

WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION

WEU TODAY



SECRETARIAT GENERAL

WEU today

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This brochure deals with the role of WEU, its principal relations with other institutions and its internal structure.

The annexes contain a historical note, a chronological list of main events and relevant figures.

Additional information and the latest news on WEU are available on the Internet:
<http://www.weu.int>.

The 28 WEU countries

10 Member States:

(also members of the EU and NATO)

Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy,
Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom

6 Associate Members:

(also members of NATO)

Czech Republic, Hungary, Iceland,
Norway, Poland, Turkey

5 Observers:

(also members of the EU)

Austria, Denmark¹, Finland,
Ireland, Sweden

7 Associate Partners:

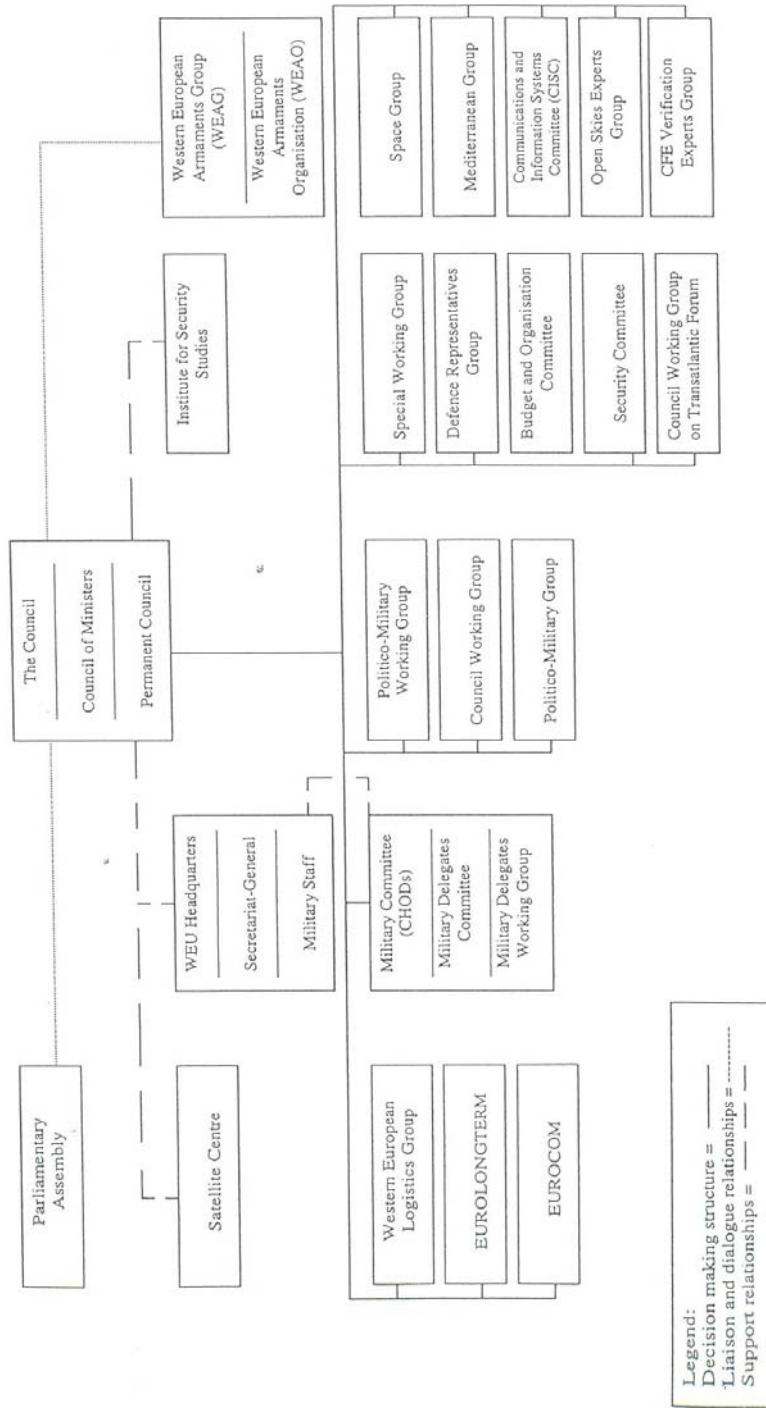
(all have signed a Europe Agreement with the EU)

Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania,
Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia

¹ Denmark is also a member of NATO.



WEU ORGANISATION CHART



CONTENTS

Page

PART I - THE ROLE OF WEU

I.	From the Maastricht to the Cologne Declarations.....	10
II.	Operational capabilities	12
III.	Recent operations	13
1.	Operations in progress	13
–	Mission in Albania.....	13
–	WEU Demining Assistance Mission in Croatia	14
–	General security surveillance mission on Kosovo.....	14
2.	Operations in the context of the Yugoslav conflict (1992-1996)	15
–	WEU/NATO Operation Sharp Guard in the Adriatic	15
–	WEU Danube Operation.....	15
–	Police contingent in Mostar	15
IV.	Areas of cooperation.....	16
1.	Armaments cooperation.....	16
2.	Space activities.....	17
V.	Cooperation among the 28 WEU countries.....	17
VI.	Relations with other countries	18
1.	The Transatlantic Forum.....	18
2.	Russia.....	18
3.	Ukraine.....	19
4.	The Mediterranean dialogue	19
5.	Cyprus and Malta.....	19
6.	African Peacekeeping	19

