

# **CSDP Future Strategies**

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# Overview

- **Evolution of CSDP**
- **Crisis Management challenges, post Lisbon**
- **Comprehensive approach, policy and action**
- **Future Strategic challenges**
- **Conclusions**

# Evolution of CSDP

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- **Creation of EUMS 2001**
- **European Security Strategy 2003**
- **First CSDP Mission EUPM BiH 2003**
- **Creation of Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC) 2007**
- **Creation of CMPD 2009**
- **Creation of EEAS and MD Crisis response 2011**

# EU approach to Crisis Management

- **Is a litmus test of EU foreign policy effectiveness**
- **To make it work:**
  - **needs to adapt decision-making, institutional structures, tools**
  - **needs to be fully integrated with other policies**
  - **needs to ensure coherence with UN, NATO and forge strategic links with other partners**
  - **needs to be at cutting edge of strategic thinking**
  - **needs to have demonstrable real value added**



# EU post-Lisbon – what is different?

## Internal Changes

- **President of the European Council**
- **High Representative /Vice President Commission, double-hatted, chairs Foreign Affairs and Defence Councils**
- **Reduced role of rotating Presidencies**
- **140 EU Delegations + EU Ambassadors**
- **European External Action Service**
- **Crisis Management Board, Conflict Prevention Group**
- **Common toolbox of financial instruments**

# EU post-Lisbon – what is different?

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## External Changes

- European financial crisis leading to reduced budgets
- New strategic priorities (Arab spring, US shift in defence policy, emerging powers)
- Ever-increasing number of natural disasters
- Less predictability (climate change)
- Recognition that EU has ‘grown up’ as a security provider / peace-builder (“producers of security rather than consumers” US)

