



Lisbon and CSDP

What's new?



- **Actors:**

- HRVP
- EEAS (integrating crisis management structures – CMPD, EUMS, CPCC,..)

- **Instruments:**

- PESCO / Enhanced cooperation
- Mutual assistance clause / solidarity clause
- Start-up fund
- Entrust a task to a smaller group
- QMV?

EEAS Structure



Asia and the Pacific	Africa	Europe and Central Asia	North Africa, Middle East, Arabian Peninsula, Iran and Iraq	Americas	Global and Multilateral Issues
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What is not new



- CSDP = unanimity
- Member State assets, PSC exercises strategic direction and political control
- Effective deployment on the ground: potentially putting staff in harm's way
- Hence a rigorous planning process

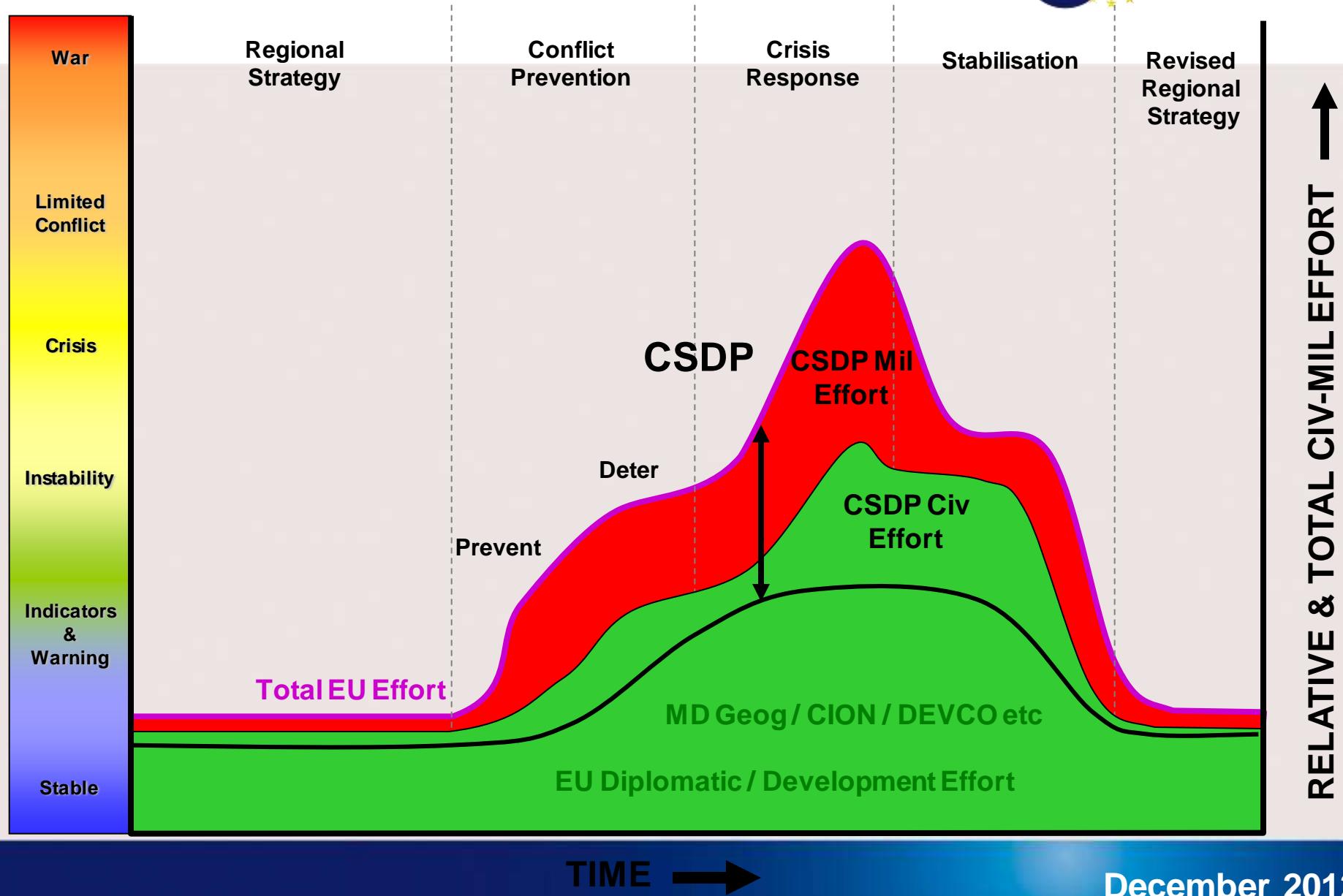


EU COMMAND AND CONTROL STRUCTURES





European Union
EXTERNAL ACTION



Two worlds...



