



For Asia-Pacific Model European Union Conference 2019
EUROPEAN COUNCIL

Federal Republic of Germany Position Paper

I. Introduction

The Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) is a set of organized foreign policy for European Union to conduct security, defense diplomacy and related actions. All decisions require unanimity among all member states. While North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) being responsible for anti-terrorism operation, CFSP dedicated to stopping humanitarian atrocities and implementing counterterrorism policy.

Among all, the Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP) is one of the most significant part of the CDSP and is mainly about defense, crisis management. It entails mutual defense clauses from all member countries and constitute the Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO), where 25 member states opt-in the cooperation and the European Defense Agency (EDA) and External Action Service (EEAS) act as its secretariat. For PESCO, other than activated in response to requests from the United Nations, it's capable of implementing joint disarmament operations, humanitarian and rescue tasks, and peace-keeping tasks, enabling European Union to conduct more intergovernmental cooperation.

II. Situation Relating to Germany

Being the leader of many PESCO projects such as Military Mobility, EU Training Mission Competence Center, and EUFOR Crisis Response Operation (hereafter as EUFOR CROC), Germany recognizes the importance of PESCO. Meanwhile, Germany emphasizes the importance of generating a more inclusive approach that including every member state to speed up on military forces provision and crisis management capabilities. Germany believes with which European Union can generate force from different contributing member states in reaction to crisis in a more effective and efficient way.

Germany has been dedicated on EUFOR CROC, trying to reach an overall speedup on military forces provision when EU decides to launch an operation. Rather than creating a standing army, we believe that the free movement of military units and assets will have the same effect – quick military forces provision when facing emergency – and in lower cost. Therefore, Germany has been dedicating on Military Mobility project and call for every member states to help on it. With less bureaucratic barriers, better infrastructure in roads and bridges to take more heavy equipment and tunnels to accommodate larger aircraft, Germany believe that we can ensure everything is in the right place at the right time.

III. Enhancing Cooperation and Implementation under PESCO

Based on the Lisbon Treaty, a permanent structured cooperation (PESCO) within the EU framework shall be established. With regard to the construction of European Defence Community, Germany argues that its main purpose is to coordinate the defence policy of Member States under CSDP. According to article 43, the Union may use civilian and military means, including joint disarmament operations, humanitarian and rescue tasks, military advice and assistance tasks, conflict prevention and peace-keeping tasks, tasks of combat forces in crisis management, including peace-making and post-conflict stabilization.

As a result, Germany argues that Member States shall comply with a set of ambitious and more binding common commitments in the five areas, in accordance with the [Annex 2 of Protocol 10](#) of TEU Article 3. Moreover, in order to demonstrate the capability and willingness of each participating Member State to fulfill agreed commitments, a national implementation plan outlining their ability to meet the binding commitments shall be submitted on an annual basis.

Germany argues that the construction of European Defence Community shall not violate existing international defensive framework, especially NATO. PESCO will be complementary to NATO security rather than in competition with it. Apart from this, more cooperation and coordination measures shall be adopted within EDC, to enhance and strengthen the partnership between PESCO and NATO.

As to the creation of European Army, in 2018, the Council formally adopted [a set of 34 different projects](#), including various areas and subjects: training facilities, land, maritime and aircrafts systems, cyber-security, joint actions, etc. It is Germany's conviction that to deeper and enhance cooperation and mobilisation of the member states, and as the top priority under PESCO. In one way, the construction of these permanent institution or project could reduce the military budget in member states, as a form of comprehensive budget toward mentioned PESCO authority and targeted incidents. In another, the enhancement of mobilisation may reduce transportation cost of army or weapons and respond to crisis more instantly.

As a result, within these issue areas regarding the creation of European Army, Germany strongly supports the construction of EUFOR CROC and Military Mobility of PESCO projects. EUFOR CROC will improve the crisis management capabilities of the EU by enhancing the force generation preparedness, willingness and commitment of EU Member States to act and engage in operations and missions. It should fill in progressively the gap between the EU Battlegroups and the highest level of ambition within the EU Global Strategy. As to Military Mobility, this project will support Member States' commitment to simplify and standardize cross-border military transport procedures, aiming to enhance the speed of movement of military forces across Europe.

IV. Conclusion

The Federal Republic of Germany reiterate that we take a strongly supportive stance towards a comprehensive and coordinated security policy in the Union, which shall developing defence capabilities, improving EU crisis management structures and procedures, and increasing cooperation with international partners.

The Federal Chancellor and the Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany are looking forward to being with the Council Presidency and our fellow colleagues in Brussels to set the future agenda for the security policies of our European Union within member states. The delegation eagerly anticipates other opinions and alternative proposals on this matter through constructive dialogue with our fellow delegations on 26-27 April.