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International Organisations II

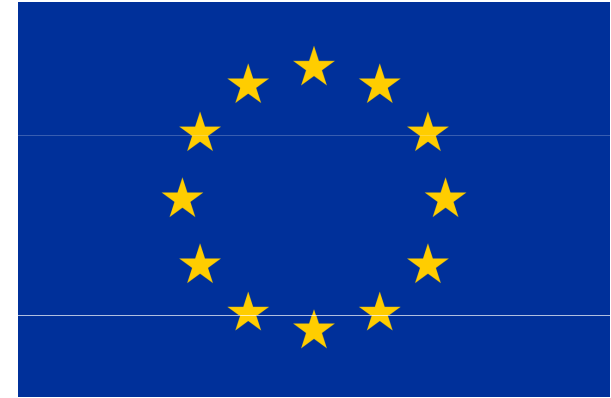
International Security Policy, October 9, 2023

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Structure

- International security organisations (part II)
 - European Union
 - OSCE
 - Council of Europe

European Union: Key facts



- 1951 - **the European Coal and Steel Community** founded [Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands]
- 1958 - **European Economic Community (EEC)**
- 1993 - name changed to the **European Union**

- 27 member countries, 24 official languages
- 1 February 2020 - the UK left the EU

- aim - “*promote peace, its values and the well-being of its peoples*“ (Art. 3, Lisbon Treaty)
 - area of freedom, security, and justice; internal market; economic and monetary union
 - combat social exclusion and discrimination, promote social justice and protection....
 - external relations - peace, security, sustainable development, human rights...

European Union: Membership



European Union: Structure

- 7 key institutions
 - **European Parliament** (Brussels/Strasbourg/Luxembourg)
 - **European Council** (Brussels)
 - **Council of the European Union** (Brussels/Luxembourg)
 - **European Commission** (Brussels/Luxembourg/Representations across the EU)
 - complemented by other institutions and bodies - including:
 - **Court of Justice of the European Union** (Luxembourg)
 - **European Central Bank (Frankfurt)**
 - **European Court of Auditors** (Luxembourg)
- 
- decision-making institutions

European Union: Institutions

European Council

- heads of state of government of EU countries + President + President of the Commission
- determines the EU's political direction and priorities (x does not make laws)
- decisions taken by consensus

European Parliament

- represents citizens of EU countries - elected directly by them
- decides on European laws (jointly with the Council of the EU)
- approves the EU budget



Charles Michel

European Union: Institutions

Council of the European Union

- national ministers (depending on the topic)
- decides on European laws (with EP) and coordinates policies
- decisions taken by a qualified majority

European Commission

- main executive body, represents common interests of the EU
- proposal for new laws, ensures the application of the Treaties and measures
- 27 commissioners
- headed by President of the Commission (elected by EP and appointed by EC)



Ursula von der Leyen

European Union: Institutions

Court of Justice of the European Union

- ensures that EU law is followed, Treaties are correctly applied
- includes the Court of Justice, the General Court and specialised courts



[VIDEO](#) (EU Institutions explained)



Common foreign and security policy (CFSP)

- established by the Treaty on European Union (TEU) in 1993, updated by Lisbon Treaty
- aim - to preserve peace and strengthen international security (UN Charter)
- defined and implemented by the European Council and the Council acting unanimously
- implemented by the High Representative and members states

High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy

- conducts the EU CFSP, ensures consistency of the Union's external action
- presides over the Foreign Affairs Council
- a vice-president of the Commission



Josep Borrell Fontelles

Common foreign and security policy (CFSP): Aims

- a) safeguard its values, fundamental interests, security, independence and integrity
- b) consolidate and support democracy, the rule of law, human rights and the principles of international law;
- c) preserve peace, prevent conflicts and strengthen international security
- d) foster the sustainable economic, social and environmental development of developing countries (eradicating poverty);
- e) encourage the integration of all countries into the world economy
- f) help develop international measures to preserve and improve the quality of the environment and the sustainable management of global natural resources, in order to ensure sustainable development;
- g) assist populations, countries and regions confronting natural or man-made disasters;
- h) promote an international system based on stronger multilateral cooperation and good global governance (Lisbon Treaty, Art. 21)

Common foreign and security policy (CFSP)

Foreign Affairs Council

- responsible for the EU's external action
- chaired by the High Representative
- composed of the foreign ministers from all EU member states (or defence / development / trade)

European External Action Service (EEAS)

- manages the EU's diplomatic relations + conducts EU foreign & security policy
- supports the EU HR



Common foreign and security policy (CFSP)

- **Main instruments of the CFSP**
 - Civilian and Military Capabilities (Common Security and Defence Policy)
 - Sanctions
 - EU Special Representatives
 - Non-proliferation and disarmament projects
 - European Peace Facility (EPF)
- complementary strategies and tools [diplomacy, humanitarian aid, development cooperation, climate action, human rights, economic support, trade policy]

Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)

- established in 2009 by the Lisbon Treaty, a specific part of the CFSP
- allows the UE to deploy civilian and military missions and operations abroad - including:
 - conflict prevention
 - peace-keeping
 - joint disarmament operations
 - military advice
 - humanitarian assistance
 - post-conflict stabilization

European Union: Mutual defence clause

- Treaty of Lisbon: Art. 42,7

“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.”