PART II

MUTUALLY REINFORCING INSTITUTIONS

I.	WEU and the European Union	20
II.	WEU and the Atlantic Alliance	22
III.	Relations with the UN and the OSCE	24

PART III - THE STRUCTURE OF WEU

I.	Membership	26
II.	The Council, its Committees and Working Groups.....	28
	– The Council	28
	– The Military Committee and the Military Delegates Committee.....	30
	– The working groups.....	30
III.	Permanent structures.....	32
	– The Secretariat-General	32
	– The Military Staff	32
	– The Satellite Centre	34
	– The Institute for Security Studies	34
	– The Western European Armaments Group	35
	– The Western European Armaments Organisation	36
IV.	The Parliamentary Assembly	37

ANNEXES

Annex I:	The history of WEU.....	39
Annex II:	Chronological list of main events	43
Annex III:	Relevant figures	48
Annex IV:	Key texts	49
Annex V:	List of main abbreviations	53
Annex IV:	Address list.....	55

PART I

THE ROLE OF WEU

WEU's role and operational capabilities have developed considerably since 1991. This development is based on close cooperation with the European Union and NATO. Today, WEU has the necessary instruments to undertake any European-led crisis management operations and is working to develop them further as preparation for the establishment within the European Union of a crisis management capability in accordance with the decisions taken at the Cologne European Council in June 1999. WEU also provides for its 28 nations a genuine framework for dialogue and cooperation on security and defence matters.

I. FROM THE MAASTRICHT TO THE COLOGNE DECLARATIONS

In 1991 at Maastricht, the Heads of State and Government of the Member States of the European Community decided that the Treaty on European Union should establish a common foreign and security policy (CFSP), while on 10 December the WEU Ministers approved two Declarations which marked the starting point for WEU as we know it today.

The first WEU Declaration on "The role of the Western European Union and its relations with the European Union and the Atlantic Alliance" stated that "*WEU will be developed as the defence component of the European Union and as the means to strengthen the European pillar of the Atlantic Alliance. To this end, it will formulate common European defence policy and carry forward its concrete implementation through the further development of its own operational role.*" The Declaration proposed ways of strengthening WEU's relations with the European Union and NATO, as well as measures to develop WEU's operational role. A number of practical decisions were taken, including the transfer of the seat of the WEU Council and Secretariat-General from London to Brussels, which was completed in January 1993.

The second WEU Declaration drew the consequences of the first Declaration for WEU's membership: "*States which are members of the European Union are invited to accede to WEU on conditions to be agreed in accordance with Article XI of the modified Brussels Treaty, or to become observers if they so wish. Simultaneously, other European Member States of NATO are invited to become associate members of WEU in a way which will give them the possibility to participate fully in the activities of WEU.*"

Meeting on 19 June 1992 at Petersberg near Bonn to consider the implementation of the Maastricht Declarations, WEU Foreign and Defence Ministers took a major step forward in defining WEU's operational role. WEU Member States declared their preparedness "*to make available military units from the whole spectrum of their conventional armed forces for military tasks conducted under the authority of WEU*". The types of WEU military tasks were defined: "*Apart from contributing to the common defence in accordance with Article 5 of the Washington Treaty and Article V of the*

modified Brussels Treaty respectively, military units of WEU Member States, acting under the authority of WEU, could be employed for:

- humanitarian and rescue tasks;*
- peacekeeping tasks;*
- tasks of combat forces in crisis management, including peacemaking¹ ”*

Missions of this kind are often described as “Petersberg tasks”.

The next major step came at the Atlantic Alliance summit of January 1994. NATO not only gave its full support for the development of the European Security and Defence Identity but also expressed its readiness to make Alliance assets and capabilities available for WEU operations, opening the way to a significant reinforcement of WEU’s operational capabilities. In June 1996, NATO Foreign and Defence Ministers meeting in Berlin and Brussels respectively gave substance to these objectives by approving in particular the Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF) concept, the elaboration of multinational European command arrangements for WEU-led operations and the conduct of military planning and exercises for illustrative WEU missions (see PART II.II for details).

The Amsterdam Treaty concluded in 1997 has confirmed WEU’s role as providing the EU with access to an operational capability, complementing its own diplomatic and economic means for undertaking the Petersberg tasks now incorporated in the revised Treaty on European Union. The Treaty called for enhanced EU-WEU cooperation and referred to the possibility of the integration of WEU into the EU, should the European Council so decide. The Declaration agreed by WEU Ministers in Brussels on 22 July 1997 and attached to the Final Act of the EU’s Intergovernmental Conference set the agenda for WEU’s further development (see PART II.I for details).

The decisions at the NATO Summit in Washington in April 1999 and at the Cologne European Council in June 1999 have now prepared the way for a direct EU-NATO relationship. The European Union has committed itself to ensuring that it has at its disposal the capabilities and instruments needed to take decisions on the full range of conflict prevention and crisis management tasks. NATO has stated its readiness to support the European Union, in particular by defining and adopting the necessary arrangements for ready access by the EU to the collective assets and capabilities of the Alliance, for operations in which the Alliance as a whole is not militarily engaged as an Alliance.

