

Europe – a successful project to ensure security?

Council of Europe/European Union/ Maastricht School of Management 26-28 June 2008 Prof. Dr. Heinz-Jürgen Axt



"The European Union is engaged in conflict settlement all over the world, but not in Cyprus." (Georgios Iacovou)

Security and EU



Internal dimension EU = security community



External dimension
European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP)

Excluding Police and Judicial Co-operation in Criminal Matters (PJCC)

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3

Internal dimension



EU member states don't attack each other (= <u>interstate</u> dimension)

Historical evidence:

Germany and France – from antagonism to partnership

Thurs of Charles
Charles de Gaulle et Konrad Adenauer

Internal dimension



- Economic interdependence (markets, €)
- Mutual vulnerability
- Norms, explicit and implicit
- Conditionality (Criteria of Copenhagen)



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5

Norms, values



Art. 11 TEU:

- safeguard common values,
- security,
- principles of UN charter,
- international cooperation,
- democracy, rule of law, human rights, fundamental freedoms

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6

Internal dimension



EU refrains to intervene in intrastate conflicts

Preference for financial assistance

- Northern Ireland
 - O Employment (307 mio. Euro 2007-13)
 - O Bicommunal programme (225 mio. Euro)
 - O Cross border activities (192 mio. Euro)

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Internal dimension



Cyprus: intrastate conflict

- 259 million Euro
- social and economic development
- infrastructure
- reconciliation
- Turkish Cypriot community closer to the Union
- legal adaption with the acquis communautaire

Council Regulation (EC) No 389/2006 of 27 February 2006 establishing an instrument of financial support for encouraging the economic development of the Turkish Cypriot community and amending Council Regulation (EC) No 2667/2000 on the European Agency for development of the Turkish Cypriot community and amending Council Regulation (EC) No 2667/2000 on the E-Reconstruction (https://eur-lex.europa.eu/smartapi/cqi/sqa_doc?smartapi/celexplus/prod/CELEXnumdoc&lq=en&numdoc=306R0389)

External dimension - ESDP



A SECURE EUROPE IN A BETTER WORLD

EUROPEAN SECURITY STRATEGY

Brussels, 12 December 2003

http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/78367.pdf

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9

Challenges:



- underdevelopment
- terrorism
- proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD)
- regional conflicts
- state failure
- organised crime

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10

ESDP: objectives



Cold War:

- Threat of invasion
- Defending frontiers
- Military defence

Post Cold War era:

- World wide threats
- "first line of defence will be abroad"
- Conflict prevention
- Political, economic, police, judicial, military means

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Comparison ESS-NSS

EU: ESS (2003):

- New threats
- EU civilian power
- Military ultima ratio
- Effective multilateralism
- UN Charter



US: NSS (2002):

- New threats
- Military power
- Preemptive interventions
- Unilateralism
- UN an "option"



Kagan: Europe from Venus

Kagan: US from Mars

ESDP: defence policy



Art. 17, TEU:

The common foreign and security policy shall include ... a common defence policy, which might lead to a <u>common defence...</u>

...such a decision in accordance with their respective <u>constitutional requirements</u>

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ESDP: objectives



"Building security in our neighbourhood"

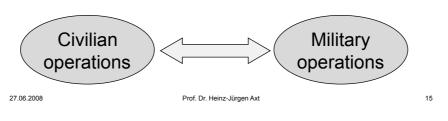
- Integration a lever to peace and stability
- Export of stability by enlargement
- Strengthening ties with neighbours (East, Mediterranean)

ESDP: objectives



Petersberg tasks:

- 1. humanitarian and rescue tasks,
- 2. peacekeeping tasks and
- 3. tasks of combat forces in crisis management, including peacemaking.



ESDP: instruments



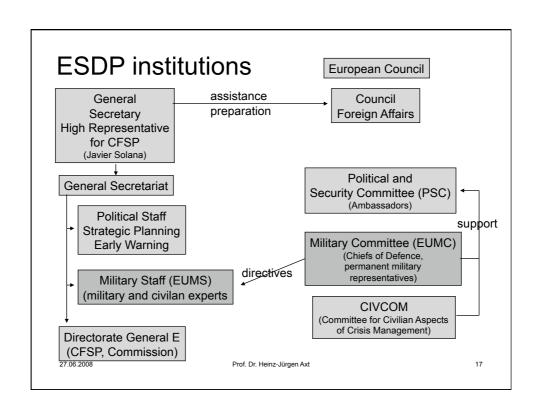
Member States must be able, by 2003,

- to deploy within 60 days and
- sustain for at least 1 year
- military forces of up to <u>50,000-60,000</u> persons

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16



ESDP Decision making



Intergovernmental

Unanimous voting

Obligation of assistance



Nice Treaty (2003): Lisbon Treaty Art. 42 (7):

Absent

"If a Member State is the victim of armed aggression on its territory, the other Member States shall have towards it an obligation of aid and assistance by all the means in their power, in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. This shall not prejudice the specific character of the security and defence policy of certain Member States."

