



# European Security and Defence

The basics

*#EUDefence*

# COMMON SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY

## Why does the EU act?

Under the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), the EU plans for and responds to international crises. The EU seeks to manage crises, build the capacity of partners and protect Europe through military and civilian means. Working alongside international partners, the EU deploys with the consent of a host nation and/or under a United Nations mandate. The EU deploys to monitor borders, provide police and judicial expertise, dismantle human trafficking networks, disrupt flows of weapons and train partners' security services.

# 5,200+



**people deployed worldwide under the CSDP in 2017: approximately 3,300 in military operations and 2,019 in civilian missions.**

## Who does what?

EU governments play a key role as national finances, personnel, expertise and capabilities form the basis for any EU deployment. The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/ Vice-President of the European Commission (HR/VP) steers the policy. She/he is supported by a range of

bodies located in the Council of the EU, the European External Action Service (EEAS) and the European Commission. The European Defence Agency (EDA), Satellite Centre (SatCen), Security and Defence College (ESDC) and Institute for Security Studies (EUISS) also support the policy.

# 34

**missions to over 20 different countries/ regions since 2003.**

## Who pays?

While civilian missions are directly financed from the EU budget, military operations are largely funded by those governments that participate in a given operation. However, a common funding pool based on national contributions called Athena is used to cover 10-15% of costs for transport, infrastructure, medical services, lodging and fuel.

# €259



**million combined budget allocations for ten CSDP civilian missions in 2017.**

# HOW DID WE GET HERE?



# EU GLOBAL STRATEGY

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Jun 2016

The High Representative/Vice-President sets out strategic priorities for the EU including the protection of Europe.

## EU-NATO DECLARATION

Jul 2016

The EU and NATO sign a joint declaration for deeper cooperation in 42 key areas.

## SECURITY AND DEFENCE PLAN

Nov 2016

To implement the security and defence aspects of the Global Strategy, the EU launches a plan to synchronise defence planning and it creates an EU Military Planning and Conduct Capability.

## EUROPEAN DEFENCE FUND

Jun 2017

The European Commission officially launches a fund to support EU defence research and capability development.

## PERMANENT STRUCTURED COOPERATION (PeSCo)

Dec 2017

A group of willing governments embark on long-term and binding political cooperation on capabilities and operations.

# MILITARY OPERATIONS

Under military operations, the EU deploys armed forces and defence capabilities to third countries to deter, prevent and repress piracy and human and arms trafficking networks, conduct surveillance, train partners' military forces and contribute to safe and secure environments.

## Level of ambition

Based on the Petersberg Tasks, the Helsinki European Council in December 1999 agreed that the EU should be able to act autonomously in crisis management; by 2003 the Union should be able to deploy 50,000-60,000 personnel within 60 days and for up to at least one year. Following the EU Global Strategy, the EU reinforced this commitment and pledged to protect Europe.

# 41,000+



**lives saved since June 2015 under EUNAVFOR Sophia in the Mediterranean.**

## First EU military operation

In March 2003, Operation Concordia deployed to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as the EU's first military operation.

## EU Battlegroups

The Battlegroups are high-readiness force packages consisting of 1,500 personnel that can be deployed within 10 days after an EU decision to launch an operation. They can be sustained for up to 30 days with an extension of up to 120 days with rotation.

# 10,280



**Malian armed forces personnel completed training under EUTM Mali since its launch in 2013.**

## EU command centre

Since 2017, the EU's Military Planning and Conduct Capability in Brussels assumes command of all EU military non-executive missions that support host nations in an advisory role (e.g. EU training missions).