Until the decisions of principle taken at Washington and Cologne are implemented, WEU will remain the organisation capable of undertaking European-led crisis management operations and will also have an important role in refining its policies and practices as a contribution to the establishment by the EU of crisis management instruments and to the creation of a direct EU-NATO relationship. In this context, the Luxembourg Ministerial meeting in November 1999 gave its approval to allow EU Council bodies direct access to the expertise of the Organisation’s operational structures. The meeting also saw the completion of the WEU audit of assets and capabilities for European crisis management operations undertaken as part of the informal reflection on European security and defence launched at the Rome Ministerial meeting in November 1998. WEU Ministers in Luxembourg approved and published

¹ “Peacemaking” is generally understood as peace enforcement.

recommendations for strengthening European capabilities for crisis management operations.

II. OPERATIONAL CAPABILITIES

WEU has developed and is already testing the procedures and mechanisms needed to prepare, plan and conduct operations and ensure their political control and strategic direction. These include a Military Staff, a Satellite Centre and a range of military and politico-military committees and working groups, described in detail in PART III.

WEU has neither its own forces nor its own permanent command structures. The military units and headquarters that could be made available to WEU on a case-by-case basis for specific operations have been designated by the WEU nations. These “Forces answerable to WEU” (FAWEU) are held on a database by the WEU Military Staff and updated annually. In addition to national units, a number of multinational formations have been designated as Forces answerable to WEU or will be available to WEU:

- the EUROCORPS (European Corps) - Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg and Spain;
- the Multinational Division (Central) - Belgium, Germany, Netherlands and the United Kingdom;
- the UK/Netherlands Amphibious Force;
- the EUROFOR (Rapid Deployment Force) - France, Italy, Portugal and Spain;
- the EUROMARFOR (European Maritime Force) - France, Italy, Portugal and Spain;
- the Headquarters of the First German-Netherlands Corps;
- the Spanish-Italian Amphibious Force;
- the European Air Group (EAG) - Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom.

On the basis of the decisions taken by NATO in January 1994 and June 1996, WEU is now also able to request the use of NATO assets and capabilities, including Combined Joint Task Forces (CJTFS), for its operations.

What would happen in a crisis?

If the Council decides that WEU should address a crisis:
The Politico-Military Group, with the support of the Secretariat-General, the Military Staff and the Satellite Centre, would be asked to monitor and assess the situation and report to the Council,

Should the Council envisage WEU involvement:
The Military Staff would be asked to draft relevant plans to include the force mission, possible force packages and command and control arrangements.
The Military Delegates Committee would give its advice on the relevant planning work.

The Politico-Military Group would present its harmonized political and military advice to the Council.

Should the Council then decide to take action based on one of the options set out in the contingency plan:

The Council would decide on the force mission and composition, the Operation Headquarters and Commander, and the nation to nominate the Force Commander.

It would also designate a Point of Contact to serve as the Operation Commander's permanent correspondent at WEU Headquarters in Brussels.

The Council would subsequently agree the Operation Plan prepared by the Operation Commander and exercise politico-military control of the operation.

An operational budget, to which all participating nations would contribute, would be established in accordance with arrangements agreed by the Council, to cover the common costs of WEU operations. There is also a permanent fund in the regular WEU budget to cover the start-up costs of WEU operations.

To test these procedures, a WEU exercise policy has been agreed and a rolling five-year exercise programme has been drawn up. CRISEX 95/96 was the first WEU exercise; CRISEX 98 took place in November 1998.

In February 2000, WEU and NATO will undertake a joint exercise (CMX/CRISEX 2000). This exercise will enable WEU and NATO to test crisis management procedures between the two Organisations to prepare for the eventuality of a European-led operation making use of NATO assets and capabilities.

III. RECENT OPERATIONS

1. OPERATIONS IN PROGRESS

- **Mission in Albania**

In May 1997, the WEU Council decided to send a Multinational Advisory Police Element to Albania, as part of the efforts undertaken in that country by the international community, notably the OSCE and the EU. The primary aim of MAPE is to provide advice and train instructors.

A key part of MAPE's work has been to provide advice to the Ministry of Public Order on restructuring the Albanian police. A new State Police Law has been drawn up with MAPE's support and contains the foundations for building a democratic police to internationally accepted standards.

Approximately 3,000 police officers have been trained in the Tirana Training Centre (Police Academy), a second training centre in Durrës and through field training programmes.

On 2 February, the WEU Council approved plans for an enhanced MAPE mission with a mandate until April 2000. This mission is being conducted by WEU at the request of the EU on the basis of an Article J.4.2 decision, enabling among other things a major part of the costs to be met from the EU budget.

MAPE has enhanced its geographical coverage and has increased its operational mobility. The mission will expand its training and advice to selected ministries, directorates and “low risk” police districts down to the operational unit level. MAPE's strength was approximately 143 by mid-1999 and should increase to around 160.

WEU's mission played an important role during the Kosovo refugee crisis from April 1999 by supporting the Albanian police in their responsibilities for receiving, registering, supervising and escorting refugees. MAPE maintained constant contacts with the Ministry of Public Order. WEU assisted the Albanians in setting up their own joint crisis centre and a 24-hour MAPE presence was provided to support them in its operations and decisions.

