

PLACE AND ROLE OF ESDP/CSDP

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The European Security and Defence Policy/The Common Security and Defence Policy are an integral part of the European Security and Defence Policy. For the European Union to properly assume full responsibility for crisis management, the European Council (Nice, December 2000) has decided to establish permanent political and military structures. These structures are: the Political and Security Committee, the Military Committee and the EU Military Staff. Also, there were established agencies with specific scientific tasks.

Keywords: The European Security and Defence Policy; The Common Security and Defense Policy; the Political and Security Committee; the Military Committee and the EU Military Staff.

Having as a starting point the French-British summit from Saint Malo (1998), the development process of security and defense dimension of the EU have evolved constantly, currently being, the most active parts of the European project. Known until 2009 as the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP), starting with the Lisbon Treaty is changing its name to the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP).

CSDP is an integral part of the CFSP. It provides the EU with an operational capacity based on military means by which we can ensure peace, prevent conflicts and strengthen international security, in accordance with the UN Charter. Even the name of the policy – the Common Security and Defence Policy – involves then participation of all Member States shall make civilian and military capabilities available to the EU needed.

Currently, the EU can carry many types of missions: humanitarian and rescue tasks, conflict prevention and peacekeeping, crisis management missions, joint disarmament operations, missions advice and assistance in military matters and stabilization operations after conflict.

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to establish permanent political and military structures. These structures are: the Political and Security Committee, the Military Committee and the EU Military Staff.

The key role in the institutional structure of ESDP is owned by the Political and Security Committee (PSC). From the political and strategic point of view, CPS manages all aspects of the CFSP/CSDP and it has an important role in the development of the EU's response to crises (TEU Article 25). It is responsible for assessing the security environment, the definition of EU policies and monitoring their implementation, and directing policy development of military capabilities. In case of a crisis, the PSC is the structure of the EU Council examining the viable options for developing the Union's response with respect to the single institutional framework and without prejudice to the decision-making process specific to each pillar¹.

From the PSC, both political directors and permanent representatives will participate being involved in ESDP tasks².

In case of military response, the PSC exercises political control and strategic direction. Based on the opinions and guidance of EU Military Committee, CPS evaluates the strategic military options, concept and plan of operation, to be presented to the Council. In order to launch an operation, PSC sends the Council, therefore, a recommendation based on the opinion of the Military Committee. The Council then decides on launching the operation in the joint action. This makes the special role of the Secretary General / High Representative in implementing the measures. During operation, the Secretary General / High Representative, who may chair the PSC, report to the Council. In addition, the Secretary General / High Representative, on the work of PSC, directs the activities of the Situation Centre. The latter supports the PSC and provides information on crisis management³.

In terms of relating with other institutional actors involved in ESDP, PSC maintains a privileged relationship with the SG / HR for the CFSP, which can preside over meetings of the PSC. The Presidency of the PSC is provided by the state which holds the rotating presidency of the Union. In relation to the Military Committee, PSC develops strategic and political guidelines and receives opinions and recommendations from a military perspective. When necessary, the Chairman of the Military Committee may attend meetings of the PSC. Since January 2005, the European Commission has participated in the PSC meetings on a regular basis.

¹ Teodor Frunzeti, *Geostrategie*, Technical -Editorial Army Centre Publishing, 2009, p. 342.

² Claude Rossons, Valerie Rosoux, Tanguy de Wilde d'Estmael, *La politique étrangère: le modèle classique à l'épreuve*, Peter Lang, 2004, p. 289.

³ *Comité politique et de sécurité (COPS)*, Retrieved from http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/foreign_and_security_policy/cfsp_and_esdp_implementation/r00005_fr.htm, accessed on 30.01.2010.

In the same logic, PSC receives information, opinions and recommendations of The Committee for Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management (CIVCOM), which shall forward policy guidelines. CIVCOM is the civilian equivalent of the Military Committee, with responsibility for providing recommendations on policy issues in non-military crisis management and conflict prevention. CIVCOM meetings are attended by delegates from Member States and countries from the Permanent Representations of the Member States.

