










# Procedure file

Basic information		
INI - Own-initiative procedure	<a href="#">2023/2119(INI)</a>	Procedure completed
Implementation of the common security and defence policy ? annual report 2023		
Subject 6.10.02 Common security and defence policy (CSDP); WEU, NATO		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	 <a href="#">Foreign Affairs</a>	 <a href="#">MIKSER Sven</a>	02/05/2023
		Shadow rapporteur	
		 <a href="#">LÓPEZ-ISTÚRIZ WHITE Antonio</a>	
		 <a href="#">AUŠTREVČIUS Petras</a>	
		 <a href="#">GREGOROVÁ Markéta</a>	
		 <a href="#">VONDRA Alexandr</a>	
		 <a href="#">DEMIREL Özlem</a>	
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	 <a href="#">Constitutional Affairs</a>	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	

Key events			
12/07/2023	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
28/11/2023	Vote in committee		
06/12/2023	Committee report tabled for plenary	<a href="#">A9-0403/2023</a>	Summary
28/02/2024	Debate in Parliament		
28/02/2024	Decision by Parliament	<a href="#">T9-0105/2024</a>	Summary

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2023/2119(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Annual report
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 54
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	AFET/9/12372

Documentation gateway					
Committee draft report		<a href="#">PE750.101</a>	19/07/2023	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		<a href="#">PE753.731</a>	02/10/2023	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		<a href="#">PE753.733</a>	02/10/2023	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		<a href="#">A9-0403/2023</a>	06/12/2023	EP	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		<a href="#">T9-0105/2024</a>	28/02/2024	EP	Summary

## Implementation of the common security and defence policy ? annual report 2023

The Committee on Foreign Affairs adopted the own-initiative report by Sven MIKSER (S&D, EE) on the implementation of the common security and defence policy annual report 2023.

### Providing Ukraine with the defence capabilities it needs

Members expressed concern about the rapidly deteriorating global security situation and deplore the global consequences of Russias illegal war of aggression which is hitting countries and vulnerable societies around the world through increased energy prices and food shortages and which also grossly undermines European and global security and stability. They call for a further increase in and speeding up of financial and military assistance to Ukraine and for the immediate deployment of modern equipment, weapons and next-generation air defence and surface-to-surface systems.

The joint procurement of ammunition for Ukraine should also be sped up according to the report and the need to ramp up the manufacturing capacities of the European industry by ensuring rapid and effective implementation of the Act in Support of Ammunition Production (ASAP) is stressed.

The EEAS and the Commission are called on to come forward with a plan for a sustainable and long-term package of security commitments for Ukraine that is complementary to ensuring the increasing security requirements of the EU.

Moreover, Members also condemn, in the strongest possible terms, the despicable terrorist attacks committed by the terrorist group Hamas against Israel, including the taking of hostages, and express support for the State of Israel and its people. While emphasising Israels right to defend itself in line with international law and international humanitarian law, the report called for continued, rapid, safe and unhindered humanitarian access and aid to reach those in need through all necessary measures including humanitarian corridors and pauses for humanitarian needs.

### Strengthening European defence in response to Russias war of aggression against Ukraine

The report underlines and expresses its unwavering support for the commitment of the EUs heads of state and government to provide all the necessary support needed by Ukraine and to take greater responsibility for European security by bolstering Member States and EU defence capabilities. It encourages greater coordination with transatlantic allies and NATO in this respect. Members consider it necessary to update the Strategic Compass in order to incorporate the lessons learned from Russias war of aggression against Ukraine that began days before its adoption, as well as in the light of recent events in the Middle East.

Furthermore, Members reaffirm that, to become a credible geopolitical player, the EU should reform its decision-making system. They regret that the potential for fast, efficient and effective foreign, security and defence action, as provided for by the passerelle clauses of the TEU, has been used only in a very limited manner. The Council is called on to gradually switch to qualified majority voting for decisions on the CFSP and CSDP, at least in those areas that do not have military implications.

The report calls for the appointment of a Defence Union Commissioner (DUC), within the next Commission who is responsible for the finalisation of a true European Defence Union and all defence-related matters, including CSDP, following a clear division of tasks with the VP/HR. Members believe that, together with the to-be-established fully-fledged Security and Defence Committee in the Parliament, the DUC should jointly oversee a dedicated and substantial Defence Union budget.

### Funding

The report calls on the Member States to increase and ensure sustainable levels of defence spending to adjust to the current geopolitical situation and address the significant threats towards the Unions security. The EU NATO Member States are called on to increase their military budgets, based on an assessment of their own requirements, and to spend at least 2 % of GDP, in a well-coordinated and comprehensive

manner, which achieves economies of scale and interoperability, also when recalling the strong increase in defence spending by other rivals, such as Russia and China, and in order to remedy shortfalls and meet the requirements across all domains arising from a more contested security order and considering the impact of historic under-investment and spiralling inflation on defence budgets.

