

# EU Army by 2010



# EU Army will use “Coercion”

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**Speech by**

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**EU High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy**

**at the 40th Commanders Conference of the German Bundeswehr**

**Bonn, 11 October 2005**

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always examine whether it can do more. Collective ambitions and common objectives need resources to be realised. So when we decide together that a particular EU operation or other effort is called for, I very much hope that Germany, like other member-states, will make the necessary resources available. This means money, it means equipment and it means people.

Let me conclude. For me, ESDP is a means, not an end in itself. But it has a clear rationale. There is a growing number of crises on our doorstep. We live in a world where events in faraway places affect our security and interests. And the complexity of today's threats means that only collective and comprehensive efforts will work. No country can do this on its own. Nor will a strategy relying only, or even mainly, on military tools.

All these factors point to the same conclusion: Europeans need to work together and we need a comprehensive approach to tackle threats to our security.

The EU started as a peace project. And in many ways it still is. Promoting peace and co-operative security is exactly what we are doing in the Balkans, the Middle East, in Africa and elsewhere. The EU will always favour negotiation over confrontation. But all of us also know that to secure peace and protect the vulnerable, it is sometimes necessary to intervene and, in extremis, to coerce. ←

I want to congratulate you on 50 years of Bundeswehr and NATO membership, and 15 years of a united Germany. There is much that you can be proud of. And there is a lot more that we can achieve together.

- **Coerce:**
- To force to act or think in a certain way by use of pressure, threats, or intimidation; compel.
- To dominate, restrain, or control forcibly.
- **To bring about by force or threat.**

## Headline Goal 2010

*approved by General Affairs and External Relations Council on 17 May 2004*

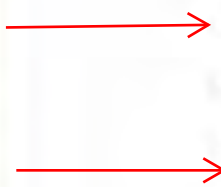
*endorsed by the European Council of 17 and 18 June 2004*

### A. The 2010 Headline Goal

1. The European Union is a global actor, ready to share in the responsibility for global security. With the adoption by the European Council in December 2003 of the European Security Strategy, it affirmed the role it wants to play in the world, supporting an international order based on effective multilateralism within the UN. In this context of new dangers but also new opportunities, Member States' strong commitment to give the enlarged European Union the tools to make a major contribution to security and stability in a ring of well governed

the beginning of a crisis, during its development and/or in the post conflict phase.

2. Member States have therefore decided to set themselves a new Headline Goal, reflecting the European Security Strategy, the evolution of the strategic environment and of technology. Lessons learned from EU-led operations will also be taken into account. Building on the Helsinki Headline and capability goals and recognising that existing shortfalls still need to be addressed, Member States have decided to commit themselves to be able by 2010 to respond with rapid and decisive action applying a fully coherent approach to the whole spectrum of crisis management operations covered by the Treaty on the European Union. This includes humanitarian and rescue tasks, peace-keeping tasks, tasks of combat forces in crisis management, including peacemaking. As indicated by the European Security Strategy this might also include joint disarmament operations, the support for third countries in combating terrorism and security sector reform. The EU must be able to act before a crisis occurs and preventive engagement can avoid that a situation deteriorates. The EU must retain the ability to conduct concurrent operations thus sustaining several operations simultaneously at different levels of engagement.



- b) the establishment of the Agency in the field of defence capability development, research, acquisition and armaments (European Defence Agency) in the course of 2004. This will also support, as appropriate, the fulfilment of the commonly identified shortfalls in the field of military equipment;
- c) the implementation by 2005 of EU Strategic lift joint coordination, with a view to achieving by 2010 necessary capacity and full efficiency in strategic lift (air, land and sea) in support of anticipated operations;
- d) specifically for Airlift the transformation of the EACC into the EAC by 2004 is welcomed, as is the intention on the part of some Member States who so wish to develop a European Airlift command fully efficient by 2010;
- e) the complete development by 2007 of rapidly deployable battlegroups including the identification of appropriate strategic lift, sustainability and debarkation assets;
- f) the availability of an aircraft carrier with its associated air wing and escort by 2008;
- g) to improve the performance of all levels of EU operations by developing appropriate compatibility and network linkage of all communications equipment and assets both terrestrial and space based by 2010;
- h) to develop quantitative benchmarks and criteria that national forces declared to the

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7. To achieve these objectives the EU will apply a systemic approach in the development of the necessary military capabilities, aiming at creating synergies between Member States' forces in order to enhance the ability of the EU to respond more rapidly and effectively to crises.
8. This approach requires Member States' to voluntarily transform their forces by progressively developing a high degree of interoperability, both at technical, procedural and conceptual levels. Without prejudice to the prerogatives of Member States over defence matters, a coordinated and coherent development of equipment compatibility, procedures, concepts, command arrangements and defence planning is a primary objective. In this regard, commonality of security culture should also be promoted. Deployability, sustainability and other crucial requirements such as force availability, information superiority, engagement effectiveness and survivability will play an immediate pivotal role.
9. Interoperability must be considered in a broad framework including military, civilian and civil-military aspects. The EU will further strengthen the coordinated use of its civil and military capabilities acknowledging that modern Crisis Management Operations typically require a mixture of instruments. Work will be undertaken to consider interoperability issues



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