December 2012

... coming together



December 2012

Taste the acronym soup



- Set 1: EUMS, EUMC, Intel, CMC, CONOPS, OPLAN, RoE, C2, OpsCom, OHQ, FHQ, CIAC, CPCC, CMPD
- Set 2: Hebdo, ISC, CSP, RSP, MIPS, SYSPER, CLWP, ABAC, GRI, special chefs, AO, CDR

Commonality of purpose



European Security Strategy (2003)

- The post Cold War environment is one of increasingly open borders in which the internal and external aspects of security are indissolubly linked
- In much of the developing world, poverty and disease cause untold suffering and give rise to pressing security concerns
- Security is a precondition of development. A number of countries and regions are caught in a cycle of conflict, insecurity and poverty
- With the new threats, the first line of defence will often be abroad. The new threats are dynamic. Conflict prevention and threat prevention cannot start too early.
- (...) None of the new threats is purely military; nor can any be tackled by purely military means. Each requires a mixture of instruments. (...) In failed states, military instruments may be needed to restore order, humanitarian means to tackle the immediate crisis (...) Economic instruments serve reconstruction, and civilian crisis management helps restore civil government. The EU is particularly well equipped to respond to such multi-faceted situations.
- The best protection of our security is a world of well-governed democratic states.
- The challenge is now to bring together the different instruments and capabilities: European assistance programmes (...), military and civilian capabilities from Member States and other instruments.
- Diplomatic efforts, development, trade and environmental policies, should follow the same agenda. In a crisis there is no substitute for unity of command.

Commonality of purpose



European Consensus on Development (2005)

- We reaffirm our commitment to promoting policy coherence for development, based upon ensuring that the EU shall take account of the objectives of development cooperation in all policies that it implements which are likely to affect developing countries, and that these policies support development objectives.
- In a post-crisis situation development will be guided by integrated transition strategies, aiming at rebuilding institutional capacities, essential infrastructure and social services, increasing food security and providing sustainable solutions for refugees, displaced persons and the general security of citizens.
- Insecurity and violent conflict are amongst the biggest obstacles to achieving the MDGs. Security and development are important and complementary aspects of EU relations with third countries. Within their respective actions, they contribute to creating a secure environment and breaking the vicious cycle of poverty, war, environmental degradation and failing economic, social and political structures. (...) The EU also strongly supports the responsibility to protect.
- The Community, within the respective competences of its institutions, will develop a comprehensive prevention approach to state fragility, conflict, natural disasters and other types of crises. In this, the Community will assist partner countries' and regional organizations' efforts to strengthen early warning systems and democratic governance and institutional capacity building.
- The Community will make progress in defining a set of guidelines for intervention in countries in crisis or as they emerge from a crisis, by ensuring that it adjusts both its procedures for allocation of resources and its modalities of intervention, with the concern to be able to respond rapidly and flexibly, with a varied range of interventions.

What do the Treaties say?



Article 21 TEU

3. The Union shall ensure consistency between the different areas of its external action and between these and its other policies. The Council and the Commission, assisted by the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, shall ensure that consistency and shall cooperate to that effect.

Article 42 TEU

1. The common security and defence policy shall be an integral part of the common foreign and security policy. It shall provide the Union with an operational capacity drawing on civilian and military assets. The Union may use them on missions outside the Union for peace-keeping, conflict prevention and strengthening international security in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter. The performance of these tasks shall be undertaken using capabilities provided by the Member States.

Article 218 TFEU

1. Union policy in the field of development cooperation shall be conducted within the framework of the principles and objectives of the Union's external action. The Union's development cooperation policy and that of the Member States complement and reinforce each other.

2. Union development cooperation policy shall have as its primary objective the reduction and, in the long term, the eradication of poverty. The Union shall take account of the objectives of development cooperation in the policies that it implements which are likely to affect developing countries.

Let's blend!



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CSDP Missions and Operations



Upgrading the crisis response and management capabilities of the EEAS:

- Crisis Management Board
- Crisis Platforms
- Situation Room
- MD Crisis Response
- New role of Delegations

Case study: The Horn of Africa



- The objective: contribute to the establishment of a peaceful, stable and democratic country, promote sustainable economic and social development and eradicate the root causes of piracy
- The political framework: Horn of Africa Strategic Framework (November 2011)
- Appointment of an EUSR (Alexander Rondos – December 2011)
- Support to AMISOM: 207M€ since 2007
- EU the largest donor: 215,8 M€ under the 10th European Development Fund (EDF). 132 M€ for humanitarian assistance to Somalia in the period 2009-2011
- Two military CSDP Operations: EUNAVFOR Atalanta, EUTM Somalia
- A civilian mission, EUCLAP Nestor, to reinforce regional and Somali maritime and judicial capabilities

Commission activities



Commission programmes

MASE
Critical Maritime
Routes



EUCAP Nestor



EU Training Mission



EUNAVFOR Atalanta



HoA Strategy

Operations Centre



EU Special Representative



Support to AMISOM





Comprehensive is beautiful



Unity of purpose: mobilise the different tools at the EU's disposal as part of a coherent and effective strategy to achieve the EU's objectives