

CFSP WATCH 2004 – FINLAND – by Jukka-Pekka Strand¹

1. What are the priorities for your government in CFSP in 2004? What are the key issues for your country in 2004 (after EU enlargement, after the Iraq conflict)?

Strengthening of the CFSP was a key aim of Finland. However, the country was active in ensuring that the treaty clauses on CFSP, and especially on the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP), would not jeopardise the country's policy of military non-alliance.

Finland has long supported the institutional development of the Union's crisis management capability; thus also the new defence agency and the establishment of a civilian-military cell at the EUMS².

Finland has been actively involved in the development of the rapid reaction forces and the EU's military operation Althea in Bosnia-Herzegovina. When EU defence ministers agreed to create 13 "battle groups" by 2007, Finland confirmed its contribution of about 200 troops to a joined battle group with Sweden and Norway. Finland also commits a force protection unit of approximately 130 soldiers to a joint battle group with Germany and the Netherlands.³ To the Althea operation, the Finnish government has decided to send about 200 soldiers.

2. National Perceptions and Positions with regard to CFSP/ESDP Issues in 2004

Please describe key positions and perceptions in your country with regard to EU foreign policy, taking into account:

a) The perceived success and/or failure of CFSP/ESDP (e.g. taking into account current developments like the Iraq conflict)

The Finnish government views the success of CFSP/ESDP from a pragmatic viewpoint⁴. One indication of Finland's favourable evaluation of CFSP/ESDP is its active participation in the development of the battle groups.

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² Information from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland in relation to this enquiry

³ *Helsingin Sanomat* newspaper, 4 November 2004 and 23 November 2004

⁴ Information from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland in relation to this enquiry

Given the uncertain timetable of the ratification of the Constitutional Treaty, it is important for Finland that the development of CFSP does not hinge on the final endorsement of the Constitution.

b) The position of your country towards NATO after enlargement (in relationship with the ESDP), as well as NATO's role in Afghanistan and in Iraq

The new white paper on Finnish security and defence policy (September 2004)⁵ contained no fundamental changes to the Finnish doctrine of military non-alliance. Yet it did show strong support for developing the Union's CFSP, in particular its crisis management capability. The oft-debated question of Finland's NATO membership remained open. The report considers it as an option if some adverse changes take place in Finland's security environment.

Finland sees that the enlargement of NATO is a part of the efforts to increase stability in Europe after the Cold War⁶. Prime Minister Matti Vanhanen has stated that the enlargement of NATO and the inclusion of the Baltic States into the military alliance have generally been welcome developments⁷.

Finland aims to continue active cooperation with NATO with an option of joining⁸. At the moment, the official position is that there is no need for Finland to join NATO. Opinion polls show that the Finns are opposed to membership. They remain more positive towards common defence of the EU, however.

The Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) and the Partnership for Peace (PfP) cooperation form the framework of collaboration between Finland and NATO⁹. Finland has regularly participated in UN-mandated NATO-led crisis management operations. Finnish soldiers have been sent to the IFOR/SFOR in Bosnia, the KFOR in Kosovo and the ISAF in Afghanistan¹⁰.

⁵Finnish Security and Defence Policy 2004, Report by the Government to Parliament 24 September 2004, VNS 6/2004

<http://formin.finland.fi/doc/eng/policies/secdefpo/PMOpPublication18-2004.pdf>

⁶ibid. p.61

⁷Speech by Prime Minister Vanhanen to Parliament, 28 September 2004
<http://www.vnk.fi/vn/liston/vnk.lsp?r=88929&k=fi&rapo=27142&old=953>

⁸ibid.

