

**ISS** European  
Union  
Institute for  
Security Studies

EUROPEAN SECURITY  
AND DEFENCE

#CSDPBASICS





# A GLOSSARY FOR CSDP

## **ATHENA**

Contrary to EU civilian missions that are directly financed by the CFSP budget, CSDP military operations are mostly financed by participating member states on a 'costs lie where they fall' basis. A mechanism known as ATHENA was established in 2004 to provide funds for the common costs of operations. Those costs include transport, infrastructure, medical services, lodging and fuel. It is estimated that the ATHENA mechanism covers between 10 to 15% of the total cost of an operation.

## **BATTELGROUPS**

Battlegroups are high-readiness battalion-size force packages consisting of 1,500 personnel that can be deployed within 10 days after an EU decision to launch an operation, and that can be sustained for up to 30 days (extendable to 120 days with rotation).

## **BERLIN PLUS**

The Berlin Plus agreement refers to a comprehensive package of arrangements finalised in early 2003 between the EU and NATO that allows the Union to make use of certain NATO assets and capabilities for EU-led crisis management operations. ALTHEA in Bosnia and Herzegovina is the only ongoing Berlin Plus operation.

## **COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH**

The comprehensive approach refers to the strategically coherent use of the wide array of policies, tools and instruments – spanning the diplomatic, security, defence, financial, trade, development cooperation and humanitarian aid fields – at the disposal of the Union when tackling external conflicts and crises.

## **CONOPS - CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

A Concept of Operations (CONOPS) is an operational planning document that specifies the aim of a mission or operation and how it is to be implemented. Together with the Operation Plan (OPLAN), it is a key document in the planning of a CSDP action – to be drawn up once a mission or operation has been agreed upon by the Council.

## **PESCO - PERMANENT STRUCTURED COOPERATION**

Introduced by Article 42 (6) of the Treaty on European Union, modified in Lisbon, and spelt out in more detail in Article 46 and a dedicated Protocol, this provision makes it possible for some member states to strengthen their cooperation in military matters on the basis of criteria related to operational readiness, industrial cooperation on defence equipment, and expenditure on research and development (R&D).

## **PETERSBERG TASKS**

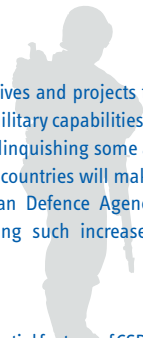
Agreed upon in 1992 in the Western European Union (WEU) framework, the Petersberg Tasks defined the spectrum of military actions that the EU can undertake in its crisis management operations. They were then incorporated into Article 17 of the Amsterdam Treaty (1999) and subsequently amended by the Lisbon Treaty (2009), to include: 'joint disarmament operations, humanitarian and rescue tasks, military advice and assistance tasks, conflict prevention and peace-keeping tasks, tasks of combat forces in crisis management, including peace-making and post-conflict stabilisation'.

## **POOLING & SHARING**

This concept refers to member-state-led initiatives and projects to increase collaboration on the full spectrum of military capabilities – by either using them on a collective basis, or relinquishing some at national level on the assumption that other EU countries will make them available when necessary. The European Defence Agency (EDA) plays an important role in coordinating such increased cooperation among member states.

## **SSR - SECURITY SECTOR REFORM**

Security Sector Reform (SSR) has become an essential feature of CSDP missions. Drawing on the link between security and development, SSR is about reforming the security and justice sector of a fragile state in order to enhance its effectiveness and accountability. SSR is considered to be a key tool for the establishment of the rule of law and good governance.



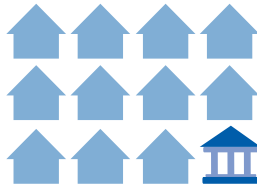
## CSDP AT A GLANCE



**EUPOL COPPS**  
supported the training of more than  
**650** **Palestinian Civil Police personnel**  
across the West Bank since October 2013

Since 2009, EULEX KOSOVO  
judicial personnel processed

**42,000**  
property claims.



**1,500**  
Generic size of an  
EU battlegroup

More than **200 instructors**  
have been deployed in **EUTM Mali**  
in order to help rebuild  
the Malian armed forces



**EUTM Somalia:** Since 2010, EUTM Somalia  
has contributed to the training of approximately  
**3,600 Somali soldiers**  
with a focus on non-commissioned officers (NCOs)



**EUMM** has conducted a total of  
**42,863**  
patrols between 2008 and March 2013, mainly  
in the areas adjacent to Abkhazia and South Ossetia

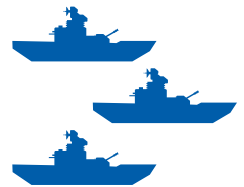
**22** **EU member**  
**states are full**  
**members**  
of NATO



Over **30** **third states**  
have contributed to CSDP  
missions and operations

Including Brazil, Georgia, Norway, Russia, Turkey, and the US

Since its launch, **EU NAVFOR**  
**Operation ATALANTA** has had a  
**100% success**  
rate providing escorts to World Food Programme  
(WFP) vessels delivering food to the Somali people



# PEOPLE, INSTITUTIONS, BODIES AND AGENCIES

## **CIVCOM - COMMITTEE FOR CIVILIAN ASPECTS OF CRISIS MANAGEMENT**

The CivCom is an advisory body composed of member state representatives which focuses on the civilian aspect of the CSDP. The Committee drafts and prepares decisions for the Political and Security Committee.

