# Common Security & Defence Policy

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- ★ 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 defence 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

CSDP has become largely oriented towards such activities, as well as peacekeeping, conflict prevention, crisis management, postconflict stabilization, and humanitarian missions, rather than conventional military combat operations

 in 2004, the EU established the European
Defense Agency (EDA) to help coordinate defence-industrial and procurement policy in order to stretch European defence spending

\* 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

- 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

#### DEFENCE AND SECURITY PACKAGE

#### Concrete proposals to make our citizens and our partners more secure



### **3** Actions



Implementation Plan on Security and Defence



European Defence Action Plan



#EUGlobalStrategy

EU-Nato Joint Declaration

# Implementation plan on security and defence

### Level of ambition



respond to external conflicts and crises



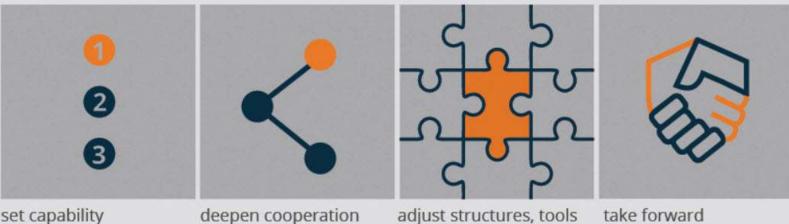
build capacities of partners



protect EU and its citizens

# Implementation plan on security and defence

### **Proposed actions**



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 a better rapid response a military planning and spending

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



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.



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



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 peopled 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.

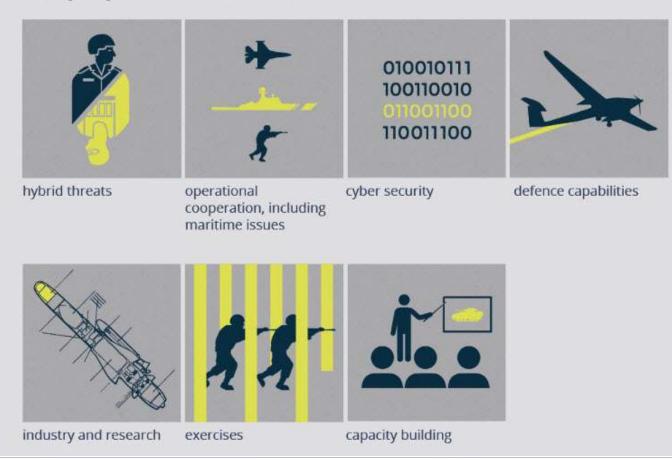
## **Defence Action Plan**

#### THE EUROPEAN DEFENCE FUND



## **EU-NATO Joint Declaration**

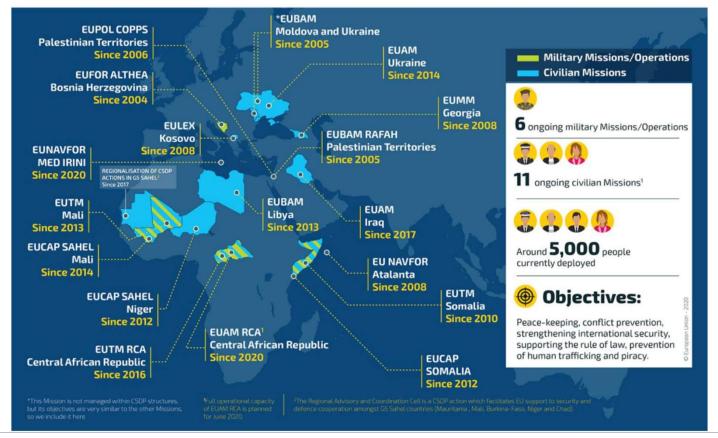
### 40+ proposals in 7 areas



## **CSDP** Missions



#### EUROPEAN UNION CSDP MISSIONS AND OPERATIONS 2020



## **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 2021
- <u>Strength:</u> 800 internationals (mainly police, judges, prosecutors, customs and administration professionals) and 800 local staff

## **EULEX Kosovo**

### ★ <u>Tasks:</u>

- 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

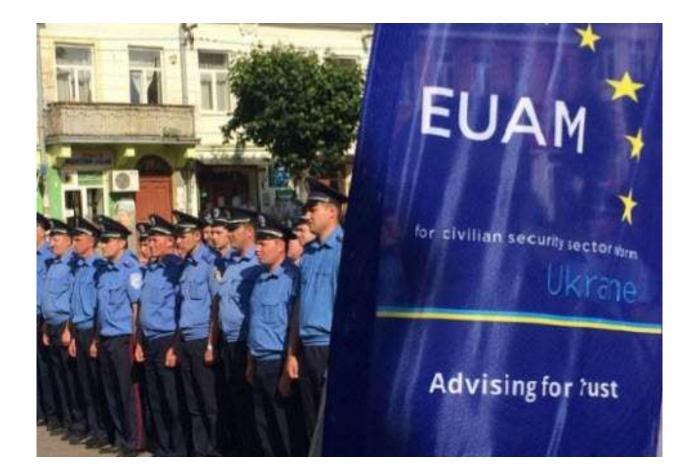
## **EUMM Georgia**



## **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 2022
- ★ <u>Strength:</u> 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 May 2021

★ <u>Strength:</u> 121 international and 123 local staff



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