# ONE

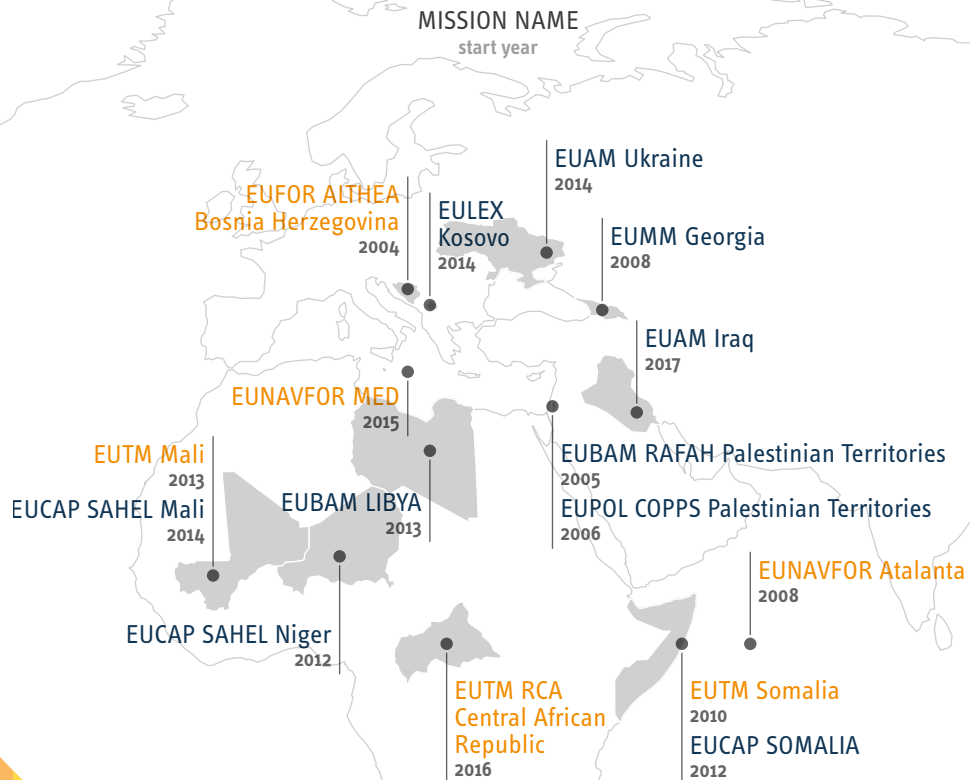


**pirate attack in 2016, down from 176 incidents at its peak in 2011, in waters patrolled by EUNAVFOR Atalanta.**

# CSDP IN THE WORLD

**6** military operations  
as of October 2017

civilian missions  
as of October 2017 **10**



EUAM = Advisory Mission, EUBAM = Border Assistance Mission, EUCAP = Capacity-building,  
EUFOR = Force, EULEX = Rule of Law, EUMM = Monitoring Mission,  
EUNAVFOR = Naval force, EUPOL = Police, EUTM = Training Mission

# CIVILIAN MISSIONS

Under civilian operations, the EU deploys unarmed legal experts, police experts and border and customs officials to third countries to contribute to the rule of law, border monitoring, law enforcement capacity-building and training.

## Level of ambition

Building on the Feira European Council in June 2000, ministers in 2004 agreed that by 2010 EU member states will provide up to 5,000 police officers for international missions (1,400 of which could be deployed in less than 30 days); 630+ prosecutors, judges and prison officers; 560+ civilian administrators; 570+ civil protection experts and 500+ monitoring personnel.

# 700



**criminal cases** (war crimes and organised crime) investigated, prosecuted and adjudicated by EULEX Kosovo.

## First EU civilian mission

In January 2003, an EU Police Mission deployed to Bosnia and Herzegovina as the EU's first autonomous civilian mission.

# 2,000+



**persons trained** by EUAM Ukraine in 2016.

## Integrated and comprehensive

The EU responds to conflicts and crises through the coherent use of all policies at the EU's disposal.

The EU acts through diplomatic, security, defence, financial, trade, development and humanitarian means at all stages of the conflict cycle, acting promptly on prevention, stabilisation and avoiding premature disengagement when a new crisis erupts.

# 3,500



**persons trained** by EUCAP Sahel Mali since 2014.

# THE EUISS

The EU 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.

## Publications

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The Institute's flagship publication is its series of *Chaillot Papers*, which are based on focused, in-depth research. The EUISS also publishes a Yearbook (YES), reports and shorter analyses.

