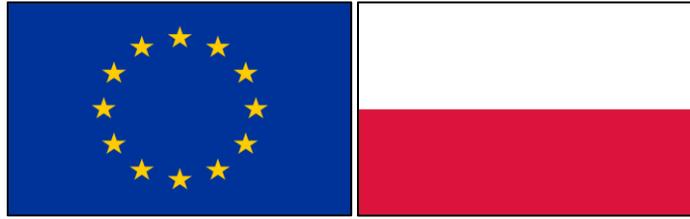


POSITION PAPER

THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND



April 2019



Introduction

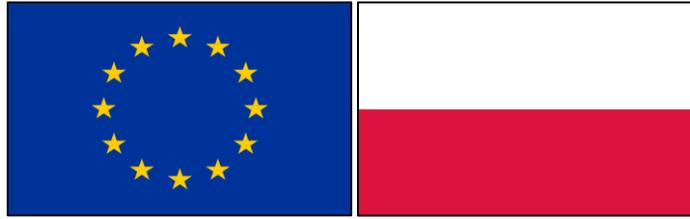
In the past few years, the world has been changed a lot in factors of economics, trade, political, international institutions and so on. For example, the unilateral and nationalist boomed up which leading by the United States. And terrorism and political crisis occasionally happened in regional places. Besides, some key issues around Europe, such as Ukraine & Russia issue, Refugee crises, African issue, Middle East issue. Those do influence the security of the Europe. Because development bases on peaceful and stable environment.

Faced to such challenges, the European Union, as a responsible giant in continental Europe and consider self-stabilization, start to strengthen cooperation in security and defense practically. In 2016, the “Global Strategy for the EU’s Foreign and Security Policy”, presented by HR/VP Mogherini laid the foundation to develop CSDP further. What’s more, the Council adopted a decision establishing Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) which was based on the Lisbon Treaty, and its list of participants in 2017.

Besides, the NATO takes responsible of the defense of Europe for a long time, and lots of EU’s member states are belonging to the NATO as well. So EU’s defense structure still bases on the original structure with NATO, like Berlin Plus (Berlin Plus Agreement 2003)¹. In other words, according to the agreement, it would provide for the EU, under certain conditions, access to NATO assets and capabilities.

Poland is one of the European Union, and also a membership of NATO, would like to participate and cooperate with each Member States in Defense, to contribute to keep Europe and world stabilization and peace.

¹ NATO and the EU, Berlin Plus agreement, 16 December 2002.



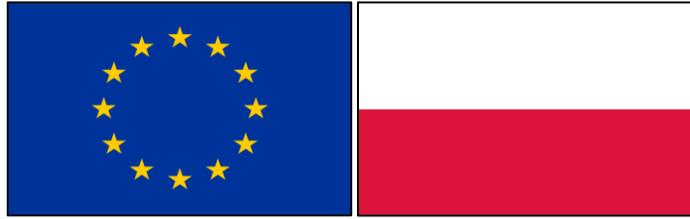
What does EU do in the Defense?

Back in 50th last century, a precocious treaty was put forward by six European pioneers. It was named European Defense Treaty, and aimed to build up a European Defense Community, known as the Treaty of Paris. Unfortunately, it was failed, but the first time of calling for defense theme in Union. After a few decades, the actual progress of the defense was very small. WEU remained until the late 1990s, together with NATO, the principal forum for consultation and dialogue on security and defense in Europe (operations on Strait of Hormuz, Adriatic Sea, Danube, Mostar, Albania, Croatia, Kosovo between 1987 and 2001). However, the implementation of Art,5 was de facto left to NATO, to which all WEU members belonged.

European Communities had a economic scope, only slowly the issue of security and defense. Until 1992, the related military issue was put on the agenda again. The conditions under which military units could be deployed were agreed by the WEU Council in 1992, called Petersburg Tasks (Petersburg Declaration 1992)². At the same year, Maastricht Treaty set up Three Pillars, one of which was the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) which could conduct to common defense. This was an important start point for European Union. In 1999, European Council of Cologne gave an important boost to CSDP. EU heads of state and government agreed that “the Union must have the capacity for autonomous action, backed up by credible military forces, the means to decide to use them, and a readiness to do so”.

The European Defense Agency (EDA) was established under a Joint Action of the Council of Ministers in 2004. Its main missions are to develop defense capabilities, promote defense research and technology. Time flow to 2007, Lisbon Treaty was a cornerstone in the development of the CSDP. Besides, PESCO is based on it. It is designed to contribute to a new stage in the development of the CSDP and a more assertive role for the EU in the realm of security and defense.

² Western European Union Council of Ministers Bonn, 19 JUNE 1992



Under the PESCO, Member States are encouraged to cooperate to reach objectives concerning expenditure on equipment; harmonize defense apparatuses; when appropriate pool and specialize resources; and coordinate logistics and training. It includes 34 projects covering areas such as training, land, maritime, air, cyber, and joint enablers. The PESCO began to structure the EU's defense. The defense community is on the agenda. At this point, Poland considers one question: what's the future of EU's defense?

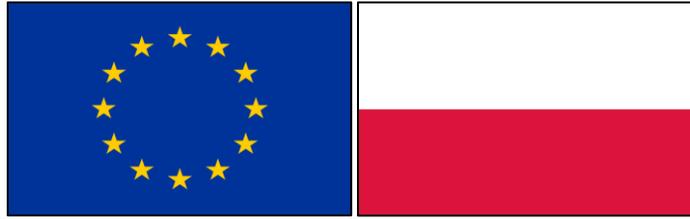
The Future of European Defense Community and European Army

What's the future? This is one key question for the EU and also for Poland. Poland wants to mention some uniqueness of moments.

Firstly, the changes from the United States. The obvious trend of the US in the Euro-Atlantic axis is indecisive. And increasing pressure on the burden sharing, Europe should take more and more responsibility over its own defense (2% GDP, 20% INVESTMENT, Wales goals, 2024). What's more the President Trump Administration over NATO, Article 5 of Washington Treaty and relation with Europe.

Secondly, the Brexit. No one knows what will happen to the UK. UK is the biggest military power in Europe and the most reactive to the upgrading of European CSDP. It is leaving. Besides, if Brexit is finished, France and Germany became to the core defense factors. Framework of political stability for several years is taking shape in France and Germany. Recently, Aachen Treaty and the Franco-German Parliament Assembly strengthen the cooperation in both sides. Is it a good trend? Poland leaves a question here.

Thirdly, Russia, Immigration, Terrorism, those threats and challenges still exist. Russia is in front of the door of the EU. It really needs to have own defense power to protect our citizens.



Fourthly, union action and defense market industry. It's known to us, the institution of Defense has established, EDA take over its. But it's a problem in practically in cooperation. So how to overcome the institution overlapping and how to keep ONE Action in 25 MS? Besides, to keep the sovereignty of Member States, the defense market industry is very deploring.

Solutions

To address this issue, Poland has following suggestions:

- Spend more money on the defense budget. Overcoming financial and economic crises.
- Try to put the similar OMC on the defense structure, set up the shaming and bench in the system. Keep the Political will.
- Development the defense market industry and cooperate with third parties.
- Enhance communicate and cooperate with NATO