MAPE teams were dispatched to Kukes, near the Kosovo border, to assist the police directorate there, as well as to the police directorates in Tirana and Durres.

- **WEU Demining Assistance Mission in Croatia**

At the request of the EU on the basis of Article J.4.2 of the Treaty on European Union, WEU is implementing a joint action in the field of mine clearance. Within the framework of the WEU Demining Assistance Mission to Croatia (WEUDAM), which began operations on 10 May 1999, WEU provides advice, technical expertise and training support to the Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC) in the areas of programme management, planning and project development, geographic information systems, and level II surveys.

Sweden acts as lead nation for this nine-strong mission. The mission is funded by the EU.

- **General security surveillance mission on Kosovo**

In response to a request from the European Union based on Article J.4.2 of the Treaty on European Union, the WEU Satellite Centre has carried out since November 1998 a mission of “general security surveillance” of the Kosovo region.

The initial focus of the general security surveillance mission was to gather information for the EU as well as the NATO and OSCE missions on the state of implementation of the Belgrade agreements dated 15 and 16 October as well as on the situation of refugees and displaced persons and the related infrastructure. The mission of general security surveillance is conducted in close coordination with the WEU Military Staff, which provides additional information for each of the Satellite Centre reports transmitted to the EU, NATO and OSCE.

Given the changed situation in Kosovo, with KFOR troops and other representatives of the international community now on the ground, the Satellite Centre has concentrated its work since July 1999 on the finalisation of a geographic information system (GIS) on Kosovo. The GIS is a digital map of the entire Kosovo region with visualisation and analysis tools and can be used to assist several aspects of reconstruction work (including demining) in Kosovo. In July 1999, this system was also made available to the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD).

2. OPERATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE YUGOSLAV CONFLICT 1992-1996

- **WEU/NATO Operation Sharp Guard in the Adriatic**

In July 1992, the WEU Ministerial Council decided that WEU naval forces would participate in monitoring the embargo against former Yugoslavia in the Adriatic. NATO was also conducting its own operation at the time.

On 8 June 1993, the WEU and NATO Councils met to approve a combined concept for a joint operation in support of United Nations Security Council Resolution 820. The agreement established a unified command for “Operation Sharp Guard”, which was to begin on 15 June 1993.

In the course of that operation, WEU deployed four ships and some six maritime patrol and early warning aircraft. A small WEU staff controlled one of the joint task groups while the other was detached to COMNAVSOUTH HQ in Naples. Some 74,000 challenges were issued, almost 6,000 ships were inspected at sea, and more than 1,400 were diverted and inspected in port. Six ships were caught while attempting to break the embargo.

- **WEU Danube Operation**

Following an extraordinary meeting of the WEU Council of Ministers in Luxembourg on 5 April 1993, it was agreed that WEU Member States would provide assistance to Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania in their efforts to enforce the UN sanctions on the Danube. In June, the three riparian states accepted this offer, and agreed with WEU on the setting-up of a police and customs operation.

Some 250 WEU personnel were involved when the operation was at its height. They manned a coordination and support centre and three control areas (Mohacs-Hungary; Calafat-Romania; Ruse-Bulgaria). Equipped with eight patrol boats and 48 vehicles, WEU personnel carried out 6,748 inspection and monitoring operations resulting in the discovery of 422 infringements.

This operation was a practical example of concrete cooperation with the Associate Partners, within WEU, and of OSCE-WEU coordination, through the WEU Presidency delegation to the OSCE Sanctions Coordination Committee in Vienna.

Following the Dayton Peace Agreements and the termination of the UN arms embargo, the Adriatic and Danube operations were wound up.

- **Police contingent in Mostar**

In October 1993, a few days before the Treaty on European Union came into force, the Ministers of the EC Member States requested WEU to examine the contribution WEU could make to the planned EU administration of the town of Mostar in Bosnia-Herzegovina. As a result of this request, WEU contributed a police contingent to the EU Administration of Mostar, established early in July 1994. The aim of the WEU police contingent was to assist the Bosnian and Croat parties in Mostar to set up a unified police force for the town. In May 1995, the Permanent Council accepted the offer of contributions to the WEU police force element from Austria, Finland and

Sweden, which enabled it to reach its maximum strength of 182 personnel during the summer.

The EU Administration's mandate ended in July 1996 and an EU Special Envoy was appointed until 31 December 1996. The WEU police contingent continued to assist him until he transferred his public order executive powers to the local authorities on 15 October 1996.

IV. AREAS OF COOPERATION

1. ARMAMENTS COOPERATION

In 1976, the Defence Ministers of the European Member States of NATO (with the exception of Iceland) established the Independent European Programme Group (IEPG), a forum to promote cooperation on armaments.

The Declaration agreed by the WEU Ministers in Maastricht on 10 December 1991 called for further examination of the possibilities for enhanced cooperation in the field of armaments with the aim of creating a European Armaments Agency.

The creation within WEU of Associate Member and Observer status, and the agreement reached on the six basic principles¹ on which armaments cooperation within WEU should be based, provided the framework enabling the Defence Ministers of the 13 countries of the IEPG to decide upon the transfer of the functions of the IEPG to WEU. As a consequence, in 1993 the Western European Armaments Group (WEAG)² was established within WEU.