## **CMPD - CRISIS MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING DIRECTORATE**

The CMPD is the civilian-military strategic planning structure for CSDP operations and missions. Within the EEAS, it provides crisis management expertise, and supports the development of crisis-related concepts and capabilities.

## **CPCC - CIVILIAN PLANNING AND CONDUCT CAPABILITY**

The CPCC plans and conducts civilian CSDP missions under the political control and strategic direction of the Political and Security Committee. It provides assistance and advice to the High Representative, the Presidency and the relevant EU Council bodies.

## **EDA - EUROPEAN DEFENCE AGENCY**

The EDA, established in 2004, is the EU agency that facilitates defence cooperation among its member states (the EU-28 bar Denmark) in areas such as research and technology (R&T), training and procurement.

## **EEAS - EUROPEAN EXTERNAL ACTION SERVICE**

The EEAS operates as the EU's diplomatic corps under the authority of the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy. It assists the HR in conducting the Union's CFSP with the support of a broad network of EU Delegations located globally.

## **ESDC - EUROPEAN SECURITY AND DEFENCE COLLEGE**

The ESDC provides strategic-level education in the sphere of the CSDP. The objective of creating the College in 2005 was to provide member states with experts in the field, thereby promoting a common European security culture.

## **EUMC - EUROPEAN UNION MILITARY COMMITTEE**

The EUMC, composed of member state Chiefs of Defence, is the Council's highest-ranked military body. Its task is to direct all EU military activities and provide the PSC with both expertise and guidance on military matters.

## **EUMS - EUROPEAN UNION MILITARY STAFF**

The EUMS is a fully integrated component of the EEAS and is the source of collective military expertise. It is placed under the direction of the EUMC and the authority of the HR and draws its military experts from member states.

## **EU OPCEN - EUROPEAN UNION OPERATIONS CENTRE**

The EU OPCEN provides support in the field of operational planning and conduct of specific missions and operations.

## **EUSC - EUROPEAN UNION SATELLITE CENTRE**

The EUSC supports the decision-making in the CFSP/CSDP through the analysis of data from Earth observation satellites. The satellite centre is a Council agency which operates under the direction of the High Representative.

## **HR/VP - HIGH REPRESENTATIVE/VICE-PRESIDENT**

The High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the European Commission (HR/VP) conducts the Union's common foreign and security policy. He/she contributes to the development of that policy, which he/she carries out as mandated by the Council.

## **INTCEN - INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS CENTRE**

The EU's INTCEN was established in 2011 and serves to provide early warning and situational awareness to the HR and the EEAS through the monitoring and assessment of international events.

## **PMG - POLITICO-MILITARY GROUP**

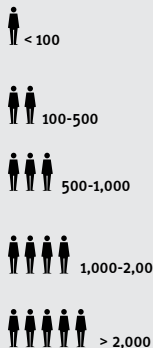
The PMG is a Council Working Group that deals with security and defence issues. It develops strategic concepts, assists in drafting planning documents and monitors the progress of military and combined civilian/military operations.

## **PSC - POLITICAL AND SECURITY COMMITTEE**

The PSC convenes at ambassadorial level and its primary role is to help define policies within the CSDP, prepare a coherent response to crises, as well as exercise political control and strategic direction of CSDP missions. The PSC also monitors the international situation in the areas covered by the CFSP and contributes to the definition of the security policy of the Union.