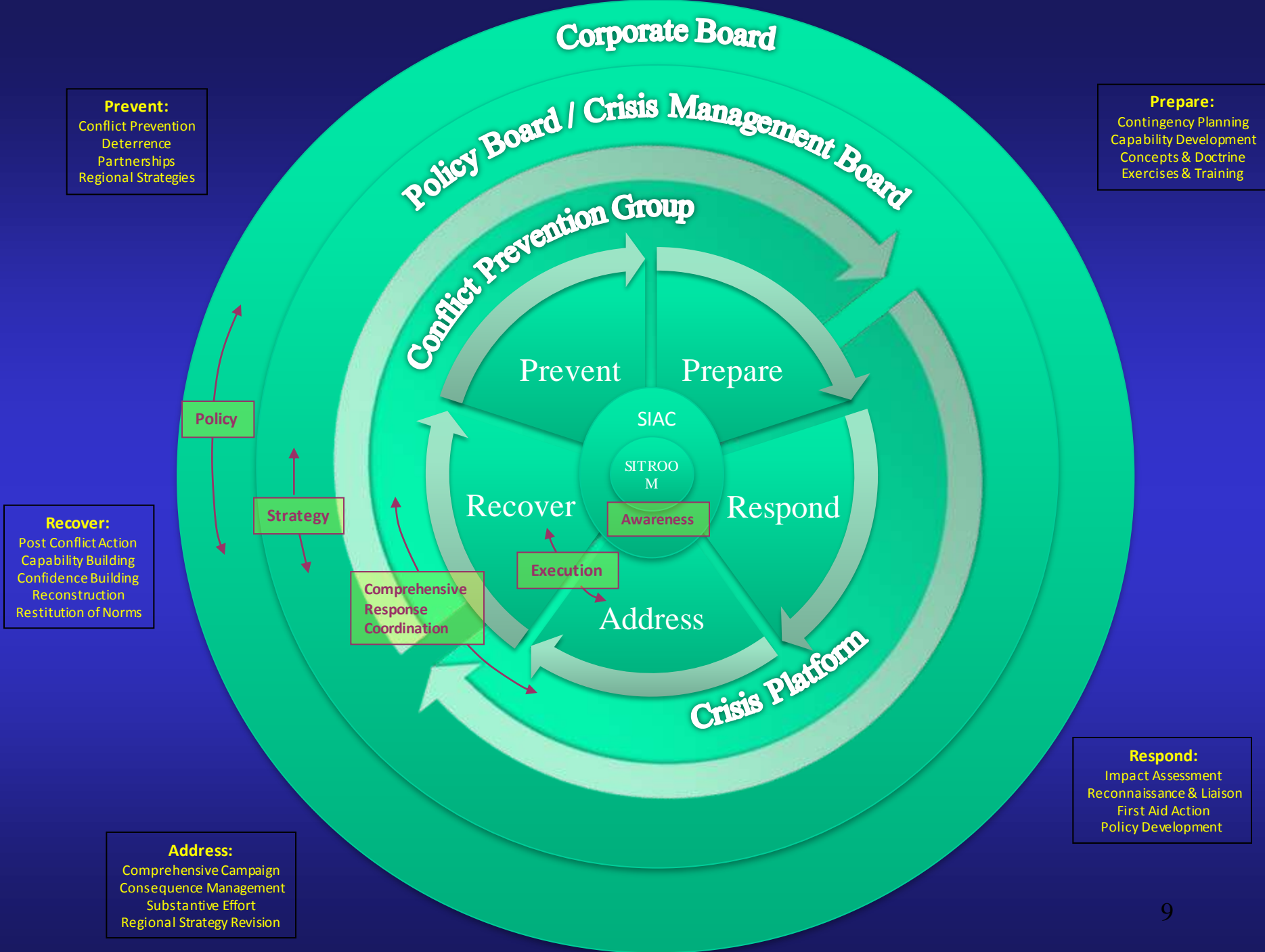
# EU Actions in the field

- **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, 24 missions, 80,000 personnel
  - Today 12 missions, 5,000 personnel
  - €400 million per year
- **EU Defence and Development co-operation**
  - €22 billion /year ODA
  - € 200 billion/year Defence spending
  - 40 % of UN budget

# Challenges

- **Institutional structure, decision-making (need unanimity)**
- **CSDP missions – new concept: comprehensive approach in principle and in practice**
- **Joined-up policies and programmes**
- **More with less**
- **Improved response time and impact**





# Comprehensive means complex

- Time consuming
- Difficult
- 27 countries speaking with one voice



# 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 creative

- **Strategic**
- **Participative**
- **Empowering**
- **Sustainable**
- **Integrated**

