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European Security and Defense Policy of the European Union

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Abstract

Europe is today the scene of major transformations in the process of EU enlargement. Far from being an easy process, the project of European unity has taken place, especially after the imposition of the European Union as a political and economic organization, the most important advances recorded in these areas. But only political and economic cooperation cannot provide a vigorous community of states.

In the present paper I analyzed the European Security and Defense Policy of the European Union and its role in European security.

Keywords: European Union, European Security and Defense Policy, International Relations, Security

Introduction

Fundamental rights, parliamentary democracy is also bases of the European identity today, aiming at a "community of values" generally accepted closely with national and regional identities. The idea of a united Europe can be viable only through cooperation.

To avoid fragmentation, disorder and conflict of any kind (social, economic, political, ethnic and religious, military) and to achieve cohesion viable through cooperation and solidarity, they took shape a political identity, economic, legal, security and defense.

A look back over the history of the European continent reveals that today he is going through a period characterized by a high level of peace and stability.

Perhaps the lessons of World War II or the representatives of the European continent close cooperation with the United States and NATO in the European security were effective in preserving peace and stability in Europe.

The aftermath of the Cold War put, however, a challenging peace and stability in Europe. The threat of massive attacks with conventional and nuclear weapons, specific threat bipolar era, was replaced with a whole range of risks to the stability of Europe.

The Balkan conflicts of the 90 European governments have shown weaknesses in terms of their attempt to act alone. US could not intervene in a regional crisis which is in Europe, so that have opened opportunities more suitable for European policy makers to take action.

The painful experience of the Balkans has spurred European governments to establish a common foreign policy. This would be facilitated further joint action in the event of crisis. Thus, in 1999, it agreed to a defense policy of the European Union in support of common foreign policy. It created thereby allowing Community instruments to promote peaceful common set of values, defending and, at the same time, common interests.

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, from the US, and later, attacks in Europe, Madrid and London were the main factors that led to the recognition in the European area of new types of threats. Therefore, the emergence of adequate responses from policy makers has become a priority need.

The globalization brings both the spread of democratic values, and the prospect of threats Combined: development of terrorism under the pre-existence of regional conflicts, criminal organizations that acquire weapons of mass destruction, possible cooperation between elements fundamentalist collaborationist and international criminal organizations etc.

Today, the demographic problems of the contemporary world, imposing and maintaining

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peace, Uneven spread of resources, the development and proliferation of technology and weapons that have a great capacity for destruction, organized crime, terrorism and, not least, environmental issues are challenges we consider major current state of the security environment, the more so as they can be factors leading to regional conflicts. We appreciate that we are and we will witness an unprecedented demographic explosion.

The world population, estimated at the level of 1600-545000000 rose to 2.4 billion inhabitants in 1950, reaching in 2005 to over 6 billion individuals, and 2050 is estimated to increase by up to 50%. This development, coupled with the spread of unequal resources, will likely cause imbalances in security, prosperity and stability, due to population movements from areas lacking resources to other regions with sufficient reserves.

Studies analyze the direct link between the steady-state demographic trends and indicated a correlation between the degree of prosperity and the birth rate.

Although the main actor, as a form of organization on the international scene is the nation-state, most challenges mention above work, by nature, supranational.

Therefore, plan the discussion moves from the state security institutions and organizations at the international UN, NATO and the EU. NATO remains the cornerstone of Euro-Atlantic stability, constituting the core of the collective defense security space.

The EU has so far proved a good model of organization with supranational form of government, although it showed some weaknesses in the citizen.

Extending parallel processes of these two organizations led to the enlargement of the European area, so its borders are Ukraine, Moldova, countries of the former Yugoslav space, the Caucasus, the Caspian Sea and an important part of the broader Middle East. This entire area is far from being a stable one that can contribute to security and stability in Europe. This reality has led to the need to establish a common security agenda with elements of the two organizations, each with its strengths and able to offer specific advantages. Placing in the immediate vicinity of European and Euro-Atlantic space these unstable regions is absolutely necessary cooperation of the two organizations in order to achieve common strategic political objectives.

The European security policy was developed after 90 years in the Western European Union (WEU), NATO and the EU, when adopted WEU missions of "Petersburg" in order to manage possible destabilization in Eastern Europe. Such missions include humanitarian and rescue, peacekeeping and combat forces in crisis management, including the imposition of peace. NATO Summit in Berlin (1996) decided to create a European Security and Defense Identity, a 13 "pillar" in NATO Europe, which allowed European countries to act where NATO military was limited. For this, the EU will be able to use NATO's military capabilities (Berlin-plus Agreement).

