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**COUNCIL OF  
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**Brussels, 03 December 2002  
(OR. EN)**

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**FORWARDING NOTE**

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From : Political and Security Committee  
To : COREPER/Council  
Subject : Draft ESDP Presidency Report

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Delegations will find herewith the Draft ESDP Presidency Report as agreed by the PSC at its meeting on 3 December 2002.

# DRAFT ESDP PRESIDENCY REPORT

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

1. In line with the mandate defined by the European Council in Seville, the Presidency<sup>1</sup> submits this progress report on ESDP.
2. In presenting this report, the Presidency has noted that Denmark has drawn attention to Protocol No. 5 on Denmark's position annexed to the Treaty of Amsterdam.

## **II. TOWARDS THE FIRST EU-LED OPERATIONS**

3. The EU Police Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUPM) will start on 1st January 2003, as a follow-up to the UN International Police Task Force (IPTF). All EU Member States will participate in the EUPM, joined by 18 other States. The EUPM will form part of EU and other international efforts to support the rule of law and democratic structures in Bosnia and Herzegovina. As the first crisis management operation in the context of the ESDP, the EUPM is a significant milestone. It will in addition provide an important source of experience for the EU in the future development of its crisis management capabilities.
4. On the basis of the conclusions of the European Council in Brussels of 24-25 October 2002 the EU has continued its preparatory work for a possible take over of the NATO operation in FYROM.

## **III. THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM**

5. The Seville Declaration identified priority action for the EU, including in the field of CFSP and ESDP, concerning the fight against terrorism. Work on the implementation of the Seville Declaration has continued and includes the development of a common evaluation of the terrorist threat against the Member States or the forces deployed under ESDP outside the Union in crisis management operations, refinement of the impact of the terrorist threat on the development of military capabilities, notably within the ECAP process and possible utilisation of military capabilities to help protect civil populations against the effect of terrorist attacks. In this context, the Helsinki Headline Goal Catalogue was refined. The aspect of terrorist threat to deployed forces was addressed, and a new requirement for NBC protection has been incorporated in the catalogue.

## **IV. THE DEVELOPMENT OF EU CAPABILITIES**

### Military

6. The Council approved the Helsinki Headline Goal Catalogue 2002 (HHC 2002). The Member States have been invited to offer more focused contributions to the Headline Goal or to refine existing ones in order to rectify certain shortfalls.

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<sup>1</sup> In accordance with the Danish report presented to the Council on 8 October 2001 and based on the relevant legal instruments on the special position of Denmark annexed to the Treaties, Denmark did not preside in matters involving the elaboration and the implementation of decisions and actions of the Union, which have defence implications. In these matters Greece was the Presidency.

7. The overall assessment drawn from the intermediate reports from the ECAP panels is encouraging taking into account that 19 panels are currently considering most of the significant shortfalls to be remedied. The process appears to be broadly effective in generating an appropriate range of viable options; these are expected to fulfil the remaining shortfalls both in the short and long term. Final reports from all ECAP panels are required by 1<sup>st</sup> March 2003. The Council has already considered the next phase of the process, including the use of existing mechanisms or new tools (e.g. project groups) that could be activated within the ECAP framework.
8. Further work in the field of armaments co-operation has to be carried out, as Member States consider appropriate, taking into account the 19 November 2002 Council conclusions, considering in this context the possibility of the National Armaments Directors to offer their expertise to the activities of the ECAP process and the need to explore the potential of existing structures with a view to strengthening the European defence industrial and technological base.
9. Appropriate measures for streamlining financing, procurement and all other defence policy aspects of military capabilities that should be used in support of the ECAP process, will be considered. The need for adequate national action and support at the highest political level was emphasised.

#### Civilian

10. The Civilian Crisis Management Capability Conference held on 19 November 2002 at ministerial level showed that the concrete targets in the priority areas (police, rule of law, civil protection and civilian administration) set by the European Council to be met by 2003 have been exceeded through Member States voluntary commitments. Progress has been achieved on developing the conceptual aspects of the EU civilian crisis management capabilities. The voluntary commitments made and the civilian crisis management capabilities developed will enable the EU to take on a wide range of crisis management operations. The Council has tasked the competent bodies and invited the Secretary General/High Representative to take forward as soon as possible work on establishing an EU planning and mission support capability within the General Secretariat of the Council, based upon an assessment of the specific needs and of the synergies with the capabilities already existing in the Commission and taking into account the budgetary implications.

### **V. CIVIL-MILITARY CO-ORDINATION**

11. The Council has welcomed an Action Plan for the further strengthening of civil-military co-ordination in EU crisis management. As part of the implementation of the Action Plan a number of issues related to civil-military co-ordination have been dealt with, including the development of guidelines for ESDP Crisis Response Information Activities, as well as strengthening of internal co-ordination. Work on other issues in the Action Plan has started and will be completed during the incoming Greek Presidency.

### **VI. RAPID RESPONSE**

12. Substantial work has been carried out to develop the procedures and concepts concerning the

Rapid Response Elements of the Headline Goal underlining the need for the enhancement of the Union's capability to react to a crisis requiring rapid response particularly for humanitarian and rescue tasks. It has been identified that this will require accelerated decision making and deployment on the basis of principles agreed in the 19 November 2002 Council conclusions. In addition work has been carried out on the improvement of command and control arrangements for national and multi-national Headquarters, enabling an efficient and timely response to a crisis.