“Commitments and cooperation in this area shall be consistent with commitments under the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, which, for those States which are members of it, remains the foundation of their collective defence and the forum for its implementation.”

- activated only once - when?

France invokes EU's article 42.7, but what does it mean?

*Ian Traynor
in Brussels*

The mutual defence clause is in play for the first time, but there are limits to what member states must do to help



📷 Soldiers on patrol at the Eiffel Tower. France admits it is struggling to cope with foreign military commitments and the need for extra security at home. Photograph: ECPAD/SIPA/Rex Shutterstock

European Union: Solidarity clause

- Article 222 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU):

“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 (...)

Should a Member State be the object of a terrorist attack or the victim of a natural or manmade disaster, the other Member States shall assist it at the request of its political authorities. To that end, the Member States shall coordinate between themselves in the Council.”

CSDP: Structure (overview)

- The Political and Security Committee (PSC)
- European Union Military Committee (EUMC)
- Committee for Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management (CIVCOM)
- The Politico-Military Group (PMG)
- Security and Defence Directorate (SECDEFPOL.DMD)
- The European Union Military Staff (EUMS)
- The Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC)
- The Military Planning and Conduct Capability (MPCC)
- European Defence Agency (EDA)

CSDP: Structure

The Political and Security Committee (PSC)

- keeping track of the international situation, and helping to define policies within the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) including the CSDP
- composed of member states' ambassadors

European Union Military Committee (EUMC)

- highest military body within the Council, advises PSC on all military matters
- composed of the Chiefs of Defences, also represented by their mil representatives
- forum for military consultation and cooperation in the field of conflict prevention and crisis management
- directs all military activities

CSDP: Structure

Committee for Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management (CIVCOM)

- provides advice to PSC on civilian aspects of crisis management

The Politico-Military Group (PMG)

- preparatory work in the field of CSDP

Security and Defence Directorate (SECDEFPOL.DMD)

- responsible for coordinating and managing the EEAS overall contribution to addressing external security threats

The European Union Military Staff (EUMS)

- source of mil expertise, coordinates the military instrument

CSDP: Structure

The Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC)

- responsible for coordinating and managing the EEAS overall contribution to addressing external security threats

The Military Planning and Conduct Capability (MPCC)

- operational planning and conduct of the EU's non-executive military missions + one executive military operation of the size of an EU Battlegroup

European Defence Agency (EDA)

- supports the development of defence capabilities and military cooperation among its Member States

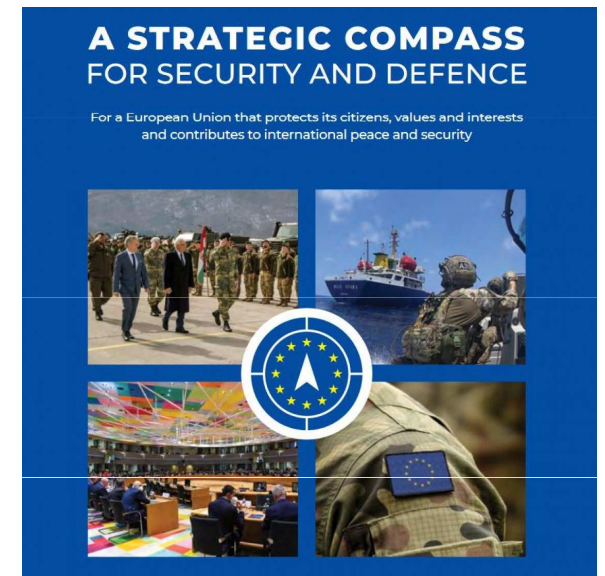
CSDP: EU Battlegroups

- part of the European Union's military **rapid reaction capacity** to respond to emerging crises and conflicts around the world, operational since 2007
 - intended for small-scale rapid response missions
- multinational, military units, usually composed of 1500 personnel
 - principle of multi-nationality
- 2 Battlegroups on standby for a period of 6 months
- deployment requires a unanimous decision of the Council
- never deployed (political will, financing...)