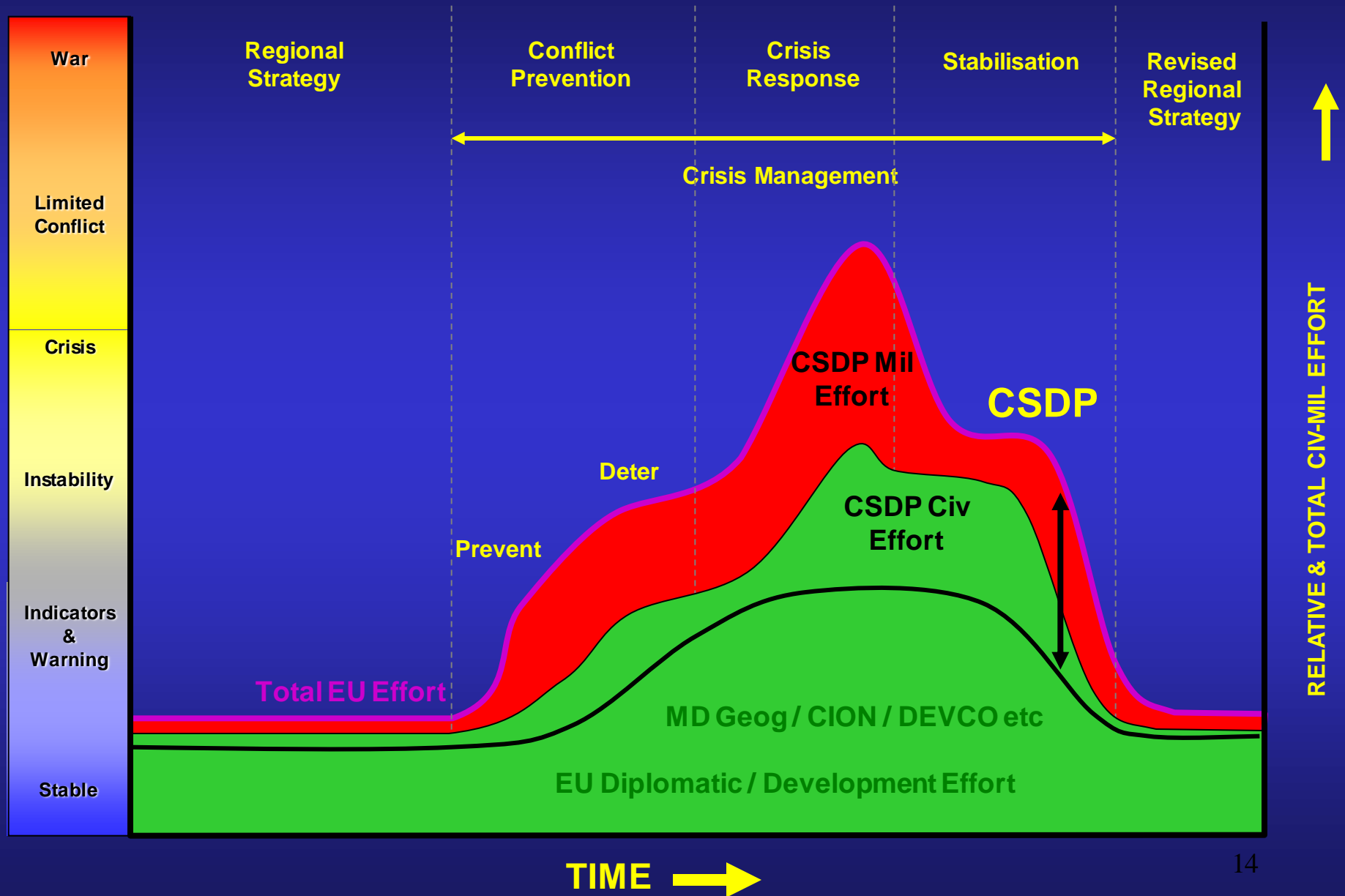


# Comprehensive means joined-up

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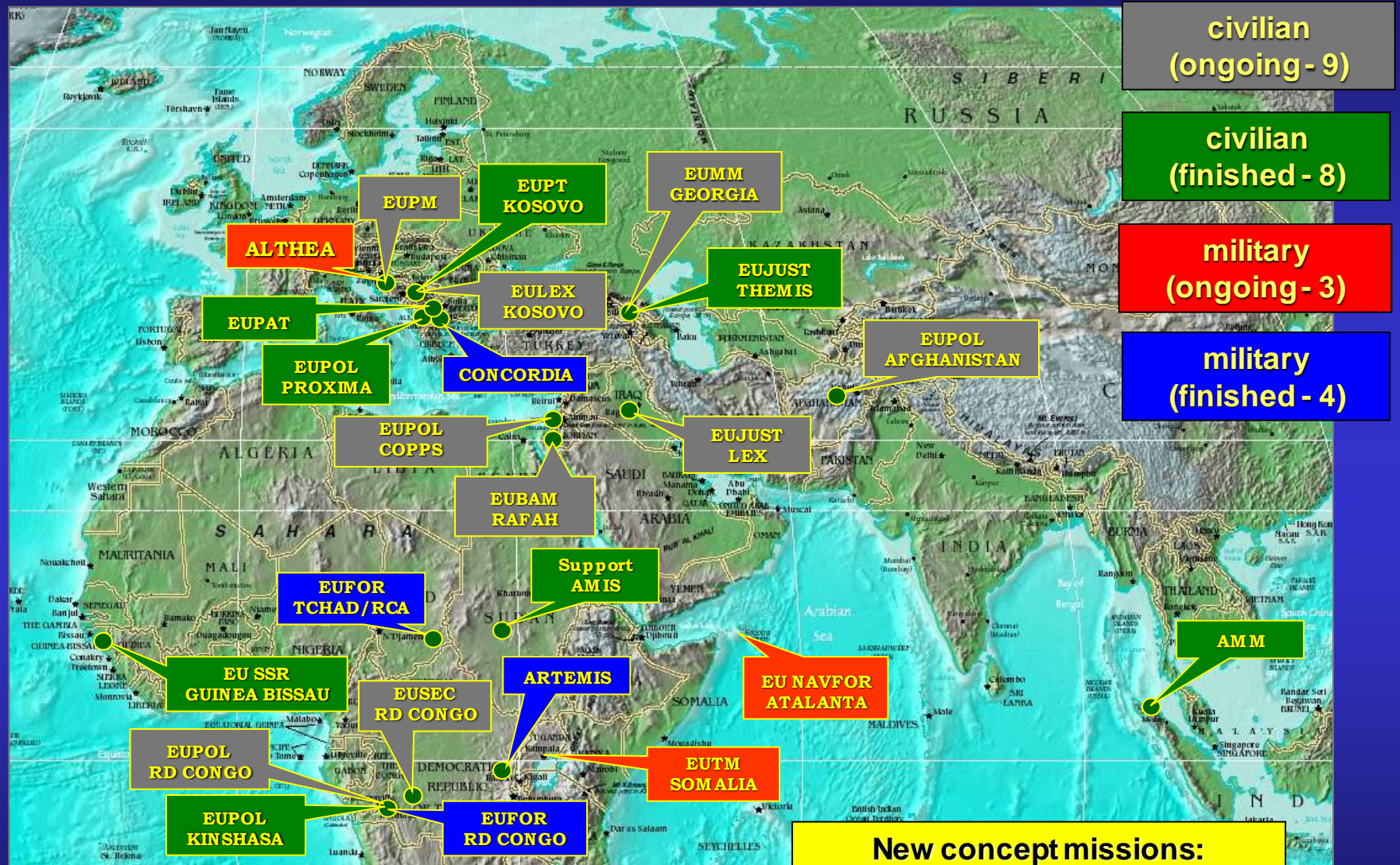
- **Common analytical framework**
- **Joint programming framework**
- **Tailor-made interventions for each phase of crisis management spectrum**
- **Integrated toolbox**
- **Common approach for all partners**
- **DDD – Diplomacy, Development, Defence**

