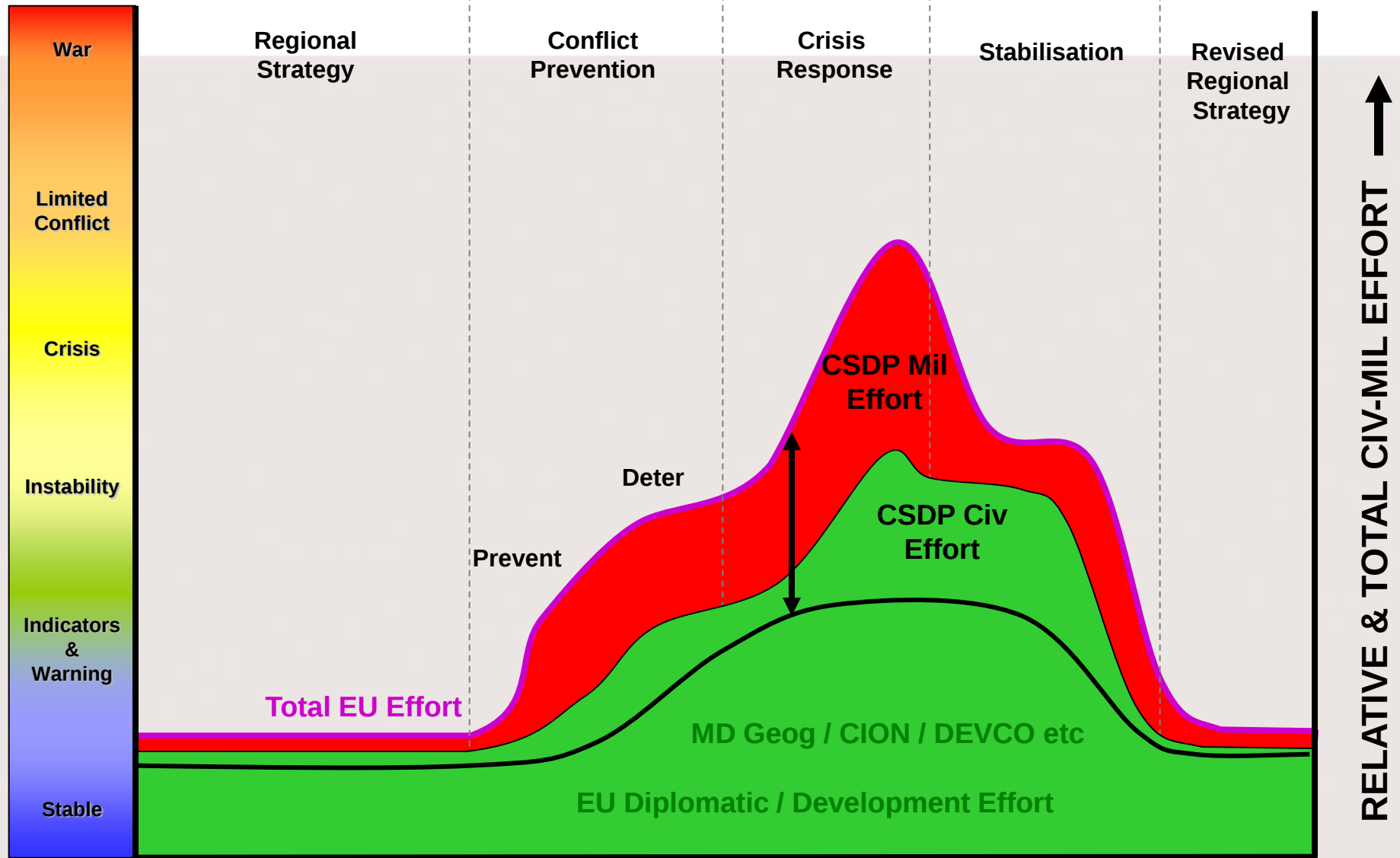


EU external action mechanisms





The Lisbon Treaty sought more coherence and effectiveness for the EU's foreign and security policy by creating:

- The High Representative of the Union for Foreign and Security Policy / Vice President of the European Commission (“HR/VP”)
- The European External Action Service, which supports the HR/VP

Commonality of purpose



European Security Strategy

- 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.

European Consensus on Development

- 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.

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

Let's blend!



