

The aim of my work is to apply the political-geographical or geopolitical optics to a specific foreign security activities of the EU, i.e. to put political aims and activities of political-geographical framework. In geopolitical terms, it is necessary to assess the potential and the current deployment of civilian missions. For this purpose, in accordance with the hypothesis of my work, that the civilian aspects of crisis management CSDP are based mainly on the willingness and desire of Member States in a given area or country involved should be analyzed for the three major priorities of Member States (UK, Germany and France) in civilian areas (see National Security Strategy). The work compares the current activities of EU civil security-CSDP and geopolitical intentions of the three great European powers, Germany, France and Great Britain. Civilian CSDP should concentrate in geographic areas that are of key importance to most member states and especially for three large powers. The question is whether the major European powers reflect their priorities in EU policy in its entirety or whether there are other factors that prevent them from doing so. Such factors include decisions based on consensus and the growing power of the European Commission, which defends its interests very hard in the CSDP. Large Member cannot impose its national interests in all aspects, but must seek its allies and arguments that would help them. Screening priorities and interests is not clear and it is up to each Member State, how they enforce their interests. On the other hand, large countries have advantages that others do not. The key to success is access to information about planned activities, events or documents on which the big countries already participate in the bud. If CSDP activities are enhanced in the EU priority areas stemming from its political geography, EU will manage to become a respected and effective actor in global politics.