# CSDP – the comprehensive approach





# CSDP Missions world-wide





# Comprehensive Action – an example: Horn of Africa





European Union  
EXTERNAL ACTION

# Comprehensive Action – Horn of Africa

## 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



# Comprehensive Action – an example: Horn of Africa

## Analyse, define and agree strategic approach

- **Agreed EU political framework:** Horn of Africa Strategic Framework (November 2011)
- **Clear 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
- **Diplomacy:** EU Special Representative (Alexander Rondos – December 2011)

# Comprehensive Action – an example: Horn of Africa

## Coherent implementation framework

- **Working with partners:** Support to AMISOM: 207M€ since 2007
- **Development Assistance:** EU the largest donor: 215,8 M€ under the 10th EDF. 132 M€ for humanitarian assistance to Somalia during 2009-2011
- **Defence / CSDP:** Two military Operations: EUNAVFOR Atalanta, EUTM Somalia, a civilian mission to reinforce regional and Somali maritime and judicial capabilities (EUCAP NESTOR)

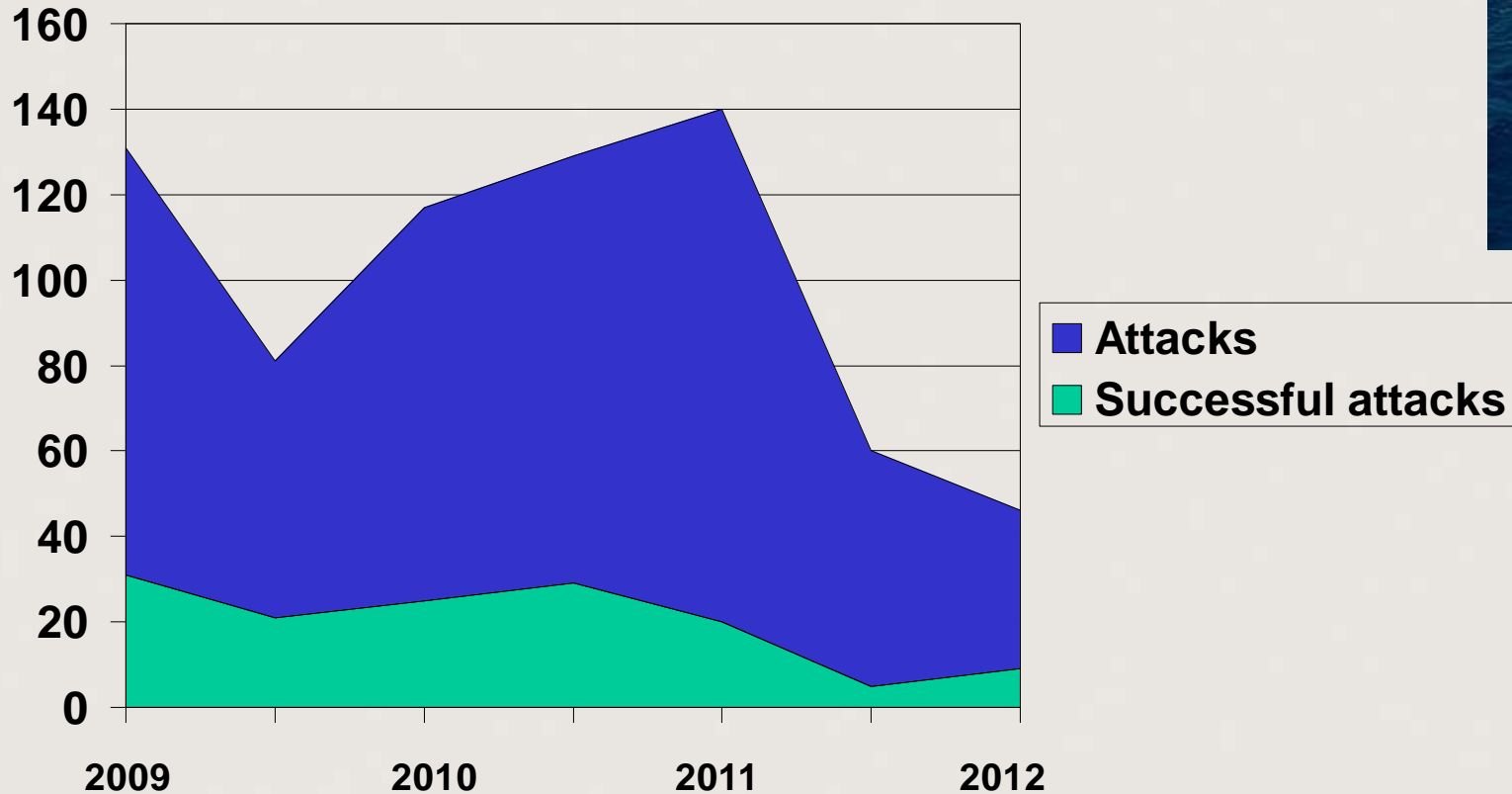


European Union  
EXTERNAL ACTION

# The EU has made an impact



**EUNAVFOR-Atalanta  
2009-2012**







# The EU has made an impact



**Somalia: Security improved,  
government control over greater  
part of its territory**





European Union  
EXTERNAL ACTION

# The EU has made an impact

## EUMM Georgia



**Part of the 2008 agreement  
Still key to stability**

## EUPM BiH Oldest CSDP Mission



**Objectives attained  
Transferred to neighborhood  
policy**

# Future challenges at strategic level

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

**Imminent Security  
Challenges**

**Strategic Shift to  
Asia Pacific Region?  
“Emerging” Powers**

**Changing Security Framework?**

Energy      Terrorism  
Organised  
Crime  
WMD      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
- toolbox
- joint programming
- political dialogue

## **Prevention is better than cure**

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



# Challenges Ahead – EU Delegations

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- **Properly resource EU delegations**
- **Reinforce role of EU Ambassador/Head of Delegation**
- **Specialised advisers (CSDP, Military)**
- **Information gathering, analysis**
- **Knowledge management**
- **Regional reflex, policy, strategies**

# Challenges Ahead - Partners

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- **Define new strategic priorities**
- **UN, NATO, OSCE, AU, ASEAN, Arab League, LAS, Eastern and Southern Neighbours**
- **China, Russia, Japan, India, Brazil, S Africa**
- **CSDP Workshops, Dialogues**
- **25 Third states participated in CSDP missions**
- **More FPAs – Moldova, Georgia, Australia, Uruguay, S Korea**



# Challenges Ahead – CSDP Missions

- **Finance and Resourcing**
- **Speed of mobilisation (ECHO?)**
- **Strategic reviews: Broader Middle East (EUBAM Rafah, EUPOL COPPS), EUPOL Afghanistan, EUTM Somalia, EULEX Kosovo, EUJUST LEX Iraq**
- **Implement new missions: EUCAP Nestor, EU AVSEC S Sudan, EUCAP Sahel/Niger**
- **Lessons learnt, ML 12 Exercise**
- **Mainstream: Human Rights, Gender, Civil Protection**
- **New policies: Maritime security, SSR**

# Implications

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- **EU more active and pro-active**
- **EU more coherent and consistent**
- **EU more credible**
- **EU punching its weight**
- **EU a global player**

# Towards a more effective and capable Europe

- Close old missions wherever possible or retro-fit into a comprehensive strategy
- Integrate defence/security into strategic decision-making
- Better resourcing (HQ/Field)
- Develop new policies



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



# Conclusions



- **Lisbon Treaty has given the right tools**
- **Setting up the EEAS is challenging but it is making a difference**
- **The 3 new CSDP Missions in 2012 will show the comprehensive approach in practice**
- **The financial crisis has prompted the EU to find creative solutions and opportunities**
- **Improvements in planning procedures, performance and policy development are happening**
- **EU Defence Council in 2013 can create new élan**