Member States are represented in the PSC at ambassadorial level with the principle of „one state-one representative”. At PSC meetings representatives of the Legal Service of the General Secretariat of the Council take part, representatives of the European Commission and representatives of the acceding states with observer status. There were also formalized and Troika-PSC meetings at ambassadorial level with representatives of third countries and PSC-North Atlantic Council meeting (structure similar to NATO). PSC meetings organized two times a week or whenever necessary, are prepared by so-called group Nicolaidis, working group of PSC, and Political Military Group (PMG), composed of political and military experts from the permanent Representations of the Member States to the European Union⁴.

The Political and Security Committee and the General Secretariat are assisted in their work by other structures such as the network of European correspondents (COREU) of the Member States and the Commission, to ensure an exchange of information encrypted telex networks, The RELEX Working Group (External Relations advisors group) and CFSP working groups composed of Member State diplomats and officials RELEX structured on functional and geographical criteria⁵.

The Military Committee (EUMC⁶) is the highest military authority established in the EU Council. The members of the Military Committee are military chiefs of staff from Member States or their representatives in Brussels. The Chairman of the EUMC is a four-star general appointed by the Council on the recommendation of the EU Military Committee meeting consists of Chiefs of Defence, for a three years mandate unless the EU Council decides otherwise. Currently this position is held by Italian General Mosca Moschini⁷.

⁴ Teodor Frunzeti, *op. cit.*, p. 343.

⁵ *European Security and Defence Policy*, Department for Euro-Atlantic Integration and Defence Policy, Retrieved from http://www.mapn.ro/diepa/eveniment/20060713/Brosura_PESA.pdf, accessed on 21.03.2010.

⁶ *The European Union Military Committee*, Retrieved from <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/showpage.aspx?id=1648&lang=en>, accessed on 14.10.2010.

⁷ *European Security and Defence Policy*, Department for Euro-Atlantic Integration and Defence Policy, Retrieved from http://www.mapn.ro/diepa/eveniment/20060713/Brosura_PESA.pdf, accessed on 21.03.2010.

EUMC gives military advice and makes recommendations to the Political and Security Committee in developing the concept of crisis management in its military aspects, risk assessment of potential crises and the development, evaluation and review of the development of military capabilities. Also provides general guidelines for military EU Military Staff. Relations between the EUMC and NATO relevant structures are defined in the documents of permanent cooperation arrangements between the two organizations. EUMC's works are prepared by a working group (EUMC Working Group), by the EUMS and by other structures with responsibilities in this area. To manage military defense capabilities development issues as Global Objective 2010 (Headline Goal 2010), it was created a special structure coordinated by the EUMC, Working Group on Global Objective (HTF), composed of military experts from the Member States and the EUMS⁸.

European Union Military Committee is the highest military authority of the EU Council for consultation and military cooperation between Member States in the field of conflict prevention and crisis management.

The President in function of the EU Military Committee is the French General Henri Bentégeat. Along his military career, Henri Bentégeat had operational responsibilities in France and overseas. He has also fulfilled functions in international area, in strategic and political-military affairs. During 2002-2006, he was the Chief of Staff of the French Army. On the 6th of November 2006, he was appointed Chairman of the Military Committee of the European Union⁹.

EU Military Staff is part of the EU Council General Secretariat and it is composed of military experts from the Member States. EUMS aims to: early warning, situational assessment and strategic planning for the full range of EU military missions, with or without recourse to NATO assets and capabilities, respectively peacekeeping missions, tasks of combat forces in crisis management (including peace enforcement missions) and missions defined of the European Security Strategy (disarmament operations, support third countries in combating terrorism and security sector reform). EUMS works under the direction of the Military Committee and provides military expertise to EU bodies, in particular the SG/HR for CFSP. At the same time is the critical link between the armed forces of member states and the EU Council¹⁰.