## **VII. COMMON TRAINING**

13. The Presidency launched a process for the development of EU common training at different levels within the ESDP context for the improvement of interoperability and the further enhancement of European security culture under the ESDP. The Council agreed that substantial progress on this aspect of common training will facilitate close co-operation with relevant initiatives in the civilian field. The Commission started the implementation of the EC Project on Training for Civilian Aspects of Crisis Management.

## **VIII. CO-OPERATION WITH NATO**

14. On the basis of the mandate of the Seville and Brussels European Councils, the Presidency and the Secretary General/High Representative continued their efforts aiming at reaching a comprehensive agreement with NATO on all outstanding permanent arrangements between the EU and NATO in full conformity with the principles agreed at previous European Councils and the decisions taken at the Nice European Council. [Placeholder to be completed in the light of developments.]
15. Meetings between the PSC and the NAC, and between the respective military committees have strengthened the co-operation in fields of common concern, including areas such as the fight against terrorism following 11 September 2001 and the situation in the Western Balkans. Exchanges of information on protection of civilian populations against Nuclear, Biological, Radiological and Chemical terrorist attacks are taking place.

## **IX. CO-OPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS**

16. Co-operation with the UN, the OSCE and the Council of Europe has been pursued through high-level and working level contacts. Co-operation between the EU and the UN Headquarters as well as on the ground is helping to assure a smooth transition from the UN IPTF to the EUPM. Contacts with the UN on co-operation regarding crisis management, including peacekeeping, have been elaborated.

## **X. CO-OPERATION AND DIALOGUE WITH THIRD COUNTRIES**

17. Co-operation with non-EU European NATO members and other countries, which are candidates for accession to the EU, as well as with other potential partners, has continued. Arrangements adopted for consultation and co-operation with Canada, Russia and Ukraine have been implemented. Likewise arrangements for consultations and modalities for contribution of non-EU states to EU civilian crisis management operations have been adopted. The EU has welcomed the contribution of these States to the EUPM.
18. On 19 November 2002, the Council agreed on the need for further regular dialogue with the

Mediterranean partners in order to enhance transparency, further strengthen mutual understanding on ESDP and explore more concrete ideas and proposals for co-operation.

## **XI. CONFLICT PREVENTION**

19. The EU has continued to mainstream conflict prevention into all aspects of its work, including the ESDP, in line with the terms of the EU Programme for the Prevention of Violent Conflicts. The enhancement of early warning capabilities within the EU, and the overview discussions by the General Affairs and External Relations Council at the start of the Presidency have contributed to the implementation of this programme.

## **XII. MANDATE FOR THE INCOMING PRESIDENCY**

20. On the basis of the present report, the incoming Presidency, assisted by the Secretary General/High Representative and as appropriate in association with the Commission, is invited to continue work within the General Affairs and External Relations Council on developing the ESDP, paying particular attention to the following:

- [EU-NATO co-operation, follow-on operation in FYROM, placeholder to be completed in the light of developments]
- To pursue work on military capabilities, building upon the result of previous Presidencies, with a view to achieving the Headline Goal and the collective capabilities goals in accordance with the 19 November 2002 Council conclusions.

For those countries concerned these efforts should be mutually reinforcing with those pursued in NATO, while fully respecting the decision-making autonomy of both organisations.

- To finalise as a matter of urgency work on Rapid Response Elements on the basis of the 19 November 2002 Council conclusions.
- To finalise the work on the Capability Development Mechanism.
- To enhance co-operation in the field of Armaments, as Member States consider appropriate, on the basis of the Council conclusions of 19 November 2002.
- To consider appropriate measures for streamlining financing, procurement and all other defence policy aspects of military capabilities that should be used in support of the ECAP process.
- To step up the work to increase the effectiveness of the contribution of the ESDP in the fight against terrorism, in accordance with the declaration of the Seville European Council.
- To review the current schemes for consultations with third states in the light of EU and NATO enlargements.
- To further strengthen the dialogue with Mediterranean partners in order to enhance transparency and further strengthen mutual understanding on ESDP and explore more concrete ideas and proposals for co-operation.

- To further develop the work on common training by encompassing both military and civilian dimensions.
- To further improve civilian tools in the four priority areas: police, rule of law, civil protection, and civilian administration, including further work on the capabilities and on concepts and procedures. The need for possible additional EU civilian crisis management capacity areas should be kept under review.
- To take forward work on the Council conclusions endorsing the Ministerial Declaration adopted by the Civilian Crisis Management Capability Conference on 19 November 2002.
- To complete work on the Action Plan for strengthening civil-military co-ordination, and to continue the process of enhancing civil-military co-ordination.

To continue work in order to finalise as a matter of urgency the financing arrangements related to the implementation of military and civilian crisis management operations.

- To continue the implementation of the European Programme for the prevention of violent conflicts.
21. The incoming Presidency, assisted by the Secretary General/High Representative and as appropriate in association with the Commission, is invited to report to the European Council in Thessaloniki.