



Defence and Security Policies in Europe

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Autumn 2025, Monday 1:30pm-3:30pm, Local P50

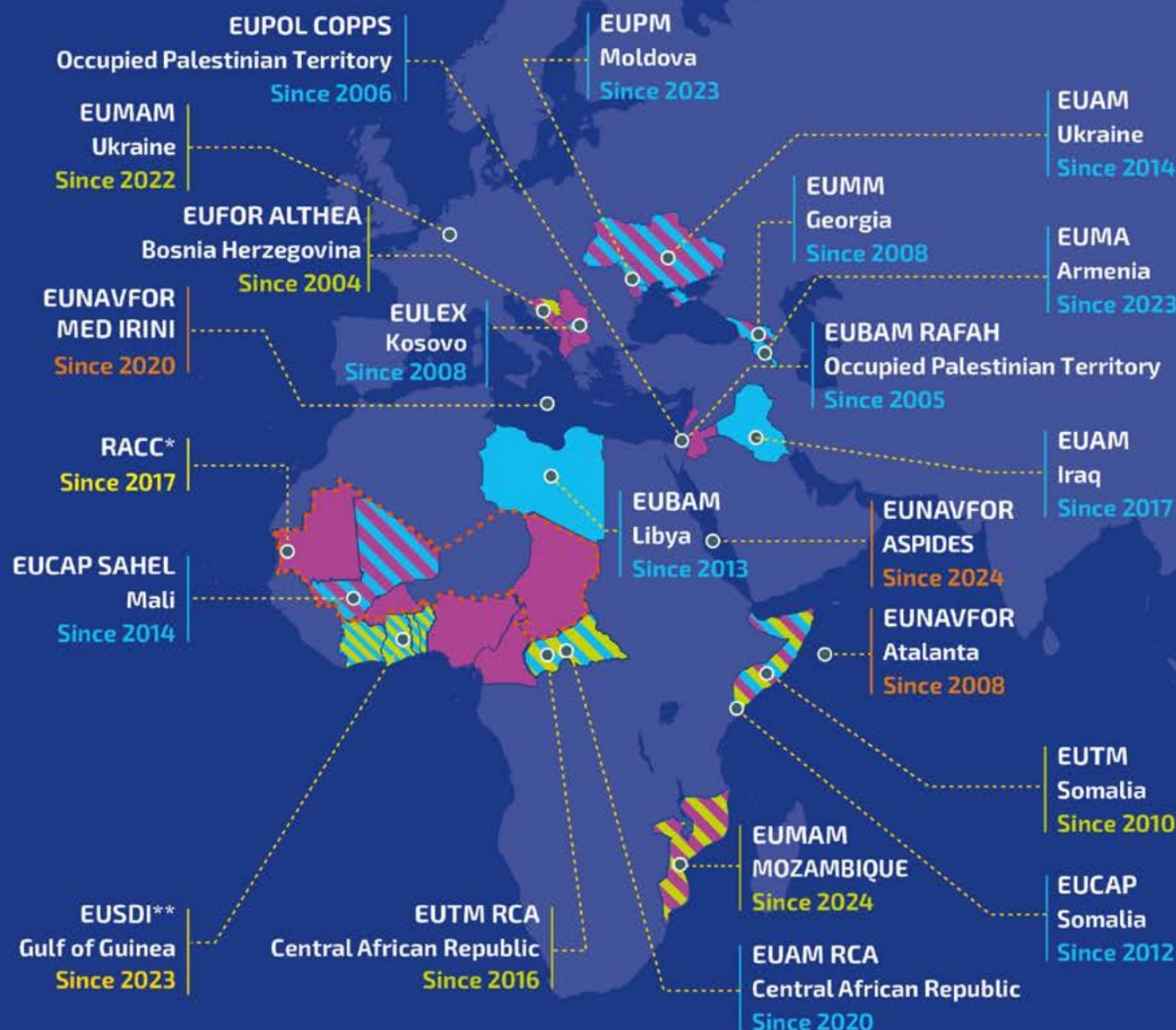
Outline

- Session 2 – The European Union – A peacemaker
 - I. History – Explaining the origins of European defence policy
 - **II. The ESDP/CSDP – Analysing the EU's main politico-military instrument**
 - **III. Governance – Understanding who makes decisions and how**
- Session 3 – The European Union – A militaro-industrial entrepreneur
 - **Oral presentation by Ahmed**
 - **Lecture**



EU SECURITY AND DEFENCE ENGAGEMENT AROUND THE WORLD

November 2024
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- Military missions/operations
- Civilian missions
- European Peace Facility assistance measures
- Military naval operations/EUNAVFOR

5

Ongoing military missions/operations

12

Ongoing civilian missions

3

Ongoing military naval operations/EUNAVFOR

1

Civilian & military initiative



Integrated Approach:

EU security and defence actions are deployed and implemented in concert with other EU tools and instruments to achieve strategic impact.