CSDP: Strategic Compass

- ambitious plan of action for strengthening the EU's security and defence policy by 2030
- a shared assessment of the strategic environment
- 4 pillars:
 1. **Act** more quickly and decisively when facing crises;
 - EU Rapid Deployment Capacity (up to 5 000 troops)
 2. **Invest** in the capabilities and technologies we need;
 3. **Partner** with others to achieve common goals;
 4. **Secure** our citizens against fast-changing threats



OSCE: Key facts



Organization for Security and
Co-operation in Europe

- 1975 - Helsinki Final Act, followed by meetings to monitor implementation
 - Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE)
- 1995 - CSCE more institutionalised and renamed the OSCE
- idea of a comprehensive approach to security
- encompasses three continents - North America, Europe and Asia (more than a billion people)
- most of the staff and resources are deployed in the OSCE's field operations in South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia

OSCE: Membership

- 57 participating States
- 6 Mediterranean and 5 Asian Partners for Co-operation

- Albania
- Andorra
- Armenia
- Austria
- Azerbaijan
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Bulgaria
- Canada
- Croatia
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- Estonia
- Finland
- France
- Georgia
- Germany
- Greece
- Holy See
- Hungary
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Italy
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Latvia
- Liechtenstein
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Moldova
- Monaco
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Netherlands
- North Macedonia
- Norway
- Poland
- Portugal
- Romania
- Russian Federation
- San Marino
- Serbia
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Tajikistan
- Türkiye
- Turkmenistan
- Ukraine
- United Kingdom
- United States
- Uzbekistan

OSCE: Activities

- three dimensions: the politico-military; the economic and environmental; and the human

Politico-military dimension

- Arms control - a comprehensive set of confidence- and security-building measures (Vienna Document, Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe, Open Skies Treaty...)
- Border management
- Conflict prevention and resolution - network of field operations, Conflict Prevention Centre
 - The Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, The OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities
 - conflict-related formats (The Minsk process, The Transdniestrian settlement process, The Geneva International Discussions)

OSCE: Activities

- Countering terrorism
- Policing
- Reform and co-operation in the security sector
 - OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security - basic norms for the democratic control of armed and security forces
 - guidelines on security sector governance and reform

OSCE: Structure (decision-making bodies)

Chairmanship

- each year held by one state = Foreign minister as the Chairperson-in-Office
- assisted by previous and succeeding Chairperson = **Troika**

Summits

- set the priorities and orientation of the organisations, attended by Heads of State / Government



OSCE: Structure (decision-making bodies)

The Ministerial Council

- central decision-making and governing body
- composed of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs
- ministerial meetings - convened once a year + additional meetings

Permanent Council

- the principal decision-making body for regular political consultations and for governing the day-to-day operational work
- implements tasks / decisions by OSCE Summits and the MC
- composed of delegates of the participating states

OSCE: Structure (decision-making bodies)

Informal subsidiary bodies

- 3 committees - discuss issues in their dimensions (including implementation)
 - Security Committee
 - Economic and Environmental Committee
 - Human Dimension Committee

Forum for Security Co-operation

- helps implement confidence and security-building measures, develops norms in different areas (e.g., non-proliferation)

OSCE: Structure (decision-making bodies)

Parliamentary Assembly

- 323 members
- a forum for diplomacy and debate
- leading election observation missions
- developing and promoting mechanisms for the conflicts prevention and resolution

OSCE: Structure (executive bodies)

Secretariat

- operational support to the OSCE

Secretary General

- representative of the Chairperson-in-Office
- supports negotiations, provides early warning, ensures implementation, oversees field operations

OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights

OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media

OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities



Helga Maria Schmid

OSCE: Decision-making

- negotiations - Plenary Meetings of the Permanent Council
- inclusive and relatively transparent decision-making process
- decisions require consensus of all delegates → decisions become *politically* binding

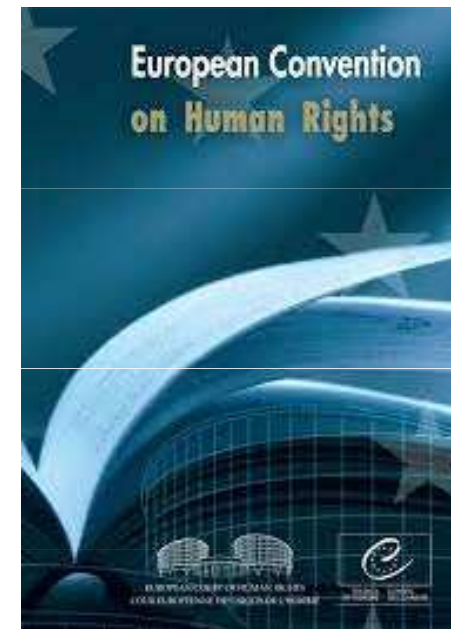


OSCE in crisis as Russian veto threatens security body

Chair warns that 57-strong group 'cannot function' if Russia continues to block appointments and budget

