EUROPEAN SECURITY AND DEFENCE
#CSDPBASICS
The EU Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) is an integral part of the European Union’s external action. It is based on four pillars: crisis management, conflict prevention and peace-keeping tasks, tasks of humanitarian and rescue tasks, and military advice and assistance. The CSDP is based on the Lisbon Treaty (2009), to include: ‘joint disarmament operations, joint monitoring and verification operations, joint suppression of terrorist activities, joint development (R&D).’

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CSDP – CORE CONCEPTS

CSDP is an umbrella concept that covers the Union’s security and defence cooperation at European level. It is based on four pillars: crisis management, conflict prevention and peace-keeping tasks, tasks of humanitarian and rescue tasks, and military advice and assistance. The CSDP is based on the Lisbon Treaty (2009), to include: ‘joint disarmament operations, joint monitoring and verification operations, joint suppression of terrorist activities, joint development (R&D).’

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As part of its mission to foster a common security culture within the EU, and to enrich its strategic debate, the European Union (EU) published the major at the core of its own.


COMMON SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY (CSDP)

What is it?

The CSDP is an essential component of the European Union’s common foreign and security policy (CFSP). It is based on solidarity and the EU’s capacity to intervene globally with coherent and effective action.

What’s new after the Lisbon Treaty?

Since 2009, the EU has entered new strategic phases, both at international and in the region of responsibility. This has led to a number of continuous adaptations, which have been important in the context of the CFSP/CSDP. The evolution of the traditional realm of common diplomacy and conflict prevention.

What results so far?

Since the first mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina was initiated in 2003, the CSDP has gained recognition as a powerful instrument of the European Union’s external action.

Since 2009, there have been more than 2,000 staff deployed in 23 missions.

EU member states have contributed to CSDP missions and operations.

EU NAVFOR Operation ALANTIC had a 100% success rate for pirate attacks and provided support to the World Food Programme’s humanitarian efforts beyond the Somali region.

EU Peace Operations

Over 30 third states have contributed to CSDP missions and operations.

EUTM Mali: since 2014

EUTM Somalia: since 2009

EUTM Niger: since 2012

EUMM Somalia, Seychelles: since 2010

EUFOR Afghanistan: since 2006

EUFOR Ukraine: since 2005

EUSEC Ukraine: since 2007

EUS4C Moldova and Ukraine: since 2007

EUS4C Georgia and Ukraine: since 2004

EuroCAB since 2003

The European Union has become a major political actor on the international scene. It is capable of taking decisive action in the areas of foreign and security policy.

What are its tools?

EU missions are a total of 42,863 police, military and civilian personnel.

CIVILIAN MISSIONS

42,000 property claims.

Palestinian Civil Police personnel

Palestinian Territories

Policy related to CSDP.

CFSP/CSDP.

Operational autonomy of the EUISS.

The Institute became an autonomous agency of the EU in 2005, following the Lisbon Treaty of 2007. It is funded by EU member states according to a GNI-based formula. It is governed by a board, which lays down its budgetary and administrative rules and underpins the further development of the CFSP/CSDP.

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The comprehensive approach refers to the strategically coherent document that specifies the aim of a mission or operation and how it is to be achieved, setting the foundations for the operation’s success. A COnOPS (Concept of Operations) is a key document in the planning of a CSDP action – to be drawn up in the course of early planning. It is a product of the political and strategic decision-making processes, and its development is based on a strategic analysis of the situation. The COnOPS document is a key element in the decision–making process, serving to guide the implementation of the political and strategic decisions. It is also a basis for the preparation of operational plans and procedures, and is a key input to the development of the mission or operation plan. The COnOPS document is the basis for the legal, financial, and logistic support required for the implementation of the mission or operation. The COnOPS document is a key tool for the coordination and integration of the efforts of all stakeholders involved in the mission or operation. The COnOPS document is a key element in the decision–making process, serving to guide the implementation of the political and strategic decisions. It is also a basis for the preparation of operational plans and procedures, and is a key input to the development of the mission or operation plan. The COnOPS document is a key tool for the coordination and integration of the efforts of all stakeholders involved in the mission or operation. The COnOPS document is a key element in the decision–making process, serving to guide the implementation of the political and strategic decisions. It is also a basis for the preparation of operational plans and procedures, and is a key input to the development of the mission or operation plan. The COnOPS document is a key tool for the coordination and integration of the efforts of all stakeholders involved in the mission or operation.
The European Union (EU) is a political and economic union of 27 member states that aims to promote peace, enhance unity among its citizens, and achieve common goals:

- Economic and monetary union
- Common foreign and security policy
- Free movement of goods, services, persons, capital, and investments
- Justice and home affairs

The EU is based on the values of respect for human dignity,民主, 国家的主权 and territorial integrity, non-aggression, respect for human rights, the rule of law, and fundamental freedoms.

The European Commission, the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union, the European Court of Justice, the European Central Bank, and the European Council are the main institutions of the EU. The EP is directly elected by the citizens of all member states, while the EC is appointed by the Heads of State or Government. The EP and the EC are the two main pillars of the EU's decision-making process.

The European Parliament (EP) is the directly elected parliamentary body of the European Union. It is the only directly elected EU institution and has legislative powers, including the power of initiative, i.e., the power to propose legislation. The EP is composed of 705 members (MEPs) who are elected for a term of five years. It has 17 groups, representing political parties and interests from across the EU.

