



Procedure file

Basic information		
INI - Own-initiative procedure	2008/2202(INI)	Procedure completed
European Security Strategy and ESDP		
Subject 6.10.02 Common security and defence policy (CSDP); WEU, NATO		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	 Foreign Affairs		24/06/2008
	Committee for opinion	PPE-DE VON WOGAU Karl	Appointed
	 Budgets	Rapporteur for opinion	
		The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
Council of the European Union	Council configuration	Meeting	Date
	General Affairs	2915	08/12/2008
	General Affairs	2903	10/11/2008
European Commission	Commission DG	Commissioner	
	External Relations	FERRERO-WALDNER Benita	

Key events			
23/09/2008	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
10/11/2008	Resolution/conclusions adopted by Council		
08/12/2008	Debate in Council	2915	
21/01/2009	Vote in committee		Summary
28/01/2009	Committee report tabled for plenary	A6-0032/2009	
18/02/2009	Debate in Parliament		
19/02/2009	Results of vote in Parliament		
19/02/2009	Decision by Parliament	T6-0075/2009	Summary
19/02/2009	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2008/2202(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/6/66876

Documentation gateway					
Committee draft report		PE414.030	05/11/2008	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE416.605	17/12/2008	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A6-0032/2009	28/01/2009	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T6-0075/2009	19/02/2009	EP	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary		SP(2009)1487/2	18/03/2009	EC	

European Security Strategy and ESDP

The Committee on Foreign Affairs adopted the own initiative report by Karl von WOGAU (EPP-ED, DE) on the European Security Strategy (ESS) and ESDP, calling on the European Union to develop its strategic autonomy through a strong and effective foreign, security and defence policy. MEPs stress the need to strengthen multilateralism and reiterate their view that the United Nations must be reformed.

In order to combat the dangers to which the EU is exposed, MEPs call for the use of both civilian and military assets and capabilities and the pooling of efforts and capabilities at the EU level. MEPs therefore call for an integrated European Armed Force, equipped with common weapon systems and closely scrutinised by the European Parliament and the parliaments of EU Member States.

Overall, MEPs consider that the European Union should play a more decisive role in boosting the legitimacy, transparency and effectiveness of the institutions of global governance. They also stress the need for full and timely implementation of the ESS.

Moreover, MEPs reiterate the principle of women's equal participation in all matters and decisions concerning peace and security and once again call for the systematic use of sexual violence against women in conflict situations to be categorised as a war crime and a crime against humanity.

European security interests: noting that, all too often, thinking in the Member States remains confined within the framework of national security interests, MEPs urge Member States to widen their thinking in order to make the EU a more important actor on the international scene, providing for more effective European security arrangements. In addition to the challenges identified in the ESS as adopted in 2003, the security interests of the Union include the protection of its citizens and its interests inside the EU as well as abroad, the security of its neighbourhood and the protection of its external borders and critical infrastructure, as well as the improvement of its cyber security, the security of energy supply and sea lanes, the protection of its space assets and protection against the consequences of climate change.

European security ambitions: MEPs consider that the European Union must define more clearly its ambitions concerning its role in the world and that it should not try to become a superpower like the United States but that it should instead guarantee its security and security in its neighbourhood. It must give priority to crisis prevention.

Developing Europe's security strategy: MEPs congratulate the French EU Presidency and welcome the High Representative's report on the implementation of the ESS, which includes many recommendations from Parliament's previous reports on the ESS and the ESDP. They welcome, in particular, the Council's commitment to the idea that, by 2010, Europe should be capable of deploying 60 000 men in 60 days for a major operation. Among the other operations envisaged, it is also provided that the following should be implemented: (i) two major stabilisation and reconstruction operations, with a suitable civilian component, supported by a maximum of 10 000 men; (ii) two rapid response operations of limited duration; (iii) an emergency operation for the evacuation of European nationals; (iv) a maritime or air surveillance/interdiction mission; (v) a civilian-military humanitarian assistance operation lasting up to 90 days; (vi) around a dozen ESDP civilian missions (including inter alia police, rule of law, civil administration, civil protection, etc). In this context, MEPs regret that the Council has not drawn up a White Paper as requested by the Parliament and that several other demands made by the Parliament have not been taken into account, namely the definition of common European security interests; the definition of criteria for the launching of ESDP missions; or tackling the issue of national caveats.