In November 1996, at their Ostend meeting, Ministers took the decision to create the Western European Armaments Organisation (WEAO), as a subsidiary body of the WEU with international legal capacity. The 13 WEAG countries participate on an equal footing in WEAO activities. Creation of the WEAO will allow the smooth transition, when agreed by nations, to a European Armaments Agency.

At the same meeting, the WEAG Ministers also decided to examine a European armaments partnership. A number of WEU Observers which are not members of WEAG and WEU Associate Partners continued to express their interest in WEAG armaments cooperation activities and the modalities for their participation in those activities were agreed at the Ministerial meeting in Erfurt in November 1997 (see PART III.III).

¹ These principles, in essence, state that:

- the 13 countries are entitled to participate fully, and with the same rights and responsibilities, in any European armaments cooperation body,
- there should be a single European armaments cooperation body,
- armaments cooperation activities in Europe should be managed by the National Armaments Directors of the 13 countries, who will be accountable to the Defence Ministers of those countries,
- the existing links with NATO and the European Defence Industries Group (EDIG) should be maintained.

² The 13 WEAG countries are Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

2. SPACE ACTIVITIES

The development of European cooperation in space activities for security purposes has been on WEU's agenda since 1989. In April 1991 in Vianden (Luxembourg), the WEU Council of Ministers decided to set up a Satellite Centre, which was inaugurated in Torrejón (Spain) in 1993 and became a "WEU subsidiary body" in May 1995.

The main function of the Satellite Centre is to analyse for security purposes imagery from satellite and airborne sources relating to areas of interest to WEU. The relevant areas are:

- general security surveillance of areas of interest to WEU,
- assistance in verifying the implementation of treaties,
- assistance in armaments and proliferation control,
- support for Petersberg missions,
- maritime surveillance and environmental monitoring.

The Satellite Centre is also responsible for training European experts in photo-interpretation. At present, there are 15 image analysts from the ten WEU full Member States working at the Satellite Centre. Its Research Division and its Technical Division make sure that these imagery analysts have at their disposal the most up-to-date techniques, software applications and other material. In parallel, studies were launched on the options for setting up a European satellite observation system in the medium and long term. Ministers in Bremen in May 1999 tasked the Space Group to continue its work on evaluating the possibilities for WEU participation in a developing multilateral European programme and on studying questions related to a possible WEU ground segment, taking into account existing ground segments in WEU nations. In so doing, close contacts are maintained with the relevant EU services competent in the field of earth observation research and policies.

V. COOPERATION AMONG THE 28 WEU COUNTRIES

Following the changes in Central and Eastern Europe that came with the end of the Cold War, WEU was to prove able to seize the opportunities and meet the challenges of a new Europe. In 1994, the Council of Ministers meeting at Kirchberg decided to invite the Central European countries that had the perspective of acceding to the EU through their Europe Agreements with the Union to become Associate Partners of WEU.

In 1995, all WEU countries – full Members, Associate Members, Observers and Associate Partners – took part in a collective endeavour to identify not only the common interests of Europeans, the risks and potential threats, but also Europe's new responsibilities. This exercise resulted in the publication of the Common Concept on European Security. In the first half of 1997, WEU nations participated in a further common reflection on European security interests.

The 28 WEU countries have participated to an ever-increasing extent in the political and operational activities of the Organisation in recent years. Depending on the topics on its agenda, the Council meets in different configurations, usually at 21 or at 28. More and more topics are dealt with at 28. They include WEU's operational development, the planning and conduct of exercises, WEU's missions in Albania and Croatia, relations with the OSCE and the UN, relations with the Russian Federation, relations with Ukraine and African peacekeeping.

WEU has established arrangements to enable all 28 Member States, Associate Members, Observers and Associate Partners to participate in WEU operations. In particular it has defined the Associate Partners' contribution to the various phases of the crisis management process, notably planning and force creation. Special liaison meetings allow the military representatives of Associate Partners to be informed about the activities of the Military Staff. In addition, all Associate Partners have signed security agreements with WEU which provide a legal basis for the exchange of classified documents, and most of them have supplied information on their armed forces to be kept alongside the FAWEU list and used by the Planning Cell for planning purposes. More recently, WEU has proposed to NATO to incorporate the capabilities of the Associate Partners drawn from the PARP process into the Special Report on forces and capabilities available for WEU-led operations. Participation by the Associate Partners has thus become the rule rather than the exception.

VI. RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

1. THE TRANSATLANTIC FORUM

WEU's relations with the United States and Canada are primarily conducted through institutional cooperation between the NATO and WEU Councils. However, in addition to regular contacts between the Secretary-General and the US Government, WEU explains European security and defence policies to a wider North American public through the Transatlantic Forum. This body took over the Transatlantic Publicity Activities of the former Eurogroup, which were transferred to WEU in 1994. These activities include the organisation of a European Seminar held annually in the Transatlantic Forum Presidency's country and an annual conference in Washington.

2. RUSSIA

The Russian Federation plays an essential role in Europe's security and stability. Recognizing Russia's size, capabilities and strategic importance, WEU has developed relations with Russia. These consist of political consultations and practical cooperation on subjects of mutual interest.

