with executive responsibilities in specific areas (organised crime, war crimes, inter-ethnic crime, public order as second security responder)
- ★ **Duration:** launched in 2008, mandate extended until 14 June 2020
- ★ **Strength:** 800 internationals (mainly police, judges, prosecutors, customs and administration professionals) and 800 local staff

# EULEX Kosovo

## ★ Tasks:

- Acting as second security responder (primarily riot control) when local police is unable/unwilling to handle the level of violence
- Fight against war crime, organised crime and corruption (with own pool of police investigators, prosecutors and judges)
- Support Rule of Law reforms by local authorities to ensure the sustainability of its efforts through Monitoring, mentoring and advising

# EUMM Georgia



# EUMM Georgia

- ★ **Mandate:** to provide civilian monitoring of Parties' actions, including full compliance with the Six-Point Agreement between Russia, EU and Georgia and its implementing measures throughout Georgia, in order to contribute to stabilisation, normalisation, confidence building, and to informing European policy
- ★ **Duration:** launched in 2008, current mandate until 14 December 2020
- ★ **Strength:** 215 internationals and 129 local staff



# EUAM Ukraine



# EUAM Ukraine

- ★ **Mandate:** EU Advisory Mission for Civilian Security Sector Reform Ukraine (an unarmed civilian mission) assists Ukrainian authorities by providing strategic advice for the development of effective, sustainable and accountable security services that contribute to strengthening the rule of law in Ukraine, for the benefit of all Ukrainian citizens throughout the country
- ★ **Duration:** launched on 1 December 2014; current mandate until 31 March 2021
- ★ **Strength:** 121 international and 123 local staff



E-mail: [kuennecke@web.de](mailto:kuennecke@web.de)

For any questions or  
further information  
contact me per e-mail