The European Commission (EC) is the executive branch of the EU and is responsible for proposing legislation, implementing decisions, upholding the Treaties, and providing scientific and administrative support to the EU institutions. The EC is composed of 27 Commissioners, one for each member state. The Commissioners are nominated by their respective Heads of State or Government and are appointed by the EC President, who is elected by the EP. The EC President is the President of the EC and the European Council and is appointed by the Heads of State or Government.

The European Council (EC) is the main decision-making body of the EU and is composed of the Heads of State or Government of the member states. It sets the general political guidelines of the Union and makes the political decisions that require the unanimous consent of the member states. The EC is presided over by the President of the EC, who is elected by the Heads of State or Government.

The Council of the European Union (Council) is the main decision-making body of the EU and is composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the member states. It is responsible for adopting laws and measures in the areas of the EU's competences, such as the internal market, agriculture, and regional policy, among others. The Council is presided over by the President of the EU Council, who is elected by the Heads of State or Government.

The European Council and the Council are presided over by the President of the EC, who is elected by the Heads of State or Government. The President of the EC is responsible for the political guidance of the EU and the coordination of the work of the EC and the Council.

The European Central Bank (ECB) is the central bank of the eurozone, which is composed of 19 member states of the EU. The ECB is responsible for setting monetary policy for the eurozone, which is aimed at maintaining price stability. The ECB is composed of the President of the ECB, who is appointed by the Heads of State or Government for a term of eight years, and the Governing Council, which is composed of the Presidents of the central banks of the eurozone member states and the ECB President.

The European Court of Justice (ECJ) is the main judicial body of the EU and is responsible for ensuring that the Treaty and any legislation adopted by the EU are respected and enforced. The ECJ is composed of 27 judges, one for each member state, who are appointed by the Heads of State or Government for a term of six years. The ECJ is presided over by the President of the ECJ, who is elected by the Heads of State or Government.

The European Court of Auditors (ECA) is an independent audit body of the EU, which is responsible for ensuring that the EU's financial policies and procedures are respected and enforced. The ECA is composed of 27 auditors, one for each member state, who are appointed by the Heads of State or Government for a term of six years. The ECA is presided over by the Auditor General, who is elected by the Heads of State or Government for a term of six years.

The European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) is a Consultative Committee of the EU, which is composed of representatives of employers, employees, and other social organizations. The EESC is responsible for providing opinions on EU policies, and its decisions are advisory. The EESC is composed of 400 members, with an equal representation from the three social pillars, and is appointed by the Heads of State or Government for a term of four years.

The European Ombudsman (EO) is an independent body of the EU, which is responsible for investigating complaints about the maladministration of EU institutions and bodies. The EO is composed of four members, who are appointed by the Heads of State or Government for a term of four years. The EO is presided over by the Ombudsman, who is appointed by the Heads of State or Government for a term of four years.

The European Committee of the Regions (CoR) is a consultative body of the EU, which is composed of representatives of the regions, cities, and towns of the member states. The CoR is responsible for providing opinions on EU policies, and its decisions are advisory. The CoR is composed of 350 members, with an equal representation from the regions and cities, and is appointed by the Heads of State or Government for a term of four years.

The European Investment Bank (EIB) is an institution of the EU, which is responsible for providing financial support for projects that have a significant role in achieving the Union’s objectives. The EIB is composed of 25 governors, who are appointed by the Heads of State or Government for a term of four years. The EIB is presided over by the President of the EIB, who is appointed by the Heads of State or Government for a term of four years.

The European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) is an autonomous agency of the EU, which is responsible for providing security and defence policy analysis. The EUISS is composed of 100 employees and is based in Lisbon, Portugal. The EUISS is presided over by the Director-General, who is appointed by the EU Council for a term of four years.
Federica Mogherini becomes the EU’s High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, establishing the comprehensive approach in cooperation and humanitarian aid fields – at the disposal of the diplomatic, security, defence, financial, trade, development and human rights fields.

The comprehensive approach refers to the strategically coherent decision to allocate resources for EU missions and operations in the areas of security and the rule of law, economic development, humanitarian aid, human rights, democracy, and good governance, based on a coherent understanding of the underlying dynamics and root causes of conflicts.

The ability to provide military, humanitarian, and financial assistance in a timely manner is essential to the EU’s international role.

The management of military and humanitarian missions and operations under the comprehensive approach requires the collaboration of various EU bodies and institutions.

Contrary to EU civilian missions that are directly financed by the CFSP budget, CSDP military operations are mostly financed through the General Budget of the European Union. The Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) has four main pillars: peace and security, crisis management, operations to support development, and human security.

The Berlin Plus agreement refers to a comprehensive package of arrangements finalised in early 2003 between the EU and NATO. While this agreement was signed with NATO, it is implemented in cooperation with the EU's civilian missions.

The Petersberg Tasks defined the spectrum of military actions that the EU can undertake in its crisis management framework, including peace-making and humanitarian and rescue tasks, military advice and assistance, with a deadline of 10 days after an EU decision to launch an operation.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina is the only ongoing Berlin Plus operation, with arrangements finalised in early 2003 between the EU and NATO. It was launched in March 2003 and consists of 1,500 personnel that can be deployed within 10 days after an EU decision to launch an operation.

Battlegroups are high-readiness battalion-size force packages that were created after the Lisbon Treaty (2009), to include: 'joint disarmament operations, actions to promote the respect for international law and the rule of law, and other actions that the EU can undertake in its crisis management framework, including peace-making and humanitarian and rescue tasks, military advice and assistance.'

Lodging and fuel. It is estimated that the CSDP military operations cover between 10 to 15% of the total cost of an operation.

The EEAS operates as the EU's diplomatic corps under the authority of the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR/VP), and includes common security and defence priorities later.