Lieutenant General David Leakey is General Director of the EU Military Staff. As General Director of the EU Military Staff (EUMS),

⁸ Teodor Frunzeti, *op. cit.*, p. 344.

⁹ *The visit of EU Military Committee Chairman in Romania*, Retrieved from <http://www.mapn.ro/cpresa/continuarhiva.php?id=12377>, accessed on 25.01.2011.

¹⁰ Teodor Frunzeti, *op. cit.*, p. 344.

Lieutenant General David Leakey from the British Army oversees early warning, situation assessment and strategic planning at EU level. The latter includes planning EU missions in Kosovo and Afghanistan. From December 2004 to December 2005, General Leakey commanded the first EU Force (EUFOR) in Bosnia-Herzegovina, living directly the experience of the practical application of the Berlin Plus arrangements¹¹.

British Lieutenant General David Leakey will be replaced as Director General of the EU Military Staff by the Dutch Lieutenant General Ton Van Osch¹².

The Director General of the EUMS has a three years mandate. In terms of extending EU-led missions, the number of experts EUMS is about 200. In terms of organizational structure, EUMS includes 6 components: Policies and Planning, Information, Operations and Exercises, Logistics and Resources, Communications and Information Systems, Civil-Military Planning Cell.

Civil-Military Planning Cell was established in 2005 following the guidelines of Heads of State and Government adopted at the European Council in December 2003. Responsibilities of the Planning Cell to strengthening the Union's ability to plan a crisis management operation, supporting national HQ designated to manage an autonomous operation, assisting in coordinating civilian operations and generating the capacity to manage autonomous EU operation. By the fulfillment of these responsibilities a permanent team of 30 military and civilian experts is responsible.

Up till now, the Cell Planning contributed to the planning of EU missions in Aceh/Indonesia and Rafah/Gaza. During 2006, the Cell Planning has the final operational capability to generate an Operations Center for planning and carrying out an autonomous EU operation, if necessary response joint civil-military type and cannot be identified any national command available.

Based on the arrangements for consultation, planning and cooperation between the EU and NATO, decided by the EU leaders at the European Council in December 2003, permanent structures were established connecting the EU and NATO SHAPE addition EUMS. EU cell at SHAPE has the role to facilitate the preparation of an EU operation with recourse to NATO resources and capabilities in the Berlin Plus agreements, and support the role of DSACEUR (Deputy Supreme Allied Commander in Europe) in its role as potential operational commander for an EU-led operation. Also NATO's Liaison Team to the EU was established and operates within EUMS.

¹¹ *Interview with Lieutenant General David Leakey*, Director General of the EU Military Staff, Retrieved from <http://www.nato.int/docu/review/2007/issue2/romanian/interview.html>, accessed on 10.10.2010.

¹² *CEMA-06/05/09: réunion du comité militaire de l'Union européenne*, Retrieved from http://www.defense.gouv.fr/ema/commandement/le_chef_d_etat_major/actualites/06_05_09_cema_reunion_du_comite_militaire_de_l_union_europeenne, accessed on 04.09.2010.

Besides the three structures described above, the issue of ESDP is managed by the General Secretariat of the Council by the Directorate-General for External Relations. Therein lies Defence Directorate (DG E VIII, responsible in particular for military crisis management operations) and the Directorate for Civilian Crisis Management (DG E IX).

The Situation Center is the structure directly subordinated to the SG/HR for CFSP, responsible for providing operational information, analysis and early warning based on open source and classified from the Member States and European institutions. Center monitors current developments in international security plan and develop medium-term analysis on topics of interest to the SG/HR and the various structures, and in particular PSC. Also it elaborates analysis to support the preparation, launch and conduct of crisis management operations. The Center has a staff of about 30 experts from the Secretariat, seconded by EU Member States and is chaired by William Shapcott¹³.