Furthermore, the Treaty of Maastricht (1992) the foundations of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), base depth, in 1999, by the Treaty of Amsterdam.

It showed, however, tend to blur the distinction between security and defense, by reaffirming the concept of defense under territorial defense, eliminating, thus, any interpretation in terms of a possible competition with NATO, which remains, as we stated above, the foundation of collective defense.

In such circumstances, it felt the need to implement a European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP) joint, allowing the EU to establish itself as a major player in international politics. In this respect, some Member States have taken measures to restructure the armed forces and procurement of adequate equipment, even common, in view of setting up a European rapid reaction force, as decided at the European Councils in Cologne and Helsinki. The European Security Strategy developed by the High Representative for CFSP, Javier Solana, is the document that outlines the guidelines of national and international security strategy of the European Union. Also known as the "A Secure Europe in a Better World", the strategy was approved in December 12, 2003, by the European Council in Brussels.

Regarded by many experts as a response to the National Security Strategy of the USA in September 2002, the document states that, to ensure the European security efficiently in a world increasingly gripped by processes of globalization, it is absolutely necessary to have a close cooperation both within Europe and beyond, because "no nation is now able to cope with complex challenges".

ESDP missions

Since Summit in Saint Malo in December 1998, the EU expressed its readiness to conduct crisis management missions autonomously.

In July 1999, the Cologne European Council decided that "the Union must have the capacity for autonomous action, backed by credible military forces, decision-making mechanisms for their use and to respond adequately prepare international crises without affecting NATO's actions". This ability could not be implemented earlier than 2003, when the EU launched four operations under the auspices of the ESDP - missions so-called "Petersberg" - three in Europe and one in Africa:

1. **EUFOR Concordia** - first military operation launched on March 31, 2003 in FYROM at the request of President Boris Trajkovski, in order to stabilize and the effective implementation of the Ohrid Agreement. This operation succeeded peacekeeping mission "Allied Harmony" of NATO. In this mission ended December 15, 2003, they were used NATO capabilities.
2. **ARTEMIS** - military operation in R.D. Congo launched on June 12, 2003, in order to stabilize and improve the humanitarian situation in Bunia. The mission ended on 1 September the same year, the first EU-led mission without NATO assistance.
3. **EUPOL Proxima in FRY replaced EUFOR Concordia** operation on 15 December 2003. 21 police mission aimed at monitoring, assistance and training Macedonian police to fight organized crime and promote European policing standards. The operation was completed on 14 December 2005.
4. **EUJUST THEMIS** - launched on July 16, 2004 in Georgia, with a duration of one year, it was the first law enforcement mission (rule of law mission) EU. The operation aimed at supporting authorities to meet the reform process, particularly in the judiciary. In recent years the European Union has been involved in many more missions and became an important part of international security and reconstruction efforts of countries and regions "turbulent".

EU carries far, 11 such operations in the Western Balkans, the South Caucasus, Middle East, Africa and Southeast Asia Est:

1. **EUFOR Althea** - EU military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina launched on December 2, 2004 with transfer to the EU authority NATO SFOR forces. The mission aims to improve results in its integration in the Stabilization and Association Process, by providing assistance to state authorities.
2. **EUPM** - from January 1, 2003 has started in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the first EU police mission through international police forces taking office of the UN. The operation aims to support and develop the country's police structures through monitoring, assistance and inspection in full compliance with European and international practices.
3. **Eupator** - police mission launched on December 15, 2005, which followed Operation Proxima FRY. The mission, scheduled to have duration of six months, aims to support and help develop a professional police organization, based on European standards in the field of police.
4. **EUPOL COPPS** - Police Mission in the Palestinian Territories, launched on January 1, 2006, for an initial period of three years. The objective of the operation is to support the Palestinian Civil Police and authorities in reforming the security sector and justice.
5. **EU Border Assistance Mission Rafah** - mission monitoring the border between Israel and Palestine (Rafah Crossing Point). The operational phase of the mission began on November 30, 2005 and will last one year.
6. **EUJUST LEX** - integrated mission and introducing the rule of law in Iraq launched on July 1, 2005, at the request of the transitional government. The operation, scheduled for a period of one year, aims to train integrated in the management and representatives of the criminal law of the judiciary, police and penitentiary.
7. **EUPOL Kinshasa** - in October 2003, DRC requested EU assistance to set up an integrated police. EUPOL role in this mission, which became fully operational on April 30, 2005, is to monitor, train and advise the unit.
8. **EUSEC R D Congo** - beginning on June 8, 2005, mission to provide advice and assistance for security sector reform in the DRC. The operation will last for 12 months.
9. **EU Support to AMIS II (Darfur)** - at the request of the African Union, the EU decided in July 18, 2005 to engage in actions of civil-military support political efforts, military and police mission's African settlement crisis Darfur (Sudan).
10. **Aceh Monitoring Mission - AMM** - European Union, with some ASEAN countries and Norway and Switzerland, launched on 15 September 2005, the monitoring mission in Aceh (Indonesia).

