


Procedure file

Basic information		
INI - Own-initiative procedure	1997/2249(INI)	Procedure completed
European defence policy: the second part of the Tindemans report on the common security policy		
Subject 6.10.02 Common security and defence policy (CSDP); WEU, NATO		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible		Rapporteur
	AFET Foreign Affairs, Security and Defense Policy		Appointed 04/02/1998
			PPE TINDEMANS Leo C.
	Committee for opinion		Rapporteur for opinion
	BUDG Budgets		Appointed 24/11/1997
			ELDR BRINKHORST Laurens Jan

Key events			
24/10/1997	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
28/04/1998	Vote in committee		Summary
28/04/1998	Committee report tabled for plenary	A4-0171/1998	
13/05/1998	Debate in Parliament		
14/05/1998	Decision by Parliament	T4-0280/1998	Summary
14/05/1998	End of procedure in Parliament		
01/06/1998	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	1997/2249(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 54
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	AFET/4/09444

Documentation gateway					
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A4-0171/1998 OJ C 167 01.06.1998, p. 0004	28/04/1998	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T4-0280/1998 OJ C 167 01.06.1998, p. 0172-0190	14/05/1998	EP	Summary

European defence policy: the second part of the Tindemans report on the common security policy

The Committee has adopted the own-initiative report by Leo TINDEMANS (EPP, B) on an EU defence policy. Some of the votes were extremely close - a fact which is not fully reflected in the final vote (22 in favour, 8 against, 10 abstentions). The report's first concern is to define a common defence policy and say what its objectives should be. It goes on to make a distinction between security and defence. The rapporteur stresses that enlargement of the EU will not necessarily go hand in hand with a similar enlargement of NATO and that, as the Union grows larger, there will be increasing pressure for it to develop a common defence policy. The practical measures needed fall into two categories, political measures and military policy measures. On the political front, the rapporteur calls for a set of practical steps to facilitate the integration of the WEU into the European Union at the appropriate time. In particular, closer ties will be needed between the EU and the WEU at the executive and parliamentary levels. The report also calls for an EU Council of defence ministers to be set up to consider matters such as restructuring of the European armaments industry and the issue of arms exports. On military policy, the committee emphasises the need to redirect the Member States' military spending so as to acquire a larger European capacity in the fields of strategic air mobility and space intelligence. It also calls for a Policy Planning and Early Warning Unit to be set up, which would draw up a White Paper on defence, as well as a permanent police force capable of intervening at very short notice. Lastly, the report stresses the importance of strengthening cooperation on armaments, both internally and with regard to exports, and claims that a common policy in this field would not run counter to the objective of global disarmament.

European defence policy: the second part of the Tindemans report on the common security policy

In adopting the report by Mr Leo TINDEMANS (EPP, B) on a common defence policy Parliament firstly gave a clearer definition of this policy and its objectives. Its aim was: - to safeguard the common values, fundamental interests, independence and integrity of the Union in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter, - to strengthen the security of the Union in all ways, - to preserve peace and strengthen international security also with regard to external borders. Parliament then established a distinction between security and defence, the concept of security covering, as far as Parliament was concerned, Petersberg operations and the concept of defence including territorial defence and the protection of the vital interests of the Member States. It confirmed that until the WEU was integrated into the Union the territorial integrity of the Member States would continue to be protected under existing alliances but pointed out that the Amsterdam Treaty introduced for the first time the principles of the 'integrity of the Union' and 'mutual political solidarity' and the 'external borders' which should be taken into account on the eve of enlargement. For Parliament enlargement of the Union would not necessarily coincide with a corresponding enlargement of NATO and it considered that as the Union grew larger there could be increasing pressure for it to develop a common defence policy. Enlargement could also fundamentally contribute to the overall security of the continent. Parliament also proposed a series of practical measures with a view to the gradual development of a common defence policy for the Union. These measures could facilitate the integration of the WEU into the European Union and enable each State to take part. These measures were of a political and politico-military nature. 1) On a political level Parliament proposed forging closer relations between the European Union and the WEU at both administrative and parliamentary level through the exchange of information and documents and the establishment of an interparliamentary delegation within the European Parliament responsible for relations with the WEU Assembly. It recommended that the 'Security Aspects' Unit of DG1A of the Commission be greatly strengthened to reflect the increased importance of such matters in the Amsterdam Treaty and that it should be placed under the authority of the Commissioner responsible for the CFSP. The latter should also take part in the Policy Planning and Early Warning Unit. The Policy Planning and Early Warning Unit should draw up a White Paper on defence and EU peacekeeping operations which should be approved by the European Council. Parliament also called for the establishment of a Council of Defence Ministers to consider questions such as the restructuring of the European armaments industry or the issue of arms exports. The joint meetings of Foreign Affairs Ministers and Defence Ministers should be held within the Council at European Union level at least twice a year so as to ensure greater consistency between the decisions taken at EU level and the actions implemented by the WEU. It also proposed that within its Committee on Foreign Affairs, regular meetings be organized with the Secretaries-General of NATO and the WEU in order to improve the flow of information to Parliament on these matters. It also recommended that starting from 1 January 1999, when the presidencies of the European Union and the WEU would be harmonized, the Council Presidency should report to plenary on the activities of both the European Union and the WEU. 2) On the politico-military level, Parliament stressed the need to redirect the military spending of the Member States in order to acquire a larger European capacity in the fields of strategic air mobility, space intelligence and satellite communications. It stressed that cooperation in the field of armaments must be strengthened and that the restructuring of the defence industries, the establishment of an open internal market in the armaments sector, the production of common military equipment which was as cost-effective as possible and the formulation of a unified policy on arms exports were essential to the establishment of a common defence policy. It noted that the creation of a common defence policy supported by a common armaments policy was not at odds with the objective of global disarmament. Welcoming the drafting of a Code of Conduct on arms exports, it stressed the importance of strict standards while calling for the maintenance of a strong European defence industry. It pointed out the value of creating a small police planning unit maintaining, subject to Union decisions, ongoing contacts with the police forces of the Member States. Lastly it affirmed that the future defence policy could be used as a cooperation instrument for CFSP purposes and that the current WEU forces (FAWEU) could be essential instruments for this policy. ?