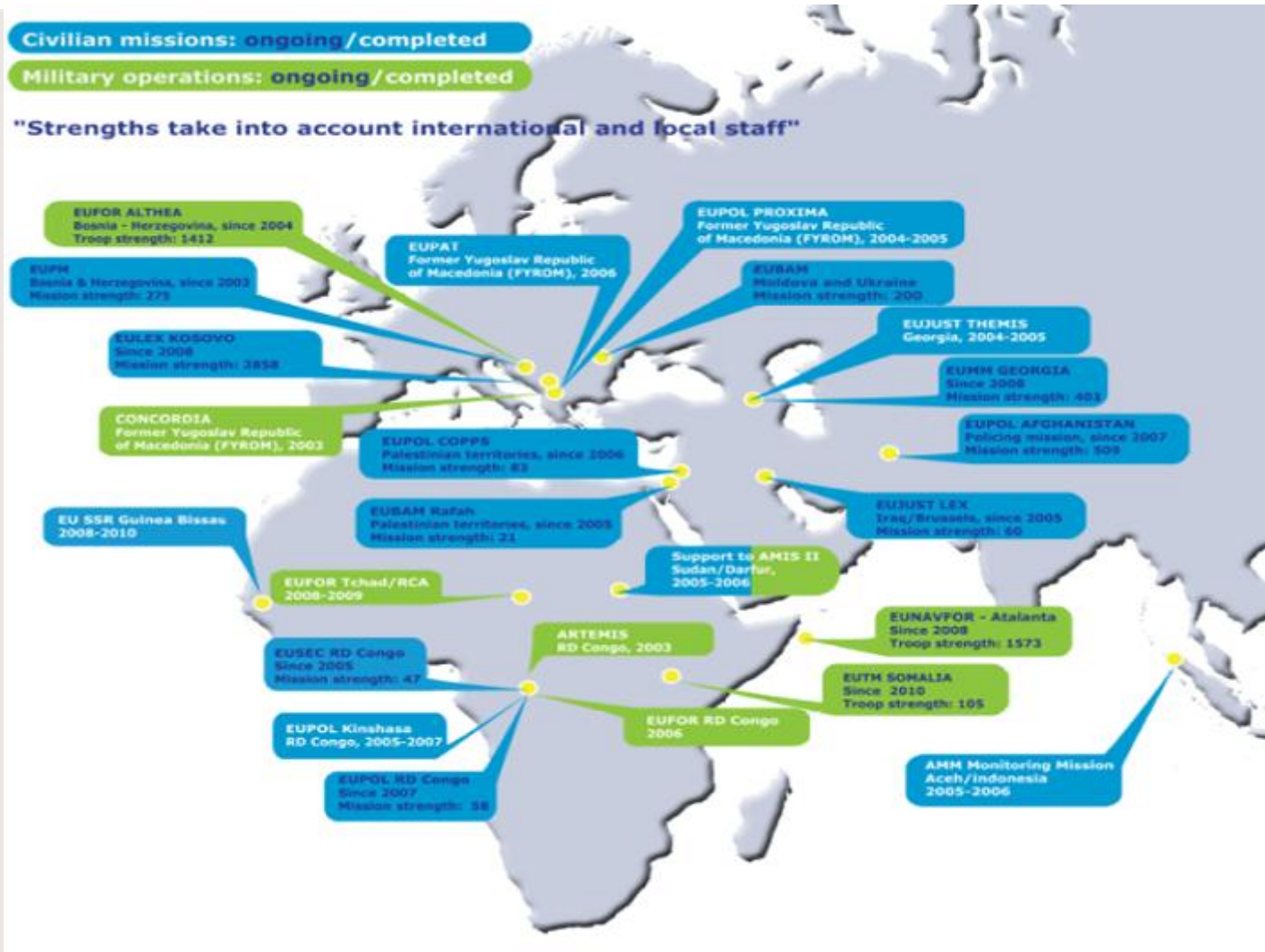


CSDP Missions

Civilian missions: ongoing/completed

Military operations: ongoing/completed

"Strengths take into account international and local staff"







Deterring piracy: European Union Naval Force
Somalia - Operation Atalanta



Rule of law: EULEX Special Police Department during an exercise

Key features of CSDP



- 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's Comprehensive Approach in action: Horn of Africa

Union
TERNAL ACTION

HoA Strategy

Commission activities



Commission programmes

MASE
Critical Maritime Routes



Operations Centre



EU Special Representative



EUCAP Nestor



EU Training Mission



EUNAVFOR Atalanta



Support to AMISOM



Actors and instruments



- Actors: HR/VP; EEAS
- Instruments?

PESCO

Article 44

Start-Up Fund

The Sahel



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



European Union
EXTERNAL ACTION