(WEU Treaty, Art. 5)

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Neutral member states



EU: Art. 17 TEU:

Ireland "The policy of the

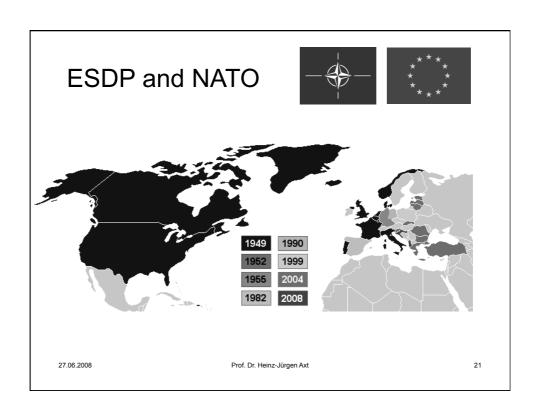
2. Sweden Union...shall not

3. Finland prejudice the specific character of the

4. Austria security and defence

5. Cyprus security and defence policy of certain

6. Malta member states..."



NATO



All EU member states

- except: neutral states(IRL, SWE, FIN, A, CY, MA)
- plus: US, Canada, Iceland, Norway, Turkey
- invited: Albania, Croatia (April 2008)

ESDP and NATO





Art. 17, TEU:

"The policy of the Union...shall respect the obligations of certain Member States, which see their common defence realised in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)..."

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Partnership for Peace



- Ukraine
- Albania (invited to NATO)
- Moldova
- Georgia
- Azerbaijan
- Finland (neutral EU member)
- Sweden (neutral EU member)
- Turkmenistan
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrghyz Republic
- Russian Federation
- Uzbekistan

- Armenia
- Belarus
- Austria (neutral EU member)
- FYROM
- Switzerland
- Ireland (neutral EU member)
- Croatia (invited to NATO
- Tajikistan
- Bosnia and Herzegovina Montenegro
- Serbia
- Malta (2008) (neutral EU member)

Partnership for Peace



Political commitments

- principles of international law
- refrain from the threat
- respect existing borders
- settle disputes peacefully.
- transparency in national defence
- joint action with NATO in peacekeeping and humanitarian operations

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Berlin Plus Agreement



In the case of a crisis EU making use of NATO assets and capabilities:

- 1. NATO planning,
- 2. NATO European command options
- 3. NATO assets and capabilities

European Council of Copenhagen 2002

3. The fact that ... Cyprus and Malta will not take part in EU military operations conducted using NATO assets ... will not ... affect the right of their representatives to participate and vote in EU institutions and bodies..."



ESDP ongoing operations

Military Operation in BiH (EUFOR-Althea)

Police Mission in BiH (EUPM)

Police Mission in Palestinian Territories (EUPOL COPPS)

Police Mission Afghanistan (EUPOL)

EUPOL RD Congo (police)

Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX)

Rule of Law Mission Iraq (Eujust Lex)

Border Assistance Rafah Crossing point (EU BAM Rafah)

Border Assistance to Moldova and Ukraine

Security Sector Reform Guinea-Bissau (EU SSR)

EUFOR Tchad/RCA (security)

Security Sector Reform Congo (EUSEC RD Congo)

EUFOR-Althea in BiH

- Military operation
- Successor of NATO SFOR
- "Berlin Plus"
- 2500 troops
- UN SC 1785
- Secure environment
- Support to ICTY
- 24 EU member states and Albania, Chile, FYROM, Switzerland, Turkey



Border Assistance Moldova-Ukraine

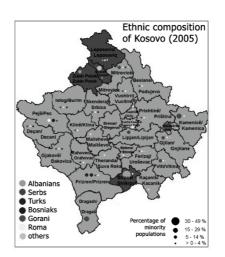
- Civilian operation
- 129 EU experts (plus CIS and local staff)
- Border co-operation (EU standards)
- Trade regulation
- Transnistrian conflict



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Rule of Law Mission Kosovo (EULEX)

- Civilian operation
- Police, judiciary, customs services
- EU planning team 300 staff (EUPT)
- EULEX 1900 staff
- UNMIK
- UN SC 1244
- Contributing: most EU member states, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, US



Prospectives



Irish referendum on Lisbon Treaty



33

- Constitutional crisis
- Objections towards defence policy
- Enlargement disputed
- Stagnation
- But ongoing operations