Objectives:

Peace-keeping, conflict prevention, strengthening international security, supporting the rule of law, prevention of human trafficking and piracy, contributing to maritime security, providing military equipment and security infrastructure to EU partners.

*RACC: EU Regional Advisory and Coordination Cell for the Sahel

**The EU Security and Defence Initiative/Gulf of Guinea aims to empower Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo and Benin to strengthen their security and defence capabilities

Beyond the CSDP (and the EU): Military instruments for the coordinated deployment of national forces in Europe in the post-Cold War context

| Instrument | Creation | Context | Objective | Format | Planned staffing levels | Planned staffing levels | Operational status |
|--|--|--|---|---|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | |
| EU Battlegroups | 2004 | Post-Iraq 2003 EU initiative to strengthen joint rapid response capabilities | Joint battle groups that can be rapidly deployed in crises | Multilateral – EU (rotational participation by Member States) | ~1,500 soldiers per battle group | Approximately 1,500 soldiers per group (rotational) | Never deployed in actual operations |
| | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | |
| EU Rapid Deployment Capability (EU RDC) | Announced in 2022 (operational target 2025-2027) | Strengthening of the CSDP within the framework of the EU Strategic Compass | Rapid, flexible, projectable force of up to 5,000 soldiers for autonomous interventions | EU (volunteer EU Member States) | Up to 5,000 soldiers | Under construction, variable voluntary participation | Not yet deployed, under development |

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|--|--|--|---|--|----------------------------------|--|---|
| Franco-German Brigade (BFA) | 1989 | Bilateral initiative to strengthen Franco-German military cooperation after the Cold War | Integrated combat force for joint Franco-German and European operations | Bilateral (Germany and France) | ~5 600 soldiers | ~5 600 soldiers | Deployed several times, but rarely as a fully integrated force (including Bosnia and Herzegovina, EUFOR Althea, 1997-2004; Kosovo, KFOR, NATO, from 1999; Mali, Operation Serval then Barkane, 2013-2021) |
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| NORDEFCO | 2009 | Enhanced Nordic cooperation for military effectiveness and interoperability | Force coordination, joint exercises, operational cooperation | Minilateral (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden) | No permanent force defined | Ad hoc deployments (joint participation in EU/NATO operations)) | Deployed on an ad hoc basis in joint missions such as the air surveillance mission in the Baltic States |
| Combined Joint Expeditionary Force (CJEF) | 2010 (Lancaster House Treaty) | Post-2008 bilateral Franco-British agreement for rapid military cooperation | Joint expeditionary force capable of acting outside NATO/EU | Bilateral (France and United Kingdom) | Up to 10,000 soldiers | Capacity varies depending on mobilisation (partial availability) | Deployed in exercises, never in operations |
| Joint Expeditionary Force (JEF) | 2014 | British initiative to strengthen rapid military cooperation post-UK Brexit | Multinational joint expeditionary force for regional defence and crises | Multilateral – Outside the EU (United Kingdom, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden) | ~10,000 soldiers | Variable capacity, mobilisation for regular exercises | Deployed on an ad hoc basis for joint missions, such as in the Baltic states in the context of the war in Ukraine |
| European Intervention Initiative (EII) | 2018 | French initiative to develop a common strategic culture outside the EU | Facilitating rapid deployments, information sharing and capabilities | Multilateral – Outside the EU (France, Germany, United Kingdom, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Netherlands, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Estonia, Sweden) | No permanent force | No permanent force, coordination framework | In preparation phase, occasional deployments envisaged |
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III. Governance

Understanding who makes decisions and how

A large orange circle is positioned on the left side of the slide. Inside it, the word "Question" is written in white. A small purple circle is located at the bottom-left edge of the orange circle. In the top-right area of the slide, there are four blue curved lines of varying lengths, arranged in a loose arc.