ESDP agencies were established to perform very specific technical, scientific and management tasks. These are the European Union Institute for Security Studies, the European Defence Agency and the European Union Satellite Centre.

The European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) was established in 2002 by a joint action of the Council of the 20th of July 2001. Its objective is to help creating a common European security and promoting political debate by providing an optimal venue for European policymakers and independent experts from various quarters. Its activities are focused on the analysis and formulation of recommendations necessary for EU policymaking.

EUISS contributes to the development of the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union (CFSP) by taking more missions: 1. Organization of research and debate on key issues of security and defense which are essential for the European Union; 2. Bringing together academics, officials, experts and policy makers from the Member States, other European countries, the United States and Canada in order to achieve a prospective analysis of the problem of defense for European Council and High Representative for CFSP; 3. Intensifying transatlantic dialogue on all security issues between European countries, the United States and Canada to improve the relationship between these two parts of the world and broaden approach to security issues on both sides; 4. Providing scholarships to expand its network of national relationships and synergies with national think tanks. The scholarship program includes two parts the first addressing youth from universities from all European countries and, and the second, renowned experts¹⁴.

¹³ Teodor Frunzeti, *op. cit.*, p. 345.

¹⁴ *Institut d'études de sécurité de l'Union européenne (ISS)*, Retrieved from http://europa.eu/agencies/security_agencies/iss/index_fr.htm, accessed on 12.03.2010.

EUISS Board is chaired by Mrs. Catherine Ashton, EU High Representative for Common Foreign and Security. The Institute's publication *Cahiers de Chaillot*, written by experts outside the institute's own research, based on collective work or individual research documentation. They are analyzing all relevant aspects of European security. The Institute also publishes, *Occasional Papers*, books, reports and documents much shorter - *Policy Briefs* and analysis¹⁵.

EUISS has an autonomous statute and enjoy intellectual independence, which means that there is not defending any particular national interest. Its approach to issues that are normally dealt separately by each Member State and based on a collective European perspective, so that it can provide constructive criticism on current European policy on security and defense policy of the EU (ESDP)¹⁶.

In order to eliminate the shortcomings identified in the operational security plan of the defense dimension of the EU in July 2004 it was adopted the decision establishing the European Defence Agency.

The European Defence Agency (EDA) was established by the Council Joint Action on the 12th of July 2004, in order to support the 26 participating Member States (the exception being Denmark, uninvolved in the military dimension of ESDP) to develop management of European defense capabilities under the ESDP¹⁷.

The first head of the Agency was Javier Solana, Secretary General of the Council of the European Union and the Western European Union and High Representative of the Common Foreign and Security Policy. From the 1st of December 2009, Catherine Ashton, as High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, has lead this agency¹⁸.

Alexander Weis is the Executive Chief of the European Defence Agency (EDA) whose registered office is in Brussels. 26 of the 27 Member States participate in its activities (except Denmark). The Agency operates under the political control of the Council of the European Union¹⁹.

¹⁵ *Sur l'IES*, Retrieved from <http://www.iss.europa.eu/fr/sur-lies/>, accessed on 12.03.2010.

¹⁶ Institut d'études de sécurité de l'Union européenne (ISS), Retrieved from http://europa.eu/agencies/security_agencies/iss/index_fr.htm, accessed on 12.02.2010.

¹⁷ Teodor Frunzeti, *Geostrategie*, p. 347.

¹⁸ *European Defence Agency (EDA)*, Retrieved from http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agence_europ%C3%A9enne_de_d%C3%A9fense, accessed on 22.01.2010.

¹⁹ *L'Agence européenne de défense (AED)*, *Note d'information de l'Assemblée n°15*, Retrieved from http://www.assembly-weu.org/fr/presse/fiches-information/15F_Factsheet_AED.pdf?PHPSESSID=f54ae55761199650599853680d8bb2bb, accessed on 24.03.2010.