Regular consultations are held between the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of the Presidency and the Russian Ambassador. Points of contact have been designated in the Secretariat, Presidency and Russian Embassy. The 28 Members of the Permanent Council meet with the Russian Ambassador in Brussels roughly twice a year, provided substantive topics are available. Meetings with visiting senior members of the Russian Government and visits by the Secretary-General and the Presidency have also taken place. In addition, meetings of parliamentarians and joint activities involving the WEU Institute for Security Studies and Russian academic bodies have been organised.

WEU wishes to enhance practical cooperation with Russia. Since 1995, the Satellite Centre has cooperated on a commercial basis with Russian suppliers of satellite imagery. Russian observers have been invited to observe WEU exercises. Currently, the scope for practical cooperation in the field of large capacity air transport is being explored.

3. UKRAINE

Ukraine makes an essential contribution to security and stability in Europe. In view of Ukraine's significance as an important European partner of WEU, WEU is developing its relations with Ukraine.

Regular consultations are held between the Secretary-General, the Permanent Representative of the Presidency and the Ambassador of Ukraine. Points of contact have been designated in the Secretariat, Presidency and Ukrainian Embassy. The 28 Members of the Permanent Council meet with the Ukrainian Ambassador in Brussels roughly twice a year, provided substantive topics are available. Meetings with senior visiting Ukrainian officials and visits by the Secretary-General and the Presidency have also taken place. A joint WEU/Ukraine Communiqué was issued during the Secretary-General's visit to Kyiv in September 1996.

WEU and Ukraine are also developing practical cooperation. The most notable achievement in this respect is the document on cooperation in the field of long-haul air transport, signed in June 1997, which enhances WEU's operational potential in the field of strategic mobility by giving it privileged access to Ukraine's significant resources.

In June 1999, WEU and Ukraine adopted an action plan for political dialogue and practical cooperation, which builds on the existing relationship. The plan foresees the enhancement of the political dialogue at Ambassadorial and official level and further encourages dialogue among Parliamentarians and academics. The areas of practical cooperation relate primarily to the preparation for crisis management operations and include Ukraine's observation of exercises at WEU, the availability to WEU nations of Ukrainian training facilities as well as the fields of long-haul air transport and satellite imagery. The objectives set out in the action plan will be reviewed after one year and may be updated/expanded as necessary during the course of its implementation.

4. THE MEDITERRANEAN DIALOGUE

WEU maintains a dialogue with seven non-WEU Mediterranean countries: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia, providing an opportunity to inform them about WEU activities and exchange views on subjects of mutual interest, with a focus on crisis management. The dialogue takes the form of regular meetings with representatives from the Brussels embassies of the countries concerned.

5. CYPRUS AND MALTA

The Council decided in 1995 to enter into dialogue with Cyprus and Malta, two countries which had applied for membership of the European Union. These dialogues evolve in line with the development of those countries' links with the European Union.

6. AFRICAN PEACEKEEPING

WEU is endeavouring, as part of the international efforts, to assist African countries to develop effective peacekeeping capabilities. A fact-finding mission to certain African countries was conducted in 1996. WEU has also sent observers to peacekeeping exercises held in the region.

PART II

MUTUALLY REINFORCING INSTITUTIONS

The new European strategic environment means that the organisations that make up Europe's security architecture must act in close cooperation. In the course of the present decade institutions have been adapted to enable Europeans to meet the new security challenges. In this connection WEU has played its part within the network of mutually reinforcing institutions.

I. WEU AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

The Treaty on European Union concluded in December 1991 and the parallel WEU Maastricht Declaration were the basis for WEU-EU relations in the period 1991-1997. The Treaty established a common foreign and security policy which was to *"include all questions related to the security of the European Union, including the eventual framing of a common defence policy, which might in time lead to a common defence"*. Article J.4.2 provided for the EU to be able to request WEU *"to elaborate and implement decisions and actions of the Union which have defence implications"*. In its Maastricht Declaration, WEU stated its readiness to respond to such requests. The Maastricht Declaration proposed a number of measures to develop a close working relationship between WEU and the EU. Examples of what was achieved are:

- holding coordinated meetings between the relevant WEU and EU working groups;
- establishment of arrangements for the exchange of relevant documents between the two Secretariats and cross-participation by the Secretariats in relevant meetings of the two organisations;
- establishment of arrangements for information and consultation of the Commission on WEU activities;
- reduction of the length of the WEU Presidency from twelve to six months, in line with the duration of the EU Presidency.

The 1996-1997 EU Intergovernmental Conference to review the operation of the Maastricht Treaty considered the provisions of the CFSP and the EU-WEU relationship. WEU, for its part, reviewed the implementation of its Maastricht Declaration, considered possible options for the future WEU-EU relationship and listed a number of agreed principles and guidelines to assist the IGC on European defence arrangements. The WEU Council of Ministers in Madrid in November 1995 agreed to formally submit *"WEU's contribution to the European Union Intergovernmental Conference in 1996"* to the Council of the European Union.

