



## European Security and Defence Assembly Assembly of Western European Union

### Assembly Fact Sheet No. 13

#### **1999-2009: ten years of common security and defence policy (CSDP)**

- Cologne European Council (3-4 June 1999):

The EU adopts a common European security and defence policy (CESDP); mention of the structures required for the CESDP within the EU (Political and Security Committee, EU Military Committee, EU Military Staff); appointment of a High Representative for the CFSP, Javier Solana; incorporation in the EU of the WEU functions in the area of the Petersberg tasks.<sup>1</sup>

- Helsinki European Council (11-12 December 1999):

Definition of the **Headline Goal 2003**, with a view to covering the full range of Petersberg tasks: whereby the EU must be capable of deploying a European force of 50 000 to 60 000 troops within 60 days and for a period of at least one year, and, within this framework, be able to provide smaller rapid response elements available at very high readiness. Within the Council, decision to create the following new political and military bodies: Political and Security Committee, EU Military Committee, EU Military Staff.

- Santa Maria da Feira European Council (19-20 June 2000):

Arrangements for relations with non-EU European countries; working framework to define relations to be established between the EU and NATO (security issues, capability goals, modalities enabling EU access to NATO assets, and definition of permanent arrangements for consultation); **definition of civilian aspects of crisis management by the EU**: police, protection of civilian populations, civil administration and rule of law. The member states in particular undertook to provide up to 5 000 police officers, 1 000 of them to be deployable rapidly within 30 days.

- Nice European Council (7-9 December 2000), Treaty of Nice (signed 26 February 2001, entry into force 1 February 2003): Transformation of the headline goal set out in Helsinki into a catalogue of forces, with a view to creating a European rapid reaction force; setting up of the permanent ESDP structures by summer 2001: Political and Security Committee, EU Military Committee and Military Staff. Incorporation of certain WEU functions into the EU, including the Institute for Security Studies and the Satellite Centre as agencies (agencies created by two joint actions of the EU Council on 20 June 2001). Article 17 of the Treaty of Nice states: “The common foreign and security policy shall include all questions relating to the security of the Union, including the progressive framing of a common defence policy, which might lead to a common defence, should the European Council so decide”.

- EU-NATO agreement on EU access to the collective assets and capabilities of the Alliance and on the participation of non-EU European NATO member countries in the ESDP “Berlin Plus” (16 December 2002):

NATO agrees to support EU-led operations. EU access to NATO planning capabilities able to contribute to military planning for EU-led operations is assured with immediate effect. Detailed arrangements for implementing **Berlin Plus** are concluded on 11 March 2003. The agreement is not a public document and has never been ratified by national parliaments.

- Operation **CONCORDIA** in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (March 2003-December 2003):

First operation under **Berlin Plus**. First military operation under the ESDP.<sup>2</sup>

- Operation **ARTEMIS** in the Democratic Republic of Congo (June 2003-September 2003):

The EU's first autonomous military operation.

- Brussels European Council (12-13 December 2003):

Adoption of the European Security Strategy (ESS), “**A Secure Europe in a Better World**”, which identifies major security threats facing Europe in the 21<sup>st</sup> century and examines the strategic objectives of the EU in dealing with them. The European Council also adopts the EU strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction – a key element of the security strategy.

- European Union Police Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUPM) (January 2003 - ongoing):

First civilian operation, aiming to create a professional and multi-ethnic police force in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

- Brussels European Council (17-18 June 2004):

Adoption of **Headline Goal 2010**. Establishment of the concept of “**Battlegroups**” comprising 1 500 troops, deployable in less than 10 days for a period of up to 120 days. Two battlegroups are on operational standby at any given time since 1 January 2007.

- Creation of the European Defence Agency (Joint Action 2004/570/CFSP of 12 July 2004 ):

The Agency has four main functions relating to: defence capabilities development; armaments cooperation; the European defence technological and industrial base and the European defence equipment market; research and technology. Incorporation of the Western European Armaments Group (WEAG) and the Western European Armaments Organisation (WEAO).

- Operation *ALTHEA* (December 2004 - ongoing):

Operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, using NATO assets and capabilities under the Berlin Plus agreements.