EDA objectives are to develop defense capabilities in crisis management, promoting and enhancing European armaments cooperation, contributing to the development of the European technological and industrial defense, to creating a competitive European defense market for competitive equipment and for development of the European research and technology in European defense²⁰.

In terms of concrete activity in 2005, EDA has initiated and developed four major projects, one in each of the structures responsible task. Capabilities Directorate develops the "C3" (Command, control and communications), the Research and Technology Directorate manages the "Unmanned aerial vehicles", the Armaments Directorate developing the project "Armoured fighting vehicles" and the Industry and Market Directorate is implementing the "European Market for Defense Equipment" (EDEM).

In the same time, the priority for the Agency is to develop long-term vision in the field of defense capabilities. Long Term Vision (LTV) defines the course of action depending on the context to support investment decisions on defense perspective. The Agency coordinates three sections of analysis regarding global context studies (in charge of the Institute for Security Studies in Paris), the future military environment for the next 10-20 years (EUMC task), as well as trends in science and technology. The results of this process will help identify future technologies that European defense will promote and orienting priorities in research/technology.

The main tasks of this structure are related to the development and implementation of a comprehensive approach to the process of development of the defense capabilities and support more efficient Member States in terms of supply and demand on Defence Procurement. In this sense, the term EDA provides a coherent European policy in the field of defense capabilities development, research and armaments, convergent approach towards a national policy in the field. However, EDA aims to encourage national and multinational initiatives that meet the needs of ESDP²¹.

The European Union Satellite Centre (EUSC²²) is an agency of the ESDP/CSDP, created by the Western European Union (WEU) in 1993. The joint action adopted by the EU Council in 2001, was taken over by the

²⁰ Neculai Oancă, Constantin Băban, Raluca-Cezara Oancă, *Rolul agenției europene de apărare în cadrul politicii europene de securitate și apărare*, Retrieved from <http://www.acttm.ro/doc/revista/1TM20007/FINALE%20%20LIMBA%20ROMANA/CAPITOLUL%20I/Lucrarea%203%20Oanca.pdf>, accessed on 16.03.2010.

²¹ *European Security and Defence Policy*, Department for Euro-Atlantic Integration and Defence Policy, Retrieved from http://www.mapn.ro/diepa/eveniment/20060713/Brosura_PESA.pdf, accessed on 06.02.2010.

²² *The European Union Satellite Centre (EUSC)*

European Union becoming the European Union Satellite Centre, based in Torrejon de Ardoz, Spain. EUSC functions are designed to cover the needs of the EU and its Member States for images and analysis based on satellite images. EUSC policy guidelines are agreed by the PSC, which carries to the SG/HR for CFSP guidelines on priority activities of the center²³.

EUSC has its own legal personality necessary to perform its functions. The center is under the political supervision of the Political and Security Council and under the operational command of the Secretary General²⁴.

In 2009, the Satellite Centre has provided indispensable support to the EU military operations, especially for EU NAVFOR Atalanta and EUFOR Chad/RCA. EUSC has also played an increasing role in supporting EU civilian missions, in particular the EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia. Involving all NATO members who are not part of EU at the EUSC activities was an important step for the future development of EUSC²⁵.

The EU has constantly demonstrated that it can act quickly and effectively on international level wherever necessary: in Georgia, off the coast of Somalia, in Kosovo.

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²⁴ *European Union Satellite Centre (EUSC)*, Retrieved from http://europa.eu/agencies/security_agencies/eusc/index_en.htm, accessed on 14.04.2010.

²⁵ *PESC 2009. Raportul anual al Înaltului Reprezentant al Uniunii pentru afaceri externe și politica de securitate către Parlamentul European privind aspectele principale și opțiunile de bază ale PESC*, Retrieved from http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/librairie/PDF/RO_PESC%202009_web.pdf, accessed on 12.03.2011.

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