



Motion on the European Security and Defence Policy of the EU

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Presented by PWG "Policies for Europe"

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2 The European Security and Defence Policy, or ESDP, is a major element of the Common
3 Foreign and Security Policy pillar of the European Union and is the domain of EU policy
4 covering defence and military aspects. It is the successor of the European Security and
5 Defence Identity under NATO, but differs in that it falls under the jurisdiction of the European
6 Union itself, including countries with no ties to NATO.

7 Formally the European Security and Defence Policy is the domain of the Council of the
8 European Union, but a significant role is given to the High Representative of the CFSP and
9 its General Secretariat. If the Treaty of Lisbon is ratified, it will create the new position of the
10 High Representative of Foreign Affairs of the Union. This would establish the policy field
11 becoming available to enhanced co-operation. Involvement of the European Parliament is
12 provided by the Committee of Defence, though just in a consultative role.

13 The European Security Strategy, the frame and guidance for the EU, was approved by the
14 European Council held in Brussels on in 2003, as the first European joint security strategy
15 ever. It states that in order to ensure security for Europe in a globalising world, multilateral
16 cooperation within Europe and abroad is to be imperative, as no single nation is able to
17 tackle today's complex challenges. As such, the ESS identifies a string of key threats such
18 as terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, regional conflict, failed states and
19 organised crime. Both ESDP and ESS are anchored in the second pillar of Maastricht treaty,
20 hence are supposed to be one of the main policy fields of the European Union.

21 In the past, though, despite many successful missions operated by the EU, a lack of political
22 interest or will in this specific field has been noticed. The French Presidency under Nicolas
23 Sarkozy put major attention on the ESDP, but due to the Crisis in Georgia, just minor
24 improvement could be realised. The situation on our European borders, mostly additionally
25 covered by the ENP, points out that security affairs became again of high importance for our
26 continent.

27 **We, the European Democrat Students, the Student organisation of the European
28 People's Party (EPP),**

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- 30 • Recognize that a common and strongly developed European Security and Defence
31 Policy (ESDP) is not concurring with the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO),
but can assist to reach security goals more efficiently.
 - 32 • Underline that security affairs have been the main motivation to establish the
33 European integration process, and based on the principle of subsidiarity, more focus
34 should be given to the second pillar of the Maastricht treaty.
 - 35 • Point out that the combined military budget of all 27 member states is about 290
36 billion USD, in comparison to 540 billion USD of the USA. The EU as a whole invests
37 thus more than 50% of the US budget in the military sector, but is reaching not even a

- 38 1/3 of its efficiency, as a result from having 27 different administrations, budgets,
39 command structures, training mechanisms and arms technologies, to mention a few.
- 40 • Call for development of programs which would guarantee more efficient and
41 economical cooperation in the defence sector, but would not undermine the key
42 sovereignty of the member states.
 - 43 • Demand to integrate the arms industry into the common market, as last business
44 sector not opened to the European Community.
 - 45 • Ask for a common law of the European Union to provide insurance, widow's annuity
46 and social security for European troops operating in peace-keeping and peace-
47 making missions around the globe.