The IGC culminated in the agreement on the Treaty of Amsterdam revising the Treaty on European Union. WEU was drawn closer to the EU. Articles 13 and 17 contain the major changes: in particular, the European Council's guidelines for the CFSP *"shall obtain in respect of WEU for those matters for which the Union avails itself of the WEU"*; and the Petersberg tasks (see PART I.1) were incorporated into the EU Treaty. As Article 17.1 states: *"The Western European Union is an integral part of the development of the Union providing the Union with access to an operational capability notably in the context of paragraph 2 [Petersberg tasks]. It supports the Union in framing the defence aspects of the common foreign and security policy... The Union shall accordingly*

foster closer institutional relations with the WEU with a view to the possibility of the integration of the WEU into the Union, should the European Council so decide.”

In the WEU Ministerial Declaration of 22 July 1997 responding to the Treaty of Amsterdam, WEU confirmed its readiness to develop WEU's relations with the EU and work out arrangements for enhanced cooperation.

WEU and the EU have agreed the practical arrangements for the participation of all EU Member States in WEU operations undertaken in accordance with Article 17 (2) of the Treaty on European Union, thus enhancing the operational role of the Observers (i.e. non-allied EU States¹) in WEU.

Following the entry into force of the Treaty of Amsterdam, WEU and the EU approved a set of arrangements for enhanced cooperation as had been called for by the Protocol on Article 17 of the Treaty. These arrangements include:

- a practical guide to the coordination of EU/WEU consultation and decision-making in particular in crisis situations (“*modus operandi*” and flowchart);
- arrangements for the holding of joint meetings of the relevant bodies of the two organisations;
- the WEU Council decision to harmonize its sequence of rotating Presidencies with that of the EU's;
- enhanced coordination between the WEU Secretariat-General and the General Secretariat of the Council of the EU;
- arrangements to allow the EU (including the Policy Planning and Early Warning Unit to which WEU will send a representative) to draw on the resources of WEU's Military Staff, Satellite Centre and Institute for Security Studies;
- the informal arrangements between the EU and WEAG in the field of armaments cooperation;
- cooperation with the European Commission;
- security arrangements between the WEU Secretariat-General and the EU Council Secretariat and between the WEU Secretariat-General and the Commission.

In recent years, the EU has had increasing recourse to the operational capabilities of WEU:

1. Between July 1994 and October 1996, WEU contributed a police contingent to the EU Administration of Mostar (see also PART I.III.2).
2. On 22 November 1996, the Council of the European Union adopted a decision on the basis of Article J.4.2 of the Treaty on European Union, requesting WEU to examine urgently how it could contribute to the EU's humanitarian efforts for the refugees and displaced persons in the Great Lakes region. This was the first occasion on which the provisions of Article J.4.2 were used.

¹ Of the five WEU Observers, only Denmark is a member of both NATO and the EU; the others are members of the EU but not of NATO.

3. On 9 November 1998, the EU Council adopted a decision on the basis of Article J.4.2. requesting WEU to implement an EU specific action in the field of assistance for mine clearance in Croatia (see also PART I.III.1).
4. On 13 November 1998, the EU Council adopted a further decision under Article J.4.2. by which the WEU Satellite Centre would contribute to the monitoring of the situation in Kosovo (see also PART I.III.1).
5. On March 1999, the EU Council adopted another decision under Article J.4.2., turning WEU's MAPE mission in Albania into an EU-requested operation. Previously, the MAPE mission had already been receiving EU support through the Commission-administered PHARE programme for Public Administration reform in Albania (see also PART I.III.1).

WEU is also cooperating with the EU in planning for humanitarian and evacuation operations, supporting African peacekeeping efforts, as well as cooperating on space-related issues.

II. WEU AND THE ATLANTIC ALLIANCE

WEU's Maastricht Declaration set out the objective of developing WEU as a means to strengthen the European pillar of the Atlantic Alliance. WEU was to strengthen the role, responsibilities and contributions of WEU Member States within the Alliance. Close working links were therefore developed between WEU and the Alliance on the basis of the necessary transparency and complementarity in the activities of the two bodies. In addition, WEU's operational role has been developed in a way compatible with the collective defence requirements of all Allies.

Just as WEU and the EU were evolving to meet the new security challenges in the early 1990s, so NATO too was adapting its own structures. The Alliance Summit of January 1994 was an important milestone both for NATO and for the emergence of a European Security and Defence Identity. At the Summit, NATO leaders gave their full support to the development of a European Security and Defence Identity and to the strengthening of WEU. They declared their readiness to make collective assets of the Alliance available for WEU operations, on the basis of consultations in the North Atlantic Council (NAC). The Alliance leaders also endorsed the concept of Combined Joint Task Forces (CJTF) with the objective not only of adapting Alliance structures to NATO's new missions but also of improving cooperation with WEU and reflecting the emerging European Security and Defence Identity.

Intensive work on the CJTF concept took place in NATO and WEU over the following two years, and WEU forwarded a number of papers on this subject to NATO. This work came to fruition at the NATO Ministerial meeting in Berlin in June 1996. The Berlin meeting and the NATO Defence Ministers' meeting later the same month made important advances in the process of NATO adaptation and WEU-NATO relations. One of the three fundamental objectives of the Alliance adaptation process identified by NATO Ministers in Berlin was the development of the European Security and Defence Identity within the Alliance. They declared that: *"Taking full advantage of the approved CJTF concept, this identity will be grounded on sound military principles and supported by appropriate military planning and permit the creation of militarily coherent and effective forces capable of operating under the political control and strategic direction of the WEU"*.