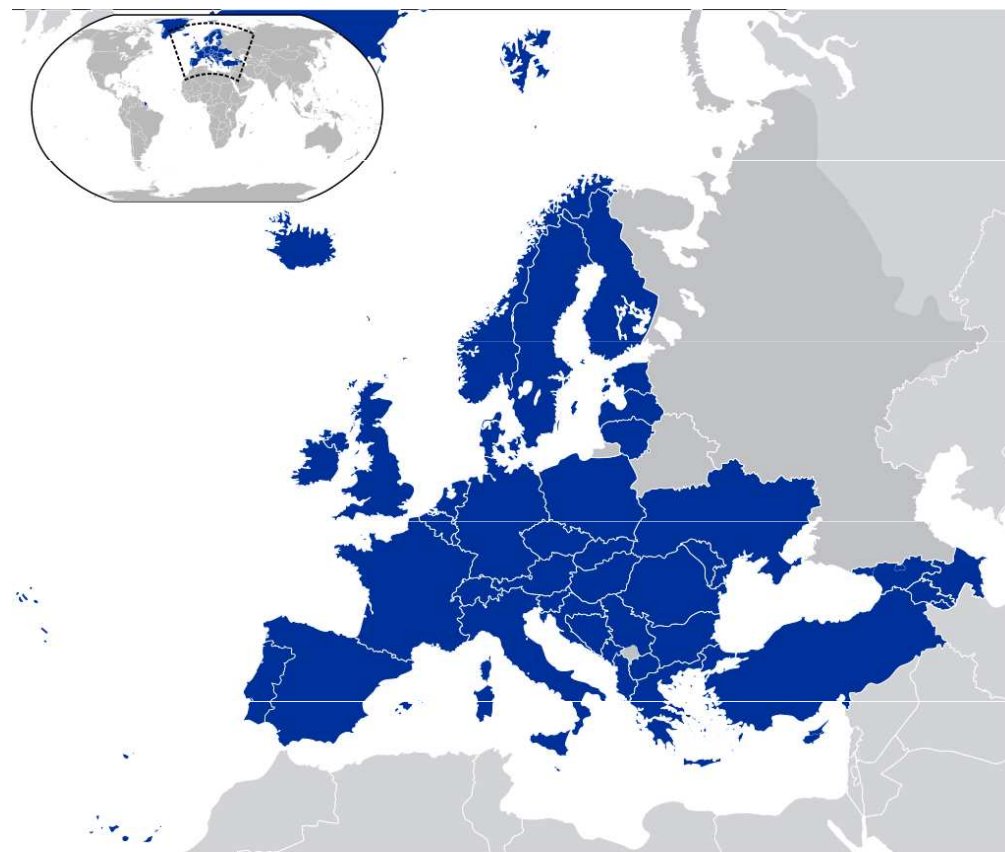
Council of Europe: Key facts

- based in Strasbourg, France
- founded in 1949 (the Statute of the Council of Europe)
- goal: to advance human rights, democracy and the rule of law
- all members are obliged to sign The European Convention on Human Rights



Council of Europe: Membership

- 46 member states
- observer states: Canada, Holy See, Japan, Mexico and United States of America) + Israel (observer to the Parliamentary Assembly)
- March 2022 - Russia expelled



Council of Europe: Structure

Secretary General

- strategic planning and direction of programme and budget
- elected by the Parliamentary Assembly, 5-year term

Committee of Ministers

- decision-making body, ministers of foreign affairs / permanent diplomatic representatives
- decided policy, approves budget and programme of activities

Parliamentary Assembly (PACE) - 306 members

- elects the SecGen, the Human Rights Commissioner and the ECHR judges
- a forum for debate



Marija Pejčinović Burić

Council of Europe: Structure

Congress of Local and Regional Authorities

- responsible for strengthening local and regional democracy

European Court of Human Rights

- permanent judicial body
- guarantees the rights safeguarded by the European Convention on Human Right

Commissioner for Human Rights

- independently addresses and brings attention to human rights violations.



Council of Europe: Activity / Achievements

- strengthening of human rights
 - the European Convention on Human Rights (adopted in 1950)
 - abolition of the death penalty (Protocol No. 6 + 13 to the ECHR)
 - countries subject to independent monitoring mechanisms
- issues of common concerns (Freedom of Expression, Gender Equality, Discrimination, Racism, Trafficking in Human Beings, Corruption, Cybercrime, Sport, Data Protection...)
- election observation - role of the Pace and the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities

Council of Europe: Treaties

- output international **treaties** (different names - convention, agreement, charter...)
- **protocol** - legal instrument complementing / modifying the main treaty
- negotiations → Committee of Ministers' decision to adopt the final text of a treaty → open for signature
- legal existence given by the consent of the MSs that sign and ratify the treaties
- can be opened for signature by non-members
- reservations can be made by individual states
- [list of treaties and protocols](#)

Published in European Treaty Series (ETS) and Council of Europe Treaty Series (CETS, no. 194 and following)