Question

- How are decisions made in the field of defence within the EU and by whom?

1) An intergovernmental governance

- At the heart of the decision-making process, national political actors:
- European Council
- (informal) EU Council
 - Since 2001: Political and Security Committee (COPS), EU Military Committee (CMUE), EU Military Staff (EMUE)
 - Since 2004: European Defence Agency (EDA)
- Unanimity as a decision-making principle

2) News: European Council, October 2025

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5 things we learned from the EU's summit in Copenhagen

From proposing a “drone wall” to using frozen assets, the agenda was long and detailed. The results, less so.

October 1, 2025 7:33 pm

NETTE NÖSTLINGER

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Talks focused on ‘governance’ of defense

Leaders extensively discussed how the bloc would proceed on common defense issues, an EU official said.

While countries in essence welcomed the Commission's proposals, they insisted on having a clear say going forward — that's why, in future, meetings between the bloc's 27 defense ministers and the EU's top diplomat Kaja Kallas will happen more frequently, the official added.

The question of what to do with the frozen Russian assets and Ukraine's EU accession process were also part of this afternoon's talks.



2. Leaders tell the Commission: We're still in charge of defense

The two hours on the schedule for talking about common defense ended up taking twice that long.

While countries broadly welcomed the Commission's proposals, leaders insisted on having a bigger say.

Given the need for further discussion, meetings among the bloc's 27 defense ministers and the EU's top diplomat Kaja Kallas will happen more frequently, said an EU official with knowledge of the summit proceedings.

The EU still needs to work out the details of the so-called drone wall, which didn't see agreement on Wednesday. This will be “an anti-drone system that is able to do swift detection, interception and of course, if necessary, neutralization,” von der Leyen said.

European heavyweights France and Germany expressed skepticism of a drone wall managed by the Commission, while southern countries are pushing for a broader concept that will also protect their borders.

3) Danemark: opt-out until 2022



Betegnelse for opstillingskreds
1. juni 2022

**Stemmer du ja eller nej til, at Danmark
kan deltage i det europæiske samarbejde
om sikkerhed og forsvar ved at afskaffe
EU-forsvarsforbeholdet?**

(Forslag til lov om Danmarks deltagelse i det europæiske
samarbejde om sikkerhed og forsvar ved at afskaffe
EU-forsvarsforbeholdet)



Sæt X i én af rubrikkerne.

Du må ikke udfylde rubrikken med andet end et X,
da din stemmeseddel så bliver ugyldig.

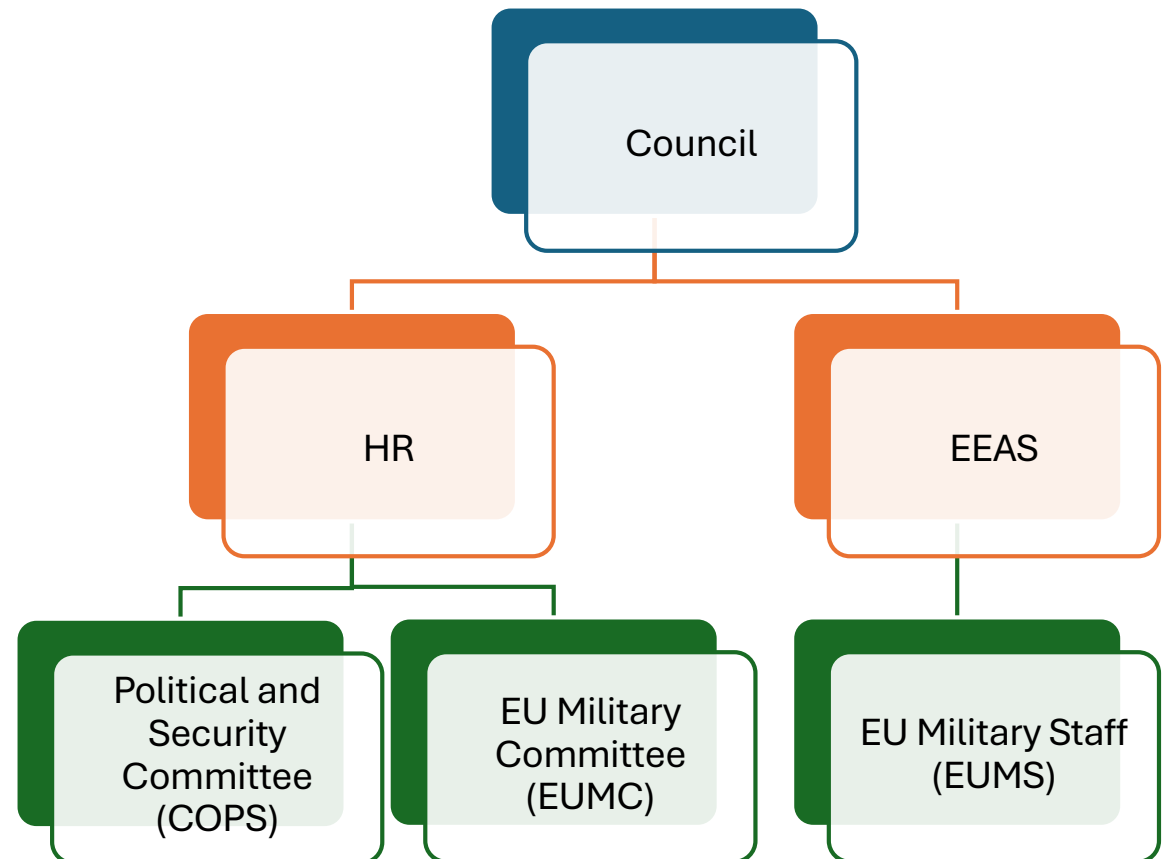
Du kan få byttet din stemmeseddel, hvis du skriver forkert.

