

European Union (EU), by Maastricht Treaty of 1992/1993, established Common Foreign and Security Policy CFSP to regulate and establish relationships with external world. Their intergovernmental situation and dispersed organizational structure caused that the European Union has not been perceived for many years in the international arena as an effective player. Despite its many successes in the economic sphere, political aspect was still disputable.

Above situation was supposed to be changed by the Lisbon Treaty that entered into force in 2009. Within its framework, significant reform of CFSP was implemented. Its provisions were supposed to make voice of the European Union more unanimous and powerful. The most important provisions included the creation of the office of High Representative for Foreign and Security Affairs and subordinated diplomatic corps in the form of European External Action Service EEAS. Granting European Union the status of international organization was also very important.

Although EEAS has become a coordinator of EU foreign and security policy, its effectiveness largely depends on: High Representative, whose charisma and experience affects its execution, and successes and failures are reflected in its assessment; internal structure affecting the speed of reactions, but also clearly specifying hierarchical dependence; current international situation. It is all affected by the fact that CFSP was not exempted from intergovernmental trend and development of EEAS and effectiveness and cohesion of the European Union still depend on the member states. Only when these countries decide to strengthen CFSP, the role of EEAS may also change.

It seems that international situation has the highest impact on the attitude of the member states. Current tendencies of strengthening CFSP seems to confirm this thesis.