# EU MISSIONS MAP

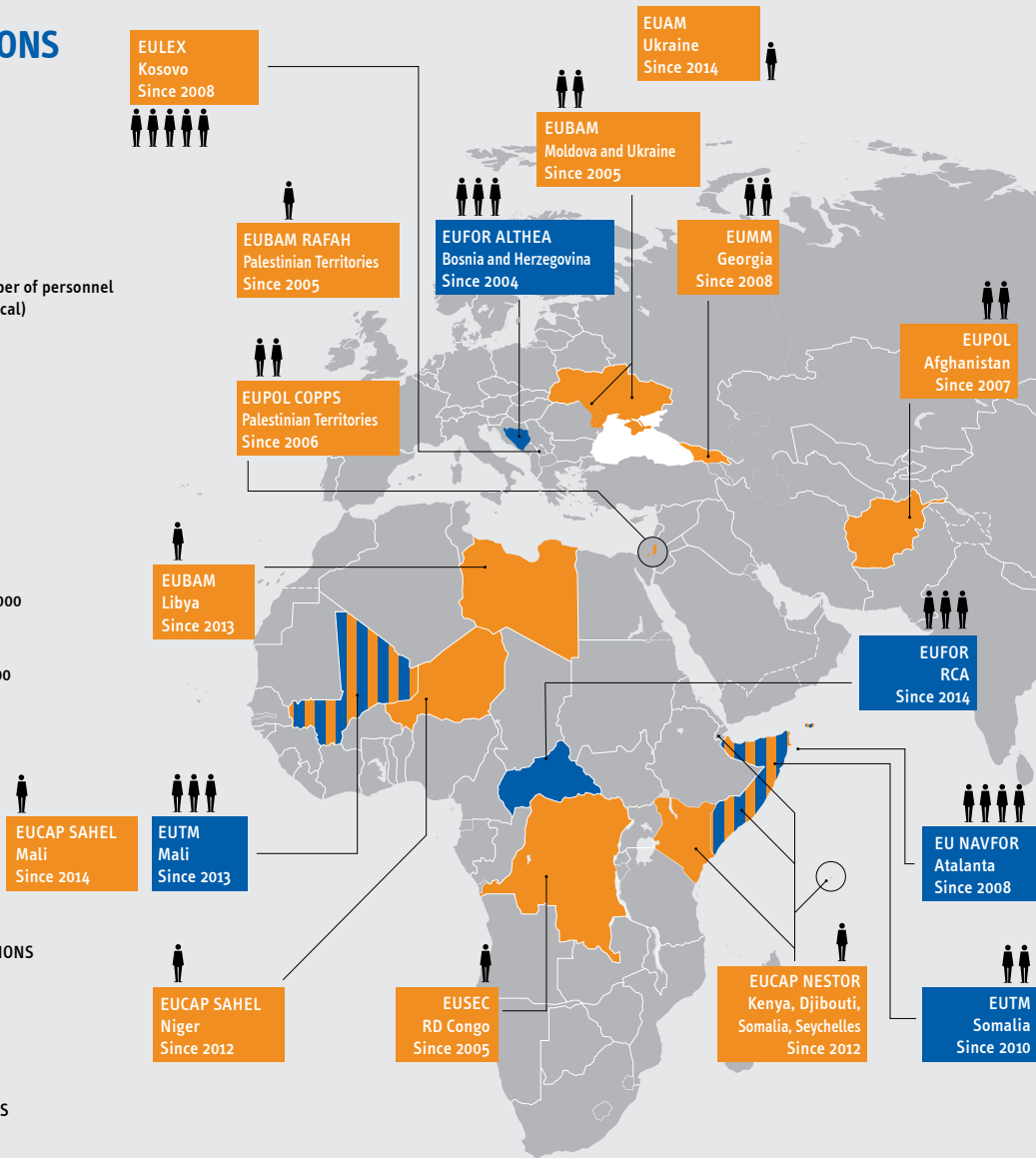
Approximate number of personnel  
(international & local)



MILITARY OPERATIONS



CIVILIAN MISSIONS



North Atlantic Treaty Organisation ● APRIL 1949

OCTOBER 1954

Western European Union – Heir to the Brussels Treaty (1948), the first European defence institutional framework

Maastricht Treaty – Provisions on Union's responsibilities in terms of security and the possibility of a future common defence policy

FEBRUARY 1992

JUNE 1992

Petersberg Tasks – List of military and security priorities later incorporated within CSDP

Amsterdam Treaty – Creation of High Representative for CFSP

OCTOBER 1997

DECEMBER 1998

Saint-Malo Declaration – Franco-British declaration on the need to give the EU the capacity for autonomous action in managing international crises

Cologne European Council – Javier Solana becomes first High Representative for CFSP

JUNE 1999

DECEMBER 2000

Nice European Council – CIVCOM, EUMC, EUMS, PSC are established as permanent structures

EUPM BiH – First CSDP civilian mission launched

JANUARY 2003

MARCH 2003

Berlin Plus Agreement – Package of agreements allowing the EU to draw on some of NATO's military assets

Operation Artemis – First autonomous EU-led military operation launched

JUNE 2003

JULY 2004

European Defence Agency

Lisbon Treaty creates post of High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Vice-President of the Commission (HR/VP), and includes common defence and solidarity clauses

DECEMBER 2007

DECEMBER 2009

Catherine Ashton becomes HR/VP

European External Action Service

JANUARY 2011

NOVEMBER 2014

Federica Mogherini becomes HR/VP

## THE EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY STUDIES (EUISS)

The European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) is the Union's agency dealing with the analysis of foreign, security and defence policy issues.

The Institute became an autonomous agency of the EU in January 2002, under the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), to foster a common security culture for the EU, support the elaboration and projection of its foreign policy, and enrich the strategic debate inside and outside Europe. Based in Paris, with a Liaison Office in Brussels, the EUISS is now an integral part of the new structures that underpin the further development of the CFSP/CSDP.

The Institute's core mission is to provide analyses and fora for discussion that can be of use and relevance to the formulation of EU policy. In carrying out that mission, it also acts as an interface between European experts and decision-makers at all levels.

The Institute is funded by EU member states according to a GNI-based formula. It is governed by a Board, which lays down its budgetary and administrative rules and approves its work programme. The Political and Security Committee (PSC) exercises political supervision – without prejudice to the intellectual independence and operational autonomy of the EUISS.



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