Ja ☐

Nej ☐

4) Decision-making process: chaired by the EEAS, led by the Council

- Decisions relating to the CSDP are taken by the Council (Foreign Affairs), chaired by the High Representative of the Union, and are prepared, supported and implemented by the EEAS
- Member State ministers take decisions under the chairmanship of the HR and with logistical support from the EEAS in their implementation



5) How to deploy a CSDP mission or operation?

- Decision-making to launch a mission/operation
 - Decision taken at the request of the partner country to which assistance is provided and/or based on a UN Security Council Resolution
 - Always in full respect of international law
 - Then, it needs the approval of all 27 MS
- Decision-making during a mission/operation
 - Military operation: An operational headquarter is provided by a MS as a framework nation
 - Civilian mission: Commanded by the EU Civilian Operations Commander who is supported by the Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC) within the EEAS

6) What about supranational institutions?

- European Parliament: advisory role ('committee' security and defence)
- European Commission: no legislative initiative
- EU Court of Justice: no prerogatives



Conclusion

- 
- The governance of European defence policy is intergovernmental
 - Member States are at the heart of the system
 - with institutional support from the EEAS in implementation
 - supranational institutions are secondary actors

To go further

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uj385Rq_66I





Session 3 –
The European Union:
A militaro-industrial
entrepreneur



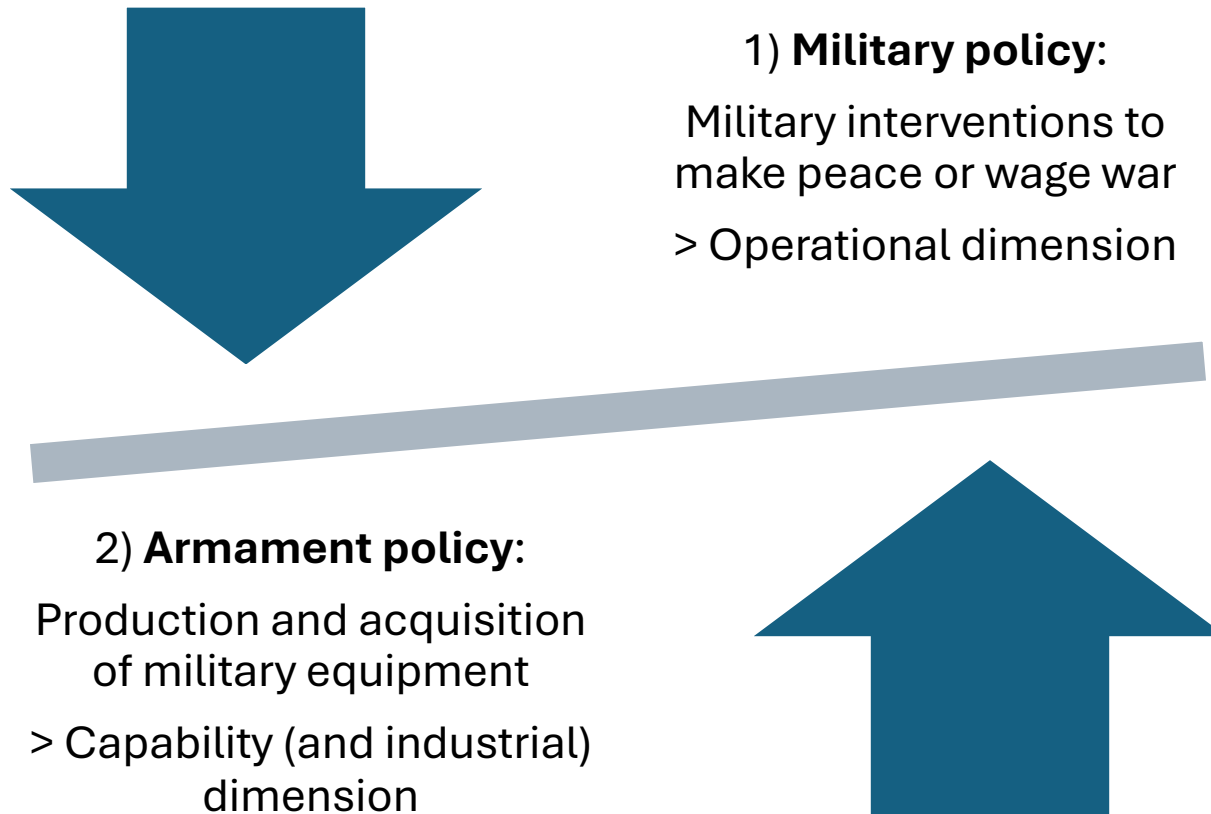
Outline

- I. Definiton
- II. Policy instruments
- III. Governance

The background of the slide features a close-up, artistic photograph of several blue pens and pencils. The pens are arranged diagonally across the frame, with their barrels and tips visible. The lighting is soft, highlighting the textures of the pens and the spiral binding of a notebook in the background. Overlaid on this image are several bright yellow, five-pointed stars of varying sizes, scattered across the composition. The text 'I. Definition' is centered in the middle of the image in a white, sans-serif font.

I. Definition

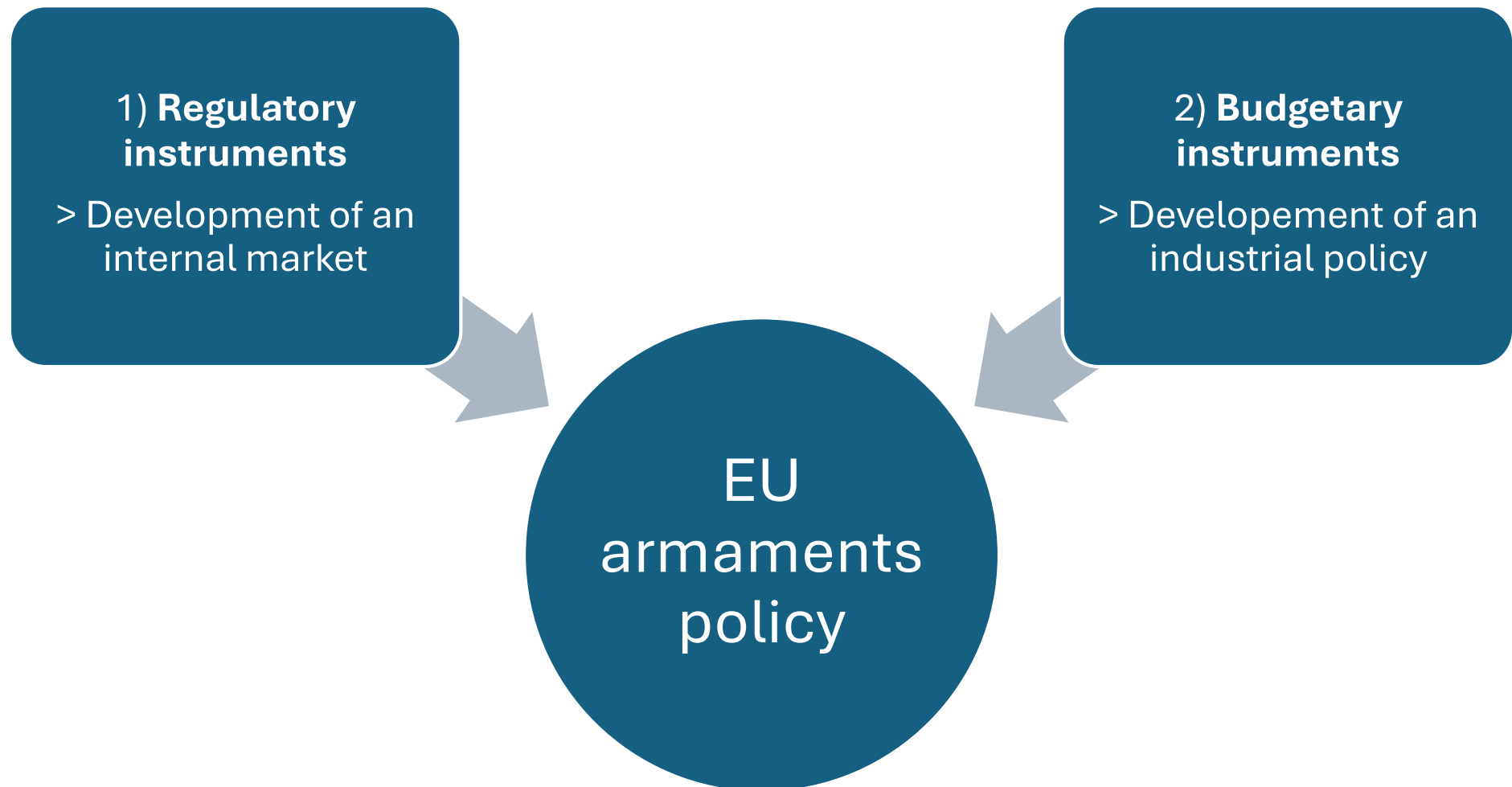
1) From military to armament policy: The EU's other role in defence