Regarding the development of European capabilities civilian conference of November 21, 2005, EU foreign ministers reaffirmed their strong commitment to civilian Headline Goal 2008 project also outlined future priorities were action and settled directions followed and was eventually adopted the Action Plan for improving civil capabilities.

The efforts to Headline Goal 2008 project materialized and by completing Catalog Required 05. This document identifies the military capabilities and forces necessary to carry out arising from the Treaty on European Union (Article 17.2), the European Security Strategy and objectives Headline Goal 2010 project established in strategic planning assumptions and scenarios contained in the catalog form the basis of future development of military capabilities.

The emphasis is placed on high interoperability with the forces that can be supported in the theater for extended periods of time on the basis of the rotational forces and logistical support. According to the same document, the Member States will be invited to declare, using the Headline Goal Questionnaire, the participation of the capabilities of each Union.

Once set, this quota will allow coverage of any task. In the context of the Berlin-plus, NATO-EU relations have seen important progress towards developing strategic partnership in crisis management and conflict prevention through cooperation in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

In achieving its objectives Security and Defense European Union cannot ignore the need to maintain a special relationship with the US. At the same time, the EU will need to develop cooperation with other important actors on the world stage. In this respect will develop strategic relations with Russia, Japan, China, Canada and India, without any of these relationships have an exclusive character.

However, the European Union will have to show openness to develop active partnership with any country which shares its aims and values and is ready to act to defend them. This approach can contribute significantly European Union to achieve a multilateral security system that allows movement build a world more prosperous, fairer and safer. It also requires a European Security Strategy with particular attention on the EU's ability to take strategic mission type based on the intensity of conflicts.

Conclusion

It is obvious that the European Union initiative in terms of developing its own security and defense dimension is not very easy, and can be completed in the short term.

Perhaps sometimes it requires a whole process of assimilation of lessons learned, which will require increased capacity of adaptability, both the structure and the procedures involved. One thing is certain, namely that the EU has understood that European security and defense policy is particularly necessary.

The European Security Strategy and all other instruments directly linked to it can be considered an answer to the National Security Strategy of the USA and the NATO Strategic Concept, but it is not, in fact, than proof that European policymakers consider the size of defense Europe must be developed and supported by own means and efforts.

Knowing all this, we believe that few conclusions can be drawn:

1. Due to its economic power (second only to the US), the European Union must assume and global strategic responsibilities. In cooperation with NATO, the EU needs to strengthen its institutional and operational framework to adequately respond to crises and regional conflicts.

2. The future ESDP depends largely on the agreement of the 28 Member States on a common agenda on strategic interests. This will mean mainly: a common perception of security threats; political will to apply targeted and coherent diplomatic tools, economic and crisis management; improving civilian and military capabilities available.
3. Perhaps the EU still lacks adequate military instruments, but experience in non-military areas, 40 and external trade, development, environmental policy, police cooperation, justice and information, immigration policy and multilateral diplomacy is a basic contribute to countering increasingly non-military threats.
4. The project security and stability beyond the Union by diplomatic means, economic and ultimately military is a valuable initiative of the EU, which has seen many advances.
5. Differences between USA - Great Britain versus Germany - France inhibit the process of building European security and defense policy.
6. The perspective that ESDP is expected to evolve in the direction of increasing transfer sovereignty to EU institutions, national defense subsidiary of becoming European.
7. Adoption of a White Paper of the European Security and Defense will provide details of the political objectives set in the EU Security Strategy. So we know what resources will be required according to the military threats that will face Europe in the coming years. It requires a greater political will and more effective adaptation to European national procedures.
8. European Security Strategy states that neighboring countries, candidate or EU partners can engage in political or ESDP operations. Romania can have a significant contribution in the joint operations, taking into account the experience gained in missions in the former Yugoslavia or in theaters such as Afghanistan and Iraq.
9. EU foreign policy is multifunctional and consists mainly of civilian and military intervention in the crisis management. However, the EU's military capabilities are still in development. Romania can contribute to the effort to improve these capabilities by providing forces, equipment and training in the EU Rapid Reaction Force.

Also, our country can have significant contributions to civilian capabilities for crisis prevention by participating in joint assessment of threats and possible diplomatic initiatives.

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