

DOCUMENT EXCLUSIF

Les options du rapport « Ashton » sur l'OHQ européen

(...) « 6. Several proposals to address these deficiencies have been put forward by Member States, some more ambitious and far reaching than others.

6.1. An ambitious solution consists in creating a permanent civilian and military planning and conduct capability. Such a capability would be able to plan and to conduct military operations and civilian missions. This would address most of the deficiencies identified above, notably the ability to conduct military operational planning which would complement the civilian capacity to conduct and plan civilian missions. It should encompass all required expertise (J1 to J9 structure) - also on the military side. It should include all relevant and corresponding functions needed to conduct and plan operations and missions, with an autonomous military operational planning and conduct capability (OHQ) and two separate (civilian and military) chains of command.

The capability could be co-located with other parts of the crisis management structures to enable an interface and better coordination between the military and the civilian sides, as well as with the political-strategic advance planning and SITCEN. Building on the facilities of the EU Operations Centre, it would be equipped with the necessary infrastructure (Classified Information Systems, Information Technology, etc.). Based on the level of ambition agreed in the December 2008 Council Conclusions, such a capability would allow the EU to carry out civilian missions, military operations and civilian-military operations autonomously, and to coordinate better with other organisations. Practical cost implications would have to be assessed.

6.2 A less ambitious solution consists in making better use of existing assets and structures, building on the ongoing work on synergies, and by better allocating and structuring assets with a view to achieving more efficiency and effectiveness. This solution could only have a more limited effect than the previous one in dealing with the deficiencies mentioned above. But it could be seen as a more realistic and pragmatic approach.

6.3 The planning and conduct of CSDP missions and operations is a key building block in delivering more effective crisis management and further developing CSDP as part of the EU's external action. Further work will be conducted in order to prepare the ground for a decision by the Council by the end of 2011. Next steps should involve a cost efficiency analysis, comparing the cost of the existing situation with the cost of the possible solution offered. Solutions will have to include making better use of existing structures and assets, addressing identified deficiencies in the CSDP planning and conduct and all possible ways of reducing the overall resource implications. »