

**CSDP
Instruments
used in Crises**

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EU approach to Crisis Management

- **Response to crises is the litmus test of EU foreign policy effectiveness**
- **To succeed, the response:**
 - **needs appropriate decision-making, institutional structures, tools, buy- in from key stakeholders**
 - **needs shared, common analysis of root causes**
 - **needs to be Comprehensive, fully integrated with other policies, have a strategic vision**
 - **needs coherence with UN, and key partners**
 - **needs to have demonstrable real value added**

EU Actions in the field

- **EU's humanitarian response – ECHO**
 - 500 staff, 40 offices, 100 countries, €1 billion /year
 - 20 years old / can mobilize in 12 hours
 - New civilian protection responsibilities

- **CSDP missions**
 - Since 2003, 25 missions, 80,000 personnel
 - Today 16 missions, 5,000 personnel
 - Approx €400 million per year (x 6 since 2004)

- **EU Defence and Development co-operation**
 - €22 billion /year ODA
 - € 200 billion/year Defence spending
 - 40 % of UN budget

Challenges for a Comprehensive approach

- **Large range of CSDP instruments available – 3Ds: Diplomacy, Defence, Development**
- **Institutions must co-operate not compete: structure, culture, decision-making. EU acting as one - integrated**
- **Synergies between all instruments**
- **Joined-up policies and programmes**
- **Response time and impact. Credibility**
- **Sustainability – political, economic, social etc** ⁴

Change in approach

'Old' concept:

- CSDP Mission
- 'independent'
- 'Solve' a problem then exit
- No formal linkage with other interventions
- Short-term 'quick fixes'

'New' concept:

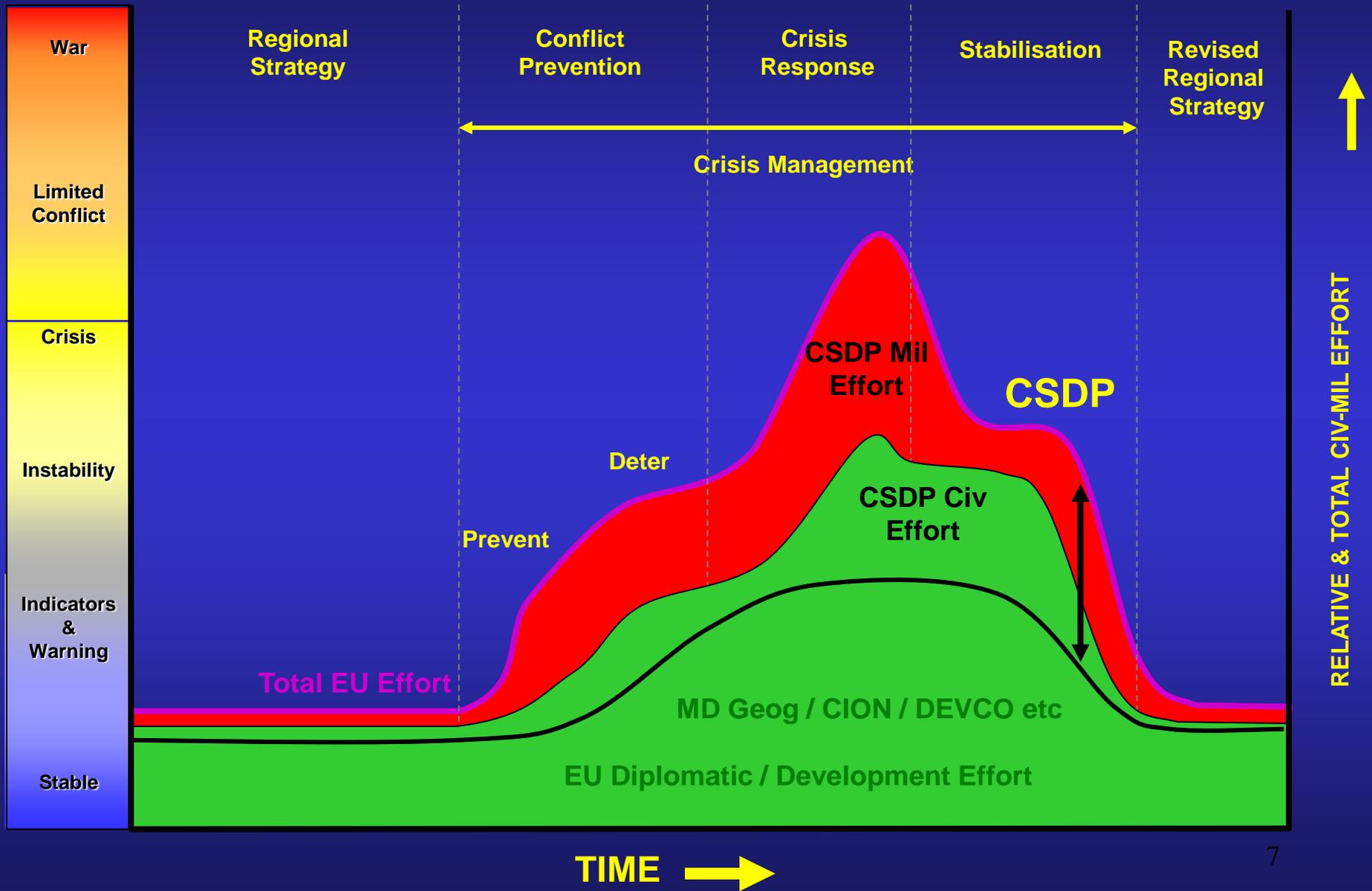
- Part of political dialogue process
- Strategic concept
- CSDP integrated in overall policy
- Sustainable solution
- Host country fully involved



