

**The blurring lines: Security
Research and public Awareness of
EU external Roles**

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**“With the new threats, our first line of defence
will often be abroad.”**

J. Solana, European Security Strategy, 2003

Twofold sense

1. ESDP missions carrying out Petersberg Tasks, Civilian Crisis Management Component
2. External Dimension of Justice and Home Affairs (tackling organised crime, terrorism, illegal migration and other threats originating outside EU or Member States' jurisdiction)

ESDP Civilian Crisis Management Operations and external dimension of JHA: converging tracks?

European Neighbourhood Policy

- Actions Plans with built-in „conditionality clause“ („Carrot and Stick Policies“)
- ...promoting good governance, respect for human rights and international obligations, and the rule of law in exchange for preferential trade arrangements

Various EU external Roles (as perceived resp. operationalized)

(Blockmans, Wessel 2009)

- Assistant to border management (e.g. Moldova/Ukraine)
- Adviser in justice reform (e.g. Georgia)
- Trainer of police and prison staff (e.g. Iraq)
- Security sector reformer (e.g. Guinea-Bissau)
- Security guarantor during elections (e.g. D.R.C.)
- Peacekeeper on the invitation of a host country (e.g. FYROM)
- Operations under UN-SC mandate
 - to counter the threat to international peace and security (posed by, e.g., piracy and armed robberies against vulnerable vessels off the Somali coast)
 - assist peacekeeping operations of other international organisations (e.g. Chad)

Institutional Ambiguity

- The „Pillar Dilemma“: EU Institutions struggling for competences; competing competences (but at the same time a history of “functional convergence” – legal/institutional rapprochement)
- Legal Provisions ambiguous – Actions in the field of Crisis Management can be taken within different legislative frameworks: Community (Trade, Enlargement, Development & Assistance), CFSP, ESDP (Petersberg Tasks, extension by Lisbon), PJCC
- Both the Community and CFSP / ESDP know (sometimes congruent, sometimes diverging) definitions on Crisis Management; Community emphasis on “addressing root causes of conflict & terrorism”, distinction between short-, medium and long-term aspects of crisis management

EU Crisis Management Cycle

(Olsson, Larsson 2009)



Lisbon Treaty I

- Extension of Petersberg Tasks (humanitarian and rescue tasks, peace-keeping tasks and tasks of combat forces in crisis management, including peace-making) (TEU, Art.43):
 - Joint Disarmament Operations
 - Military Advice and Assistance
 - Conflict Prevention
 - Post-Conflict Stabilisation Tasks
 - Support for Third Countries in combating Terrorism in their territories

Lisbon Treaty II

Art. 222 TFEU: Solidarity Clause:

- The Union and its Member States shall **act jointly in a spirit of solidarity** if a Member State is **the object of a terrorist attack** or the victim of a **natural or man-made disaster**. The Union shall mobilise all the **instruments at its disposal**, including the military resources made available by the Member States [...]

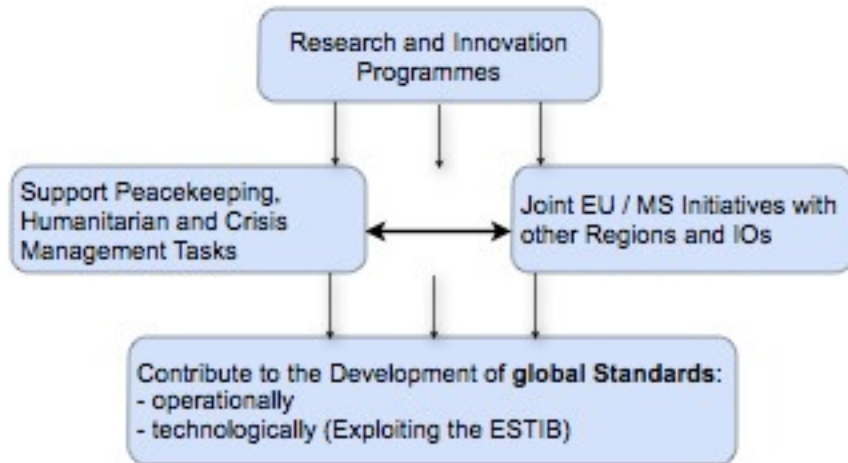
Civil Protection as a specific policy area (Art. 196, TFEU)

- Shared competence: Union shall take measures aiming to **support, coordinate and complement** measures taken at a national, regional or local level concerning the prevention of risks, the preparedness of the Member States' actors within the area of Civil Protection as well as the response to natural and other disasters within the EU.

The Quest for Legitimacy: Security Research Nexus

- Facing the "Threat": Concept of "Security" in the target area – semantic / ideological compatibility? Need for adaptation
- Citizen awareness of internal security impact of external factors? Subjective threat perception convergence with factual external threat situation?
- **Legitimacy**: actions must be perceived as *politically acceptable, practically necessary and publicly supported* (Duke, Ojanen 2006). How do communication policies and strategies impact the perception of external threats?
- Understand of the EU political economy (incl. the inter-pillar struggle for competences? Impact on the prioritization process of threats, crises to address?
- Achieving (organisational) interoperability in combined assistance operations in a comprehensive approach?
- Do we have a set of alternative future scenarios allowing to project shifting capability development needs?

ESRIF Conclusions



Thank You