⁹Finnish Security and Defence Policy 2004, p.64

¹⁰ ibid. p.65

As to the alliance's operations outside Europe, the Finnish government believes that NATO's global role may be strengthened if it assumes responsibility for stabilisation and reconstruction tasks not only in Afghanistan, but also in Iraq¹¹.

c) The role of the EU in crisis management e.g. in Europe and Africa

For Finland, the EU should concentrate on the complete cycle of conflict - from conflict prevention and military peacekeeping to civilian reconstruction¹². Finland appreciates that the EU is assuming more responsibility for crisis management and has itself taken part in the operations. Finland send 23 policemen to the EU Police Mission (EUPM) in Bosnia-Herzegovina and 8 policemen to the Proxima police operation in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)¹³. To the EU's Concordia military operation in FYROM Finland contributed 9 soldiers¹⁴, but none to the Artemis operation in the Democratic Republic of Congo. For the new Althea operation Finland will send a contingent of about 200 troops.

Two red lines exist that cannot be crossed, however. Committing forces to operations has to be approved by each Member State - in Finland's case by the national Parliament - and Finland cannot allow a group of countries to use the EU "trademark" without a mandate from the Union as a whole.¹⁵

d) The perceived impact of EU enlargement on CFSP/ESDP (old versus new Europe?)

The Finnish government has not been convinced that the talk about "old" and "new Europe" is justified¹⁶. Finland has not encountered major problems with the new member states regarding the development of CFSP/ESDP. In fact, Foreign Minister Tuomioja has said that during the negotiations that led to the redrafting of the clauses of security guarantees in the Draft for the Constitutional Treaty, Finland's insistence on a "milder wording" of the solidarity clause was supported by many a new member

¹¹ *ibid.* p.66

¹² Information from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland in relation to this enquiry

¹³ Kristi Raik and Teemu Palosaari, "It's the Taking Part that Counts: The new member states adapt to EU foreign and security policy" (The Finnish Institute of International Affairs (FIIA): FIIA Report 10/2004) www.upi-fii.fi p.46

¹⁴ *ibid.*

¹⁵ Address by Foreign Minister Tuomioja: "For a Genuinely European Defence" at the Western European Union Parliamentary Assembly, Paris, France, 2 December 2003

¹⁶ See also Kristi Raik and Teemu Palosaari, "It's the Taking Part that Counts: The new member states adapt to EU foreign and security policy" (The Finnish Institute of International Affairs (FIIA): FIIA Report 10/2004) www.upi-fii.fi

state, which were not willing to take on new binding commitments on top of their NATO requirements¹⁷.

e) The view of the European Security Strategy (ESS) as an instrument for enhancing coherence in the EU's security policy; how does your country view the ESS and which issues are of particular importance?

Finland fully supports the principle of effective multilateralism. Even if the Union is not and will not become a military great power, it can become an effective force in conflict prevention and crisis management

During the preparation of the document, Finland promoted the idea of comprehensive security¹⁸. In the Finnish view, crisis management should cover all the stages of crisis escalation, especially the root causes. The EU has the advantage of being able to combine a broad range of security-enhancing instruments for preventing and settling crises: political, humanitarian, development policy and economic instruments as well as military and civilian crisis management measures¹⁹. As to terminology, Finland favoured the final wording "preventive action" to "pre-emptive action" as it reflects better the Union's strengths in conflict prevention. Another contribution by Finland was the treatment of Russia. Finland wanted to mention Russia in the security strategy in two capacities – as a partner and as a possible source of instability.

3. The Results of the Intergovernmental Conference 2003/2004 on the Constitutional Treaty

Have there been any official contributions or proposals brought to the IGC by your country's representatives with regard to External relations, CFSP and ESDP?

Finland contributed to the modification of the mutual defence clause. Finland did not accept binding security guarantees because they would have conflicted with the Finnish policy of non-alliance. Another contribution was civilian crisis management that Finland wanted to include as an integral part of CFSP.

¹⁷ Foreign Minister Tuomioja on "A-Talk" tv programme, 17 November 2004

¹⁸ Information from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in relation to this enquiry

¹⁹ Finnish Security and Defence Policy 2004, p.48

Describe (briefly) the position of your country in the following key issues:

a) External Representation: What is the final position of your country on the European foreign minister and the President of the European Council? Is your country in favour of double hatting?