Regarding the ESS, MEPs suggest that it should be reviewed every five years at the beginning of a new EU legislative period. Although they welcome innovative aspects of the revision, expanding the range of threats to cover climate change, energy security, arms trade and cyber security, MEPs regret that it does not include the current global financial crisis. Moreover, they deem it unacceptable that there was only limited parliamentary debate and no public debate before the adoption of the report proposing revision of the ESS.

Relationship with Russia: MEPs stress that, due to its geopolitical position, military power, political weight, energy wealth and economic potential, Russia is of strategic importance for Europe. Moreover, they consider that both the EU and NATO should pursue a frank and realistic dialogue with Russia covering such matters as regional security, energy, missile defence, non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, limitation of armed forces and space policy.

Building Europe's capabilities: MEPs recall that, since its creation, 22 missions have been carried out within the framework of the ESDP, including 16 civilian missions, which they welcome. They call on the Member States to redouble their efforts to make available qualified personnel for civilian ESDP missions. MEPs regret the slow level of progress in the area of civil capabilities and conflict prevention and therefore call on the EU to endeavour to make a force of 60 000 soldiers permanently available. They reiterate their proposal that the Eurocorps should be the core of this force, if necessary reinforced by additional maritime and air capacities. Furthermore, MEPs recall that the EU Member States together spend more than EUR 200 billion per year on defence (which is more than half the defence expenditure of the United States). They remain deeply concerned about the lack of efficiency and coordination in the utilisation of those funds and therefore urge

that greater efforts be made to eliminate unnecessary duplication between Member States. All efforts must be made to exploit synergies and enhance interoperability between armed forces and security forces with a view to focusing the efforts of Member States on common capabilities which can be used for both defence and security purposes.

The need for new structures: MEPs are of the opinion that the EU's capacity for autonomous foreign and security policy action should be improved through goal-oriented enhancement of its analysis, planning and leadership and intelligence capacities. In this context, they call for the setting-up of an EU Operational Headquarters and the creation of a Council of Defence Ministers. They call, in particular, for an increase in Community funding for security research and the creation of joint research programmes involving the Commission and the European Defence Agency (EDA).

The need for a new spirit: lastly, MEPs call for the European Security and Defence College to be strengthened. They call, in particular, for further initiatives concerning common training and common standards for personnel who are to be deployed and to work together in civilian and military operations, increased interaction between the armed forces and civilian personnel of EU Member States, coordination of crisis-related training, exchange programmes among armed forces in Europe and the opening-up of armies to citizens of other EU Member States. They support, in particular, the Eurofighter programme, which will serve as the backbone of the fighter capability of five European air forces in the coming decades.

European Security Strategy and ESDP

The European Parliament adopted by 482 votes to 111, with 55 abstentions, a resolution on the European Security Strategy (ESS) and ESDP.

The resolution calls on the European Union to develop its strategic autonomy through a strong and effective foreign, security and defence policy and to advance respect for human rights and democratic values worldwide, and to safeguard world peace. The Parliament stresses the need to strengthen multilateralism and reiterates its view that the United Nations must be reformed. At the same time, the plenary embraces the concept of the 'responsibility to protect', adopted by the UN in 2005, and the concept of "human security", which is based on the primacy of the individual and not of the state. Moreover, the Parliament underlines that these concepts entail strong political guidelines for the strategic orientation of European security policy. However, the plenary believes that there is neither an automatic obligation nor the means available for the EU to deploy ESDP missions, be they civilian or military, in all crisis situations.

In order to combat the dangers to which the EU is exposed, the Parliament calls for the use of both civilian and military assets and capabilities and the pooling of efforts and capabilities at the EU level. The Parliament therefore calls for an integrated European Armed Force, equipped with common weapon systems and closely scrutinised by the European Parliament and the parliaments of EU Member States.

Overall, the Parliament considers that the European Union should play a more decisive role in boosting the legitimacy, transparency and effectiveness of the institutions of global governance. It also stresses the need for full and timely implementation of the ESS. In an amendment adopted in plenary, the Parliament also reiterates the importance of the transatlantic relationship and stresses the need for a more balanced partnership, without competition and with respect for each others' autonomy and mutual understanding where there are diverging strategic considerations.