- Brussels European Council (16 and 18 December 2004):

Adoption of **Civilian Headline Goal 2008**. The EU must be able to conduct monitoring missions and provide support for EU special representatives. It should also be able to contribute to security sector reform and support disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration processes, in addition to the **civilian aspects of EU crisis management** set in 2000 (police, civil protection, civil administration and rule of law). Civilian capabilities should be deployable within 30 days of the decision to launch an operation.

- Operation *EUFOR RD Congo* (July 2006 - November 2006).

- Launch of the Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC) (August 2007) :

The Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability (CPCC) is the ESDP structure responsible for planning, deployment, conduct and assessment of civilian crisis-management operations.

- Ministerial Civilian Capabilities Improvement Conference (19 November 2007):

The **Civilian Headline Goal 2010** is approved, calling for the mainstreaming of human rights and equality between the sexes in the concept and conduct of civilian operations. Synergies should also be enhanced between the military and civilian aspects of the CFSP and Community action with a view to maximising the coherence of the EU both on the ground and in the bodies based in Brussels.

- Operation *EUFOR Tchad/RCA* in Chad and the Central African Republic (January 2008 - March 2009).

- *EU NAVFOR Somalia – Operation ATALANTA* (8 December 2008 - ongoing):

The first military naval operation to be conducted by the EU, contributing to the deterrence, prevention and repression of acts of piracy and armed robbery off the coast of Somalia.

- Brussels European Council (11 and 12 December 2008):

Update of the European Security Strategy (ESS): “**Providing Security in a Changing World**” which covers cyber security, energy security, climate change and piracy in addition to the original objectives. Stepping up joint efforts towards disarmament; strengthening civil and military crisis-management capabilities; administrative arrangement to be finalised between the European Defence Agency (EDA) and the Organisation for Joint Armament Cooperation (OCCAR); launch of the military *Erasmus*.<sup>3</sup>

- Publication in the Official Journal of the European Union of **Directive 2009/81/EC on defence and security procurement** (20 August 2009) and **Directive 2009/43/EC simplifying terms and conditions for transfers of defence-related products** (6 May 2009), giving European defence firms more freedom to operate throughout the member states.

- Treaty of Lisbon amending the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Community (signed on 13 December 2007, entry into force on 1 December 2009) :

**Article 42** of the Lisbon Treaty replacing Article 17 of the Nice Treaty refers to “**Provisions on the common security and defence policy**” (CSDP), previously the European security and defence policy (ESDP). The Petersberg tasks have been expanded;<sup>4</sup> a mutual assistance clause (Article 42.7) which does not evoke military assistance (unlike Article V of the modified Brussels Treaty and Article 5 of the Washington Treaty) and a solidarity clause (Article 222 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union) have been incorporated in the Treaty; there are provisions for permanent structured cooperation (Article 46); the European Defence Agency is given a legal basis in the Treaty (Articles 42.3 and 45); the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy is also the Vice-President of the European Commission (Articles 17 and 18); a European External Action Service (EEAS) is established (Article 27).

<sup>1</sup> The Petersberg tasks are an integral part of the European security and defence policy (ESDP). They were explicitly included in the Treaty on European Union (Article 17). They were set out in the Petersberg Declaration adopted at the WEU Ministerial Council in June 1992, covering initially humanitarian and rescue tasks, peacekeeping tasks and tasks of combat forces in crisis management, including peacemaking.

<sup>2</sup> See Assembly Fact Sheet No. 4: “European Union operations”. <http://www.assembly-weu.org/fr/presse/fiches-information/index.php>

<sup>3</sup> See Assembly Fact Sheet No. 11 on the European young officers exchange scheme “military Erasmus”.

<http://www.assembly-weu.org/en/presse/fiches-information/index.php>

<sup>4</sup> In the Lisbon Treaty amending the Treaty on European Union that came into force on 1 December 2009, these tasks have been expanded under Article 43 to include joint disarmament operations, military advice and assistance tasks, conflict prevention and post-conflict stabilisation. All these tasks may contribute to the fight against terrorism, including by supporting third countries in combating terrorism in their territories.