#### Global cooperation

Members express concern over Chinas aggressive military posturing in the South China Sea, including island-building, harassment and dangerous manoeuvres conducted by its navy, coast guard and maritime militia, as well as its continued military pressure, assault exercises, airspace violations and other grey-zone military actions, including cyber and disinformation campaigns against Taiwan.

In addition, the EUs cooperation with certain African countries is being contested. Therefore, the EU and its Member States need to evaluate the effectiveness of EU CSDP missions and operations.

In this regard, the report underlines the importance of the partnership dimension of the Strategic Compass in reinforcing cooperation between the EU and its like-minded allies and partners around the world in order to counter foreign strategies aimed at undermining the EU and destabilising the rules-based international order.

The report also welcomes the accession of Finland to NATO but strongly deplores the delaying of the ratification of Swedens NATO accession. Members urge Hungary and Türkiye to ratify Swedens NATO membership without any further delay.

Members also underline the importance of developing security and defence dialogues with partners around the world, in particular in the Western Balkans and Eastern Partnership, but also with key partners in strategic maritime areas such as those stretching from the Southern Neighbourhood and the Indo-Pacific, from the east coast of Africa to the South Pacific and the Far East.

Moreover, the report recognises that the Arctic region carries significant strategic and geopolitical importance and underlines the importance of preserving security, stability and cooperation in the area.

Members strongly condemn the numerous missile tests conducted by North Korea in 2023 and underlines the particular responsibility of China and Russia when it comes to North Korea. They call on the two countries to use their influence to prevent any further escalation.

#### The role of the European Parliament

Members calls for the reinforcement of parliamentary democracy and improved scrutiny of non-EU partner countries through parliamentary dialogues on security and defence issues and by building parliamentary resilience against hybrid threats, including cyber and foreign information manipulation and interference.

Members reiterate their demand for delegated acts for work programmes of EU-budget funded defence industrial programmes and their call for the establishment of a fully-fledged European Parliament Committee on Security and Defence with full legislative and budgetary responsibilities on European defence matters.

## Implementation of the common security and defence policy ? annual report 2023

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The European Parliament adopted by 350 votes to 91, with 96 abstentions, a resolution on the implementation of the common security and defence policy annual report 2023.

The European continent is facing the most complex combination of both military and non-military threats caused by Russias illegal war of aggression against Ukraine that has severely endangered the security and stability of the EU. In this regard, Parliament expressed its concern about the rapidly deteriorating global security situation and stated that in these times of high uncertainty European and transatlantic unity, as well as close collaboration with like-minded partners across the globe, is more necessary than ever in order to address the challenges created by multiple global crises, act proactively and react decisively to threats to the international rules-based order and facilitate the effective implementation of the CSDP.

#### Providing Ukraine with the defence capabilities it needs

Parliament confirmed that the EU will continue to support Ukraine by providing the necessary military means to end Russias war of aggression and restore Ukraines territorial integrity within its internationally recognised borders. It stressed that Ukraines military victory and its EU and NATO memberships are needed for overall security, stability and sustainable peace on the European continent.

Members called for a further increase in and speeding up of financial and military assistance to Ukraine and for the immediate deployment of modern equipment, weapons and next-generation air defence and surface-to-surface systems. Moreover, the larger Member States with significant defence industry capacities, such as France, Spain and Italy, are urged to significantly and urgently increase military assistance to Ukraine.

The joint procurement of ammunition for Ukraine should also be sped up according to the report and the need to ramp up the manufacturing capacities of the European industry by ensuring rapid and effective implementation of the Act in Support of Ammunition Production (ASAP) is stressed.

The EEAS and the Commission are called on to come forward with a plan for a sustainable and long-term package of security commitments for Ukraine that is complementary to ensuring the increasing security requirements of the EU.

#### Strengthening European defence in response to Russias war of aggression against Ukraine

The resolution underlined its unwavering support for the commitment of the EUs heads of state and government to provide all the necessary support needed by Ukraine and to take greater responsibility for European security by bolstering Member States and EU defence capabilities. It encouraged greater coordination with transatlantic allies and NATO in this respect. Members considered it necessary to update the Strategic Compass in order to incorporate the lessons learned from Russias war of aggression against Ukraine that began days before its adoption, as well as in the light of recent events in the Middle East.

Furthermore, Members reaffirmed that, to become a credible geopolitical player, the EU should reform its decision-making system. They regretted that the potential for fast, efficient and effective foreign, security and defence action, as provided for by the passerelle clauses of the

TEU, has been used only in a very limited manner. The Council is called on to gradually switch to qualified majority voting for decisions on the CFSP and CSDP, at least in those areas that do not have military implications.

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