2) The various areas of application



3) Two types of policy instruments





EUROPEAN UNION

THE EUROPEAN DEFENCE FUND

#EUDefenceIndustry
#STRONGEREUROPE

II. Policy instruments



1) Two steps: 2009 & 2017



1) The institutionalisation
of a 'regulatory state' by
the market
(since 2009)

2) The development of the
EU's own budgetary
resources
(since 2017)

2) The institutionalisation of a 'regulatory state' by the market (since 2009)

- 'Regulatory state' (Majone, 1996)
- 'Market-making' (Scharpf, 2000)
 - liberalisation/deregulation at national level to build a transnational economic area through the production of standards
- 2009: 'defence package' > 2 directives
 - Public Security and Defence Market (PSDM, 2009/81/EC)
 - Intra-Community Transfers (ICT, 2009/43/EC)



3) The development of the EU's own budgetary resources (since 2017)

- ‘Supranational security state’; ‘state building’ (McNamara, 2023)
- ‘Market-correcting’ (Scharpf, 2000)
 - Beyond deregulation and standards, the rise of EU’s own capabilities including budgetary resources?
 - From Liberalisation to industrial policy: A geoeconomic turn (Fiott, 2024)
- 2017: European defence fund (EDF)
 - 8 billions euros on the 2021-2028 MFF

4) Scope of application

| Planning | Research | Development | Production | Acquisition | Maintenance | Transfer |
|----------|------------------------------|-------------|------------|---|-------------|--|
| | European defence fund (2017) | | | Public Security and Defence Market Directive (2009) | | Intra-Community Transfers Directive (2009) |

5) Before and after 2022: The others policy instruments

| Scope of application | Before 2022 | After 2022 |
|----------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Planning | CARD (2017) | |
| Research | EDF (2017) | |
| Development | | |
| Production | | ASAP (2023) |
| | | EDIP (2024) |
| | | SAFE (2025) |
| Acquisition | Defence package (2009) | EDIRPA (2023) |
| | | EDIP (2024) |
| | | SAFE (2025) |
| Maintenance | EPF (2021) | |
| Transfer | Defence package (2009) | |

- CARD: Coordinated Annual Review on Defence
- EPF: European Peace Facility
- ASAP: Act in Support of Ammunition Production
- EDIP: **European Defence investment Programme**
- SAFE: Security Action for Europe > ‘ReArm Europe Plan’
- EDIRPA: European Defence Industry Reinforcement through common Procurement Act