Comprehensive means Joined-up

- **Deliberate decision by different institutions with different structures, mandates and responsibilities to work TOGETHER**
- **Common analytical framework - strategy**
- **Seamless link between Policy and Implementation**
- **Tailor-made interventions at every phase**
- **Driven by policy not instruments**
- **Genuinely Integrated toolbox**

Comprehensive means correct Sequencing





Comprehensive Action – Horn of Africa

HoA Strategy

Commission activities



Commission programmes

MASE

Critical Maritime Routes

Pirate Transfer arrangements

Operations Centre



EU Special Representative



EUCAP Nestor



EU Training Mission



EUNAVFOR Atalanta



Support to AMISOM



Challenges at a strategic level

Yemen? Libya?
Guinea Bissau?
Syria? ? Mali?
Egypt?

Current Security
Challenges

Strategic Shift to
Asia Pacific Region?
“Emerging” Powers

Changing Security Priorities

Energy Terrorism
WMD Organised Crime Regional Conflicts
Cyber
Climate State Failure

Key Risks

Challenges Ahead – EU Policy Options

Do more with less

- pooling and sharing
- smart defence
- smart development

Do what EU does best

- communications + intelligence
- integrated toolbox
- joint programming
- political dialogue

Prevention is better than cure

- early warning, conflict prevention
- streamline procedures
- simplify
- link relief and rehabilitation
- security-development nexus



**Be Comprehensive:
new policy framework
being finalised**

Challenges Ahead – EU Delegations the drivers

- **Ensure EU delegations fully plugged in**
- **Properly resource: Specialised advisers (CSDP, Military)**
- **Information gathering, analysis, programming (focus on quality, timing, synergies)**
- **Regional reflex: policy, strategies, actions**
- **Buy-in from all EU Member States locally and key partners and stakeholders**

Challenges Ahead - Stakeholders

- **Deepen dialogue and relationships in the Security and Defence field with key partners: UN, NATO, AU, ASEAN, Arab League, LAS, Eastern and Southern Neighbours, US, China, Russia, Japan, India, S Africa and other partners: FPAs, CSDP Missions; Dialogue**
- **Involve Civil society , Youth, Women, Ethnic groups, NGOs, ICRC etc**

Challenges Ahead – CSDP Missions

- **Finance and Resourcing. CMP procedures**
- **Speed of mobilisation (ECHO?)**
- **Strategic reviews: Retrofit CA approach e.g. EUBAM Rafah, EUPOL COPPS, EUPOL Afghanistan, EUTM Somalia, EULEX Kosovo, EUJUST LEX Iraq. Close old missions e.g. in DRC**
- **Implement new missions: EUCAP Nestor, EU AVSEC S Sudan, EUCAP Sahel/Niger , EUPM Mali. Monitor**
- **Lessons learnt, ML 12 and 13 Exercises**
- **Mainstream: Human Rights, Gender, Civil Protection**

Challenges that are too big ? Too Difficult box

- **‘Common’ Security and Defence Policy : need for Unanimity**
- **Transparency: Classification of documents**
- **Transfer of power: MSs to an EU institution**
- **Transfer of power: HQ to Delegations:
Decentralisation/Deconcentration**
- **Bilateral/EU interests. Paris/Busan etc**
- **Essential/Fundamental elements. Security ?**

Implications

- **EU more active and pro-active**
- **EU more coherent, consistent and comprehensive**
- **EU more credible**
- **EU using all the elements of its toolbox to the maximum effect**
- **EU acting as a single entity**

Towards a more effective and capable Europe

- Integrate defence/security into strategic decision-making
- Better resourcing (HQ/Field)
- Develop cutting edge policies
- Lasting impact. Durability



- Create synergies between financial instruments
- Value for money, accountability
- Deeper strategic partnerships
- Leadership, Vision
- Empowered EU delegations



Conclusions



- **Lisbon Treaty is complicated BUT provides opportunities for a radical, refreshing, new approach**
- **The 5 latest CSDP Missions must demonstrate the Comprehensive approach in action and bring tangible gains.**
- **The new policy document on the Comprehensive Approach should bring clarity on who does what and how**
- **The EU Defence Council in December brings new opportunities**
- **Institutional change and adaptation is a pre-requisite for success. It is happening ...**