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LISBOAN

**Linking Interdisciplinary Integration Studies by Broadening the European Academic
Network**

**Report from the Workshop
“The European Union – A Major International Player?
The Common Security and Defence Policy under the Lisbon Treaty”**

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Workshop Description

Since their modest beginnings with the EPC in the 1970s, the efforts of the EC/EU to become a major actor not only in international economic relations but also in the area of foreign and security policy have made considerable progress. The most recent steps in this direction were agreed upon by member states in the Lisbon Treaty. Two years after its entry into force it is too early to tell whether the Treaty will enable the Union to play an important role in the emerging global multipolar system. What can be attempted at this stage is to take stock of the innovations in the area of what is now called the CSDP in the context of the CFSP against the backdrop of the existing “*acquis politique et sécuritaire*”. It is also appropriate to ask how the new provisions in the Treaty have been implemented and applied in practice.

This workshop is therefore designed to take a closer look at the new legal options and obligations, including permanent structured cooperation and mutual assistance in the event of armed aggression, the institutional framework, and the military and other material tools, in particular the Battle Groups, which can be used in the conduct of the CSDP. The second part of the workshop will deal with the actual record of the EU in this area. A provisional balance of the numerous ESDP and CDSP operations, both completed and still in progress, will be drawn. Finally, two case studies will focus on the most ambitious non-military mission, EULEX Kosovo, and the performance of the EU in the “Arab Spring”.

Workshop Programme

Date: 9 – 10 December 2011

Venue: Diplomatic Academy of Vienna, Favoritenstr.e 15a, 1040 Vienna

Friday, 9 December

- 14.00 Welcome
Hans Winkler, Diplomatic Academy of Vienna
- 14.15 Panel I: Building Institutions
- The Innovations in the Lisbon TEU - An Overview
Marise Cremona, European University Institute, Florence
- The Institutional Structure of the CFSP
Simon Duke, European Institute of Public Administration, Maastricht
- The Military Dimension of the CFSP
Wolfgang Wosolsobe, Military Representative of Austria to the European Union
- Moderation:
Hanspeter Neuhold, University of Vienna

End: ca. 17.30

- 19.00 Dinner for Panellists

Saturday, 10 December

- 10.00 Keynote speech
Robert Cooper, European External Action Service
- ca. 11.15 Panel II: Institutions at Work
- ESDP/CSDP operations: Achievements and Shortcomings
Mathias Jopp, Institute for European Politics, Berlin
- EULEX Kosovo
Stefan Lehne, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Brussels
- The EU's response to the Libyan Crisis
Nicole Koenig, Trans European Policy Studies Association (TEPSA), Brussels

Moderation:
Markus Kornprobst, Diplomatic Academy of Vienna

End: ca. 13.45

Number of Participants: about 60 resp. 45

Presentations and Discussion

The Diplomatic Academy of Vienna was proud to hold its first workshop within the LISBOAN Network on 9-10 December. The workshop started in the afternoon of Friday, 9 December with welcome words by the Director of the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna, Amb. Hans Winkler. He thanked the LISBOAN Network, above all its coordinator, Prof. Wessels, for this initiative and hoped that the workshop would fill the gap of a discussion about what used to be the ESDP – now CSDP – in the broader context of the CFDP (in a multi-interdisciplinary way, including political and military aspects, the legal dimension, above all in terms of structure, like Hanspeter Neuhold stressed later on).



Amb. Winkler's welcome was planned to be followed by the keynote speech of Robert Cooper from the European External Action Service. As Mr. Cooper was delayed in Brussels by other commitments, his speech was adjourned to Saturday morning.

The theme of Panel I, chaired by **Hanspeter Neuhold** from the University of Vienna and the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna, was “Building Institutions”. **Marise Cremona** from the European University Institute of Florence gave an overview on the innovations in the Lisbon Treaty. She gave a legal perspective of the external dimension of the European Union after the Lisbon Treaty and highlighted that there are still two treaties, but under one new single legal order – except the External Action, which is still separated from other competencies and under special rules. **Simon Duke** from the European Institute of Public Administration, Maastricht, talked about the institutional structure of the CSDP, how they evolved pre-Lisbon and which foreign-policy instruments exist post-Lisbon. At first glance, not much has changed, only adjustments to the existing institutions. While the emphasis was on military aspects of crisis management before – mainly due to shocks in the Western Balkans in the early 1990s and the NATO model as well as a big influence of Javier Solana – the planning of civilian aspects in crisis management was enhanced post-Lisbon. However, Duke noted, this interface between those aspects is also the weakness of the new system until now.

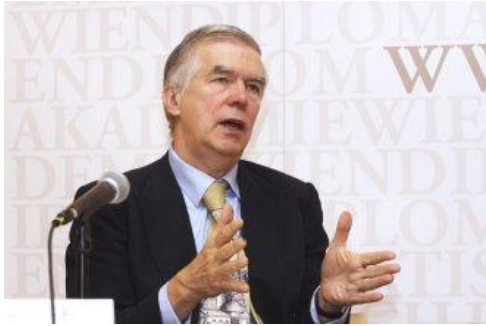


The Austrian Military Representative to the European Union, **Wolfgang Wosolsobe**, then spoke about the military dimension of the CFSP and the permanent structure of the cooperation. He noticed that there are instruments within the European Union, like the Battlegroups, but that they are not used up to now. He also criticised that the military representatives are not integrated in time into the EU's crisis management.



The presentations of the panellists were followed by a lively discussion with the audience which deepened the topics presented and discussed before.

On Saturday, 10 December, the workshop programme started with **Robert Cooper's** keynote speech.



The counsellor of High Representative Lady Ashton spoke about the current challenges in foreign policy and the role of the European External Action Service in the broad frame of history and world politics, stressing the long period of peace we now enjoy in the European Union. The questions and statements coming from the audience included, among others, the role of the High

Representative and the “double-hatting”, the lack of trust in the European diplomatic service and the split into big and small states within the EU.

After a short coffee break, Panel II, chaired by **Markus Kornprobst**, Diplomatic Academy of Vienna, focussed on more practical aspects of how the institutions work. **Mathias Jopp** from the Institute for European Politics, Berlin, presented an overview about the achievements and shortcomings of ESDP/CSDP - military and civilian - operations. He concluded from his evaluation that it is still difficult to call the European Union a major international player. Prof. Jopp listed some reasons for Europe’s weakness, including the difficulties with capabilities and financing as well as incompatibilities of national interests, and pleaded for a stronger Europe.



Stefan Lehne from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Brussels, started the presentations of Case Studies, talking about the EULEX in Kosovo. He drew a balance sheet of the successes and failures, noting that it played one role perfectly: that of a scapegoat. He also highlighted the rule of law which takes a generation setting in the minds of people.

Nicole Koenig from the Trans European Policy Studies Association (TEPSA) in Brussels discussed the EU’s response to the Libyan crisis which was seen as slow, divided, incoherent and uncoordinated and was – as well as the Iraq war - often used as an example to illustrate the limits

of the CFSP. Koenig saw it not that bleak, but showed that unilateral actions of member states mainly accounted for the EU's incoherent response and that the post-Lisbon institutional structure has done little to compensate for these internal divisions.

The presentations were followed by a broad-ranged discussion, including the “pooling and sharing” aspects of capabilities and the situation in Kosovo.

The workshop, which was seen as a success and substantial contribution ended at about 2 p.m.

The presentations will be made available in spring of 2012 as a “Favorita Paper”, the publication series of the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna.

The workshop was also filmed by a student initiative called “European Ideas”. The videos will be made available soon under www.europeanideas.eu.



Vienna, 22 December 2011