In Finland's view, the EU foreign minister should not have been made chairman of the Council of Foreign Affairs. In the ICG, Finland in principle supported the establishment of a foreign affairs figurehead, but with a more limited authority. Finland's approach to the post of the president was even more reserved²⁰. The post of the president was acceptable only as long as it did not threaten the autonomy of the Commission or the Council of Ministers. Finland agreed only reluctantly to its inclusion in the Draft Constitutional Treaty²¹.

b) Decision-making: Does your country opt for an extension of qualified majority voting in the field of CFSP? Did your country support the Italian Presidency proposal for qualified majority voting to be applied when a proposal is submitted in CFSP by the Foreign Minister?

Since the negotiations for the Amsterdam Treaty, Finland has supported the possibility of qualified majority voting in CFSP. However, decisions related to security and defence policy should be made by unanimity²². This applies especially to possible future decisions about the deployment of EU battle groups.

As a general principle, Foreign Minister Tuomioja has noted that it is important that decision-making in the CFSP remains in the hands of the Member States represented in the Council²³.

c) Crisis management: What is the official position on expanding the Petersberg tasks and making reference to tasks that involve military resources? Which regions does your country consider as particularly promising for EU crisis management (e.g. Africa, Southern Caucasus)?

²⁰ Information from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland

²¹ Helsingin Sanomat newspaper, 22 June 2004

²² Speech by Foreign Minister Erkki Tuomioja titled "Shaping the EU's Future Role in the World", Global Europe 2020 Seminar, Helsinki, Finland: 26 October 2004, available at www.formin.fi/english

²³ *ibid.*

Finland has viewed the expansion of the Petersberg tasks favourably²⁴ and supports the development of the Union's crisis management capability both in military and in civilian crisis management. As to the regions for EU crisis management, Finland has not officially made any initiatives beyond the ongoing and planned operations.

d) Defence: What is your country's position towards the establishment of the civilian-military cell at the EUMS? Was your government in favour of creating a full-fledged operational EU headquarters?

Finland supports the establishment of the civilian-military cell at the EUMS²⁵. Finland believes that the civilian and military aspects of the Union's crisis management capability should be developed in tandem. To that end, it is important to strengthen their mutual coordination mechanisms.

The Finnish position towards the establishment of a full-fledged operational EU headquarters is reserved²⁶. Finland does not believe that a permanent operational headquarters is desirable yet because it would signal deeper integration in defence matters than has been agreed. Instead, the operational headquarters should function flexibly on a case-by-case basis.

e) What is the official position of your country on the new provisions for permanent structured cooperation, the final wording of the mutual defence clause, and the role and tasks of the defence agency? Should the agency become the institutional nucleus for European procurement and a single budget for defence?

As a fundamental principle, Finland believes that the new defence articles and institutional developments cannot in any way be construed as leading to a militarization of the Union or as an indication of a striving to become a military great power.²⁷

During the negotiations for the Draft Constitutional Treaty, Finland accepted that all member states are in principle committed to defend each other as long as no mention was included on formal mutual defence obligations. In the final phase of

²⁴ Information from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland in relation to this enquiry

²⁵ Information from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland in relation to this enquiry

²⁶ *ibid.*

²⁷ Speech by Foreign Minister Erkki Tuomioja on the European Security Strategy, Finlandia Hall, Helsinki, Finland, 25 February 2004

negotiations in early December 2003, Finland rejected the formulation of mutual security guarantees as suggested by the Italian presidency, and took the initiative in proposing a “softer” wording, supported by the other non-allied Member States: “If a Member State is victim of armed aggression, it may request that the other Member States give it aid and assistance by all the means in their power, military or other, in accordance with art 51 of the UN Charter²⁸. In the final version of the draft, adopted in June 2004, the mutual defence clause (Art. I-41.7) included a reservation that it “shall not prejudice the specific character of the security and defence policy of certain Member States”. This was acceptable to Finland and the other non-allied countries. However, the obstructive position on European security guarantees that was pursued by the Finnish government in the end of 2003 was criticised in the domestic discussion for harming Finland’s overall leverage in the Union.

