



The EPPO and EU Law

A Step Forward in Integration







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THE EPPO BETWEEN EU INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL SECURITY

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the European Union





- FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM
- CROSS BORDER CRIME
- CYBERSECURITY
- COUNTERING FOREIGN INTERFERENCE (HYBRID THREATS)

COMMON SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY TO ADDRESS THREATS AND CHALLENGES

THIS COULD INCLUDE THE USE OF MILITARY AND CIVILIAN MEANS





WHAT IS THE EU COMMON SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY

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PART OF CFSP PROVISIONS SET IN TITLE V, CHAPTER 2, SECTION 2 TEU:

- MAIN GOALS: ARTICLE 42
- MAIN TASKS: ARTICLE 43
- DELEGATION TO MEMBER STATES: ARTICLE 44
- MILITARY CAPABILITIES: ARTICLE 45
- PERMANENT STRUCTURED COOPERATION: ARTICLE 46





WHAT SHOULD EUROPEAN DEFENCE MEAN IN PRACTICE IS THE EU COMMON SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY CLOSELY RELATED

Military capabilities and the appropriate mechanisms to create them, pool them together and use them

Decision making mechanisms allowing strategic goals to be identified and the right decisions to pursue them to be taken rapidly

The political will to act in pursuit of these goals (with all the risks this entails)







HE MAIN CHARACTERS OF CSDP:

Run from Brussels (EEAS)

Both Military and Civilian

Armed Forces and Civilian Personnel (Police, Judges

etc.) Provided by Member States

Capabilities Provided by Member States

Hybrid Financing



- Developing a <u>shared</u> assessment of the strategic environment
- Achieving a greater coherence ad common sense of purpose
- Developing new ways and means
- Setting up targets and milestones

This will be done through: ACTING; SECURING; INVESTING AND PARTNERING





BICOCCĂ BICOCCĂ ACTING Co-funded by IS THE EU COMMON SECURITY AND the European Union DEFENCE POLICY

CLOSELY RELATED

- On Missions and Operations:
- More robust and flexible mandates
- Quicker decision-making process
- Greater Financial Solidarity
- Civilian Component reinforced

A New Rapid Deployment Capacity:

• 5000 troops fully operational by 2025

Strenghtening Command and Control:

- Enhancing Military Mobility
- Regular Live Exercises (notably for the RDC) and
- Including on Article 42(7) TEU and Article 222 TFEU scenarios







- Boost Intelligence capacities
- Create a EU Hybrid Toolbox
- Develop a EU Cyber Defence Policy
- Coordinated Maritime presence
- Space Strategy





INVESTING AND PARTNERING

INVESTING:

- Invest more in capabilities (to improve development and planning)
- Make full use of the PESCO and EDF

PARTNERING:

- Reinforce Strategic partnerships in particular with NATO and UN
- Reinforce cooperation with other International Organisations and third countries (e.g. UK)
- Develop a Security and Defence partnership Forum





WHITE PAPER FOR EUROPEAN DEFENCE - READINESS 2030

- Making Europe ready for 2030
- Spending Better Together and European
- Establishing a strong and innovative European Defence Industry
- Achieving Deterrence through disruptive Innovation
- Simplifying Current Legislation
- Preparing for the worst-case scenario
- Funding Options to ReArm Europe Plan





1. GREATER COOPERATION BETWEEN CSDP AND EU JHA ACTORS

Agencies involved:

- EUROPOL
- EUROJUST
- CEPOL
- FRONTEX

This includes:

- shared situation awareness
- regular consultation and exchanges
- tailored sequential or plug-in deployments

Build on Past Experience In LIBYA, UKRAINE, SAHEL, HORN OF AFRICA





2. FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM

Use of CSDP Tools Including Civilian Crisis Management

Use of Other JHA Tools

Support of Partner Countries Through:

- DIPLOMATIC ENGAGEMENT AND POLITICAL DIALOGUE
- STABILISATION EFFORTS
- PROGRAMMES FOR PREVENTING AND COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM
- COOPERATION IN THE AREA OF RULE OF LAW
- TACKLING NEW TECHNOLOGIES FOR TERRORISM FINANCING AND DISSEMINATION OF TERRORISM CONTENT ON LINE





3. DEVELOPMENT OF A HYBRID TOOLBOX BY 2022

- Provide a Framework for a Coordinated Response to Hybrid Campaigns
- That Would Entail: Preventive, Cooperative, Stability Restrictive and Recovery Measures
- Creation of a EU Hybrid Rapid Response Team for:
- MEMBER STATES
- CSDP MISSIONS AND OPERATIONS
- PARTNER COUNTRIES





4. CYBER DEFENCE POLICY

 INCREASE IN SITUATION AWARENESS AND STRATEGIC FORESIGHT THROUGH A EU SINGLE INTELLIGENCE CAPACITY

FURTHER DEVELOP THE EU CYBER DEFENCE POLICY

• A NEW EUROPEAN CYBER RESILIENCE ACT





EXAMPLES OF NEXUS BETWEEN INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL SECURITY:

FAILED STATES:

BASIS FOR TERRORIST THREATS

BASIS FOR FOREIGN ATTACKS BY PROXY

BASIS FOR ORGANISED CRIME AND DRUG TRAFFICKING

BASIS FOR ILLEGAL MIGRATION AND SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS





AREAS TO FURTHER DEVELOP THE EXTERNAL/INTERNAL

SECURITY LINK

GREATER COOPERATION AMONG MEMBERS STATES (WITHIN CSDP AND INDIVIDUALLY), COMMISSION AND JHA AGENCIES

- ENHANCE SYNERGIES AND COHERENCE:
- EU INFORMATION SHARING AND DATABASES
- CRIMINAL JUSTICE
- EXTENDING COMPETENCE OF EPPO TO CROSS-BORDER TERRORIST CRIMES?