The Parliament welcomes the launch of the operation 'Atalanta' against piracy off the Somali coast. It also stresses the need for enhanced cooperation and coordination of anti-terrorist policy as between EU Member States, the USA and NATO, aiming in particular at improving the effectiveness of rescue operations.

European security interests: noting that, all too often, thinking in the Member States remains confined within the framework of national security interests, the Parliament urges Member States to widen their thinking in order to make the EU a more important actor on the international scene, providing for more effective European security arrangements. In addition to the challenges identified in the ESS as adopted in 2003, the Parliament believes that the security interests of the Union should include the protection of its citizens and its interests inside the EU as well as abroad, the security of its neighbourhood and the protection of its external borders and critical infrastructure, as well as the improvement of its cyber security, the security of energy supply and sea lanes, the protection of its space assets and protection against the consequences of climate change.

European security ambitions: the Parliament considers that the European Union must define more clearly its ambitions concerning its role in the world and that it should not try to become a superpower like the United States but that it should instead guarantee its security and security in its neighbourhood. It must give priority to crisis prevention, as well as post-conflict management and resolution.

Developing Europe's security strategy, towards a European Civil Peace Corps: the Parliament congratulates the French EU Presidency and welcomes the High Representative's report on the implementation of the ESS, which includes many recommendations from Parliament's previous reports on the ESS and the ESDP. It welcomes, in particular, the Council's commitment to the idea that, by 2010, Europe should be capable of deploying 60 000 men in 60 days for a major operation. More generally, the plenary calls for the further development of the Peace-building Partnership into a European Civil Peace Corps. With regard to the ESS, the Parliament suggests that this should be reviewed every five years at the beginning of a new EU legislative period.

Relationship with Russia: the Parliament stresses that, due to its geopolitical position, military power, political weight, energy wealth and economic potential, Russia is of strategic importance for Europe. Moreover, it considers that both the EU and NATO should pursue a frank and realistic dialogue with Russia covering such matters as regional security, energy, missile defence, non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, limitation of armed forces and space policy. The Parliament considers it important to enhance a multilateral dialogue on security issues within the framework of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council.

Building Europe's capabilities: regretting the slow level of progress in the area of civil capabilities and conflict prevention, the Parliament calls on the EU to endeavour to make a force of 60 000 soldiers permanently available. It reiterates its proposal that the Eurocorps should be the core of this force, if necessary reinforced by additional maritime and air capacities. Furthermore, the Parliament recalls that the EU Member States together spend more than EUR 200 billion per year on defence (which is more than half the defence expenditure of the United States). It remains deeply concerned about the lack of efficiency and coordination in the utilisation of those funds and therefore urges that greater efforts be made to eliminate unnecessary duplication between Member States. All efforts must be made to exploit synergies and enhance interoperability between armed forces and security forces.

Improving European intelligence: the Parliament strongly requests that the EU and its Member States focus their efforts on common

capabilities which can be used for both defence and security purposes. In this context, the Parliament considers satellite-based intelligence, surveillance and warning equipment, unmanned air vehicles, helicopters and telecommunication equipment and air and sea transport to be crucial. It therefore demands a common technical standard for protected telecommunications and ways of protecting critical infrastructure.

The need for new structures: SAFE: the Parliament is of the opinion that the EU's capacity for autonomous foreign and security policy action should be improved through goal-oriented enhancement of its analysis, planning and leadership and intelligence capacities. In this context, it calls for the setting-up of an EU Operational Headquarters and the creation of a Council of Defence Ministers. It calls, in particular, for an increase in Community funding for security research and the creation of joint research programmes involving the Commission and the European Defence Agency (EDA). The Parliament approves the dynamic further development of cooperation between national armed forces so that they become increasingly synchronised and proposes that this process and the armed forces be given the name "SAFE" ? Synchronised Armed Forces Europe.

The need for a new spirit: lastly, the Parliament calls for the European Security and Defence College to be strengthened. It calls, in particular, for further initiatives concerning common training and common standards for personnel who are to be deployed and to work together in civilian and military operations, increased interaction between the armed forces and civilian personnel of EU Member States, coordination of crisis-related training, exchange programmes among armed forces in Europe and the opening-up of armies to citizens of other EU Member States. It supports, in particular, the Eurofighter programme, which will serve as the backbone of the fighter capability of five European air forces in the coming decades.