The official policy of non-alliance has been attacked from many directions. Especially the National Coalition Party, the leading opposition party, has expressed its dissatisfaction with what they call the government’s ambiguous defence policy.

Also the chairman of the Green Party (in opposition) has argued that Finland would have been the greatest beneficiary of the security guarantees as a non-NATO country and therefore it was irrational to oppose them²⁹.

The chair of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Parliament, Liisa Jaakonsaari, has questioned the arguments behind doubts expressed towards NATO. She has argued that nothing would fundamentally change in Finland’s security and defence policy if it were to join the alliance³⁰.

Finland was first cautious towards permanent structured cooperation. Generally speaking, Finland thinks Europe should not establish a self-selecting inner group of countries to develop its security and defence policy. The Finnish government believes that such efforts must involve the Union as a whole and has therefore stressed the possibility for all members to take part in all of the Union’s CFSP activities.

²⁸ Letter from the Foreign Ministers of Finland, Ireland, Austria and Sweden to Franco Frattini, the President of the Council of the European Union, CIG 62/03, Brussels, 4 December 2003.

²⁹ Speech by Osmo Soininvaara to the Board of the Green Party, 13 December 2003

<http://www.vihreat.fi/kannanotot/0850.html>

³⁰ Liisa Jaakonsaari, Ulkopoliittikka Magazine, 3/2004

The guiding principle for Finland in the development of permanent structured cooperation is concrete benefit³¹. Finland supports the idea that the defence agency should become the institutional nucleus, not necessarily for centrally *governed* European procurement, but for centrally *coordinated* European procurement. Finland has been active for a number of years in its support for an institutional structure for European defence cooperation. For Prime Minister Vanhanen, European procurement coordination will benefit the Finnish defence industry³². A single budget for defence, on the other hand, is beyond what Finland has considered possible at the moment.

4. Mapping of Activities in CFSP-related Research

a) Please indicate major experts, universities and research institutions working in the CFSP field in your country.

Research institutions that frequently contribute to the discussion about CFSP include the Finnish Institute of International Affairs (FIIA), the Finnish National Defence College and Tampere Peace Research Institute (TAPRI). Also the Centre for European Studies at Helsinki University, the Jean Monnet Centre of Turku University, and Tampere University have carried out research on CFSP.

Hanna Ojanen, Senior Researcher at the Finnish Institute of International Affairs (FIIA)

Teija Tiilikainen, Director of the Network for European Studies, University of Helsinki

Esko Antola, Director, Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence, University of Turku

Jyrki Käkönen, Jean Monnet Professor of Political Science, University of Tampere

Kari Laitinen, Researcher, University of Helsinki

b) Please feel free to add specific remarks on your country (e.g. on the relation between national foreign and security policy and CFSP, on costs/benefits of one country's membership in the EU with regard to CFSP/ESDP)

³¹ Information from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland in relation to this enquiry

³² Prime Minister Vanhanen, 28 September 2004

In Finland, some commentators have wanted to change the Finnish peacekeeping legislation so that an EU mandate would suffice instead of a UN Security Council authorisation. Prime Minister Matti Vanhanen has argued that Finland should in future be able to participate in crisis management operations which have been mandated only by the EU. Furthermore, he believes that the rules of engagement for Finnish troops should be modified so as to allow more flexible use of force on the ground³³. President Tarja Halonen is yet to spell out her views on the issue but she has emphasised the role of the UN in authorising crisis management operations. Some opposition parties, such as the Left Alliance, have insisted on treating the UN as the sole source of authorisation³⁴.

³³ Helsingin Sanomat newspaper, 17 November 2004

³⁴ Public statement issued by the Left Alliance, 18 September 2003