As an internal work programme to this end, NATO Ministers called for completion of the CJTF concept, identification of the assets and commanders suitable for lending to WEU and of European multinational command arrangements to support them. Targets for joint NATO/WEU work were the clarification of consultation procedures in crises where WEU sought Alliance support, arrangements to transfer NATO assets and capabilities to WEU and a review of the necessary information-sharing arrangements.

These objectives were reaffirmed by Heads of State and Government at the NATO Summit in Madrid in July 1997.

Work to explore and implement the potential of these decisions made rapid progress over the next two years and in the run-up to the Washington Summit.

In the context of its own adaptation process, NATO adopted a new command structure and elaborated multinational European command arrangements within NATO to prepare, support, command and conduct WEU-led operations. The ESDI-related responsibilities of Deputy SACEUR were clarified: he will be a key figure in preparing for transfers of NATO assets and capabilities and could provide the operational command.

WEU-NATO cooperation intensified rapidly during this period to meet the ministerial remits set out by NATO at Berlin in 1996. This joint work was facilitated by a set of measures for practical cooperation agreed over time between the two Organisations: joint sessions of the WEU and NATO Councils at least four times a year; joint meetings of the relevant subordinate bodies; participation by each Secretary-General in the Ministerial meetings of the other Organisation; attendance by the respective Chairmen of the NATO and WEU Military Committees at each others' meetings, cross-participation of Secretariat and military staff in certain working groups dealing with Combined Joint Task Forces (CJTF); cross-observation of exercises; a Security Agreement to enhance the exchange of classified information and practical cooperation; and WEU use of the NATO integrated telecommunications system.]

The two Organisations could also draw on one instance of operational cooperation, i.e. the WEU/NATO Combined Operation Sharp Guard established in 1993 in the Adriatic (see PART I.III.2).

The culture of close cooperation developed between the two Organisations is illustrated by the fact that in May 1998 WEU was granted access for its military representatives to observe NATO's planning work on Kosovo.

By the time of the NATO Summit in Washington in April 1999, the key elements of the Berlin decisions were in place:

- WEU political control and strategic direction for WEU-led operations using NATO assets and capabilities had been defined;
- a package of NATO/WEU consultation arrangements as a flexible guide to interaction from the emergent phase of a crisis through to closure was approved by the NAC and WEU Councils in May 1998;
- NATO and WEU had prepared, by April 1999, a "framework" document offering principles and guidelines for all the detailed practicalities (definitions,

modalities, finance, legal aspects) of cases where NATO assets and/or capabilities were loaned to WEU;

- on the basis of a series of profiles of illustrative WEU missions (reflecting examples of missions for which WEU might deem it necessary to call upon NATO assets and capabilities) NATO developed military planning for such cases and the respective military staffs worked to streamline, or at least make more compatible, the evolving methods of crisis management planning in both institutions;
- a review of information-sharing arrangements was completed by NATO in February 1999 and an agreed evaluation reached with WEU before the Summit;
- under a working agreement reached in May 1998, NATO used its own Defence Planning process for European Allies, and the parallel PARP process for three non-aligned WEU Observers participating in the Partnership for Peace (Austria, Finland, Sweden), to assess their national contributions for “Petersberg” missions carried out in a European context. The first overall and national assessments prepared in this way were passed by NATO to WEU as a ‘Special Report’ in December 1998 and were greeted as an important step to more searching evaluations of European assets;
- planning was launched for the first joint WEU/NATO crisis management exercise in the year 2000 designed to test all the detailed joint work undertaken since Berlin.

At the Washington Summit, NATO welcomed these achievements and confirmed its willingness to build on existing WEU-NATO mechanisms in the creation of a direct NATO-EU relationship. NATO declared its readiness to *‘define and adopt the necessary arrangements for ready access by the European Union to the collective assets and capabilities of the Alliance, for operations in which the Alliance as a whole is not engaged militarily as an Alliance’*. Such arrangements would, inter alia, address the presumption of availability to the EU of pre-identified NATO capabilities and common assets for use in EU-led operations and the identification of a range of European command options for EU-led operations. The Washington Summit set out a number of principles to be taken account of in this regard: in particular, the importance of ensuring the fullest possible involvement of non-EU European Allies in EU-led crisis management operations, building on existing consultation arrangements within WEU, but also Canada’s interest in participating in such operations under appropriate modalities.

Pending implementation of the decisions of principle adopted at Washington, WEU and NATO will continue to develop the work undertaken since Berlin, on the basis of the mandate provided by NATO Ministers at Washington and welcomed by WEU Ministers at Bremen in May 1999.

III. RELATIONS WITH THE UN AND THE OSCE

WEU Governments have declared their preparedness to support the effective implementation of conflict prevention and crisis management measures, including peacekeeping activities of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) or the United Nations.

WEU's operations in the Gulf and the Balkans have always taken place as part of a broader strategy of the international community, and UN Security Council Resolutions have formed an important legal basis for WEU action to date. WEU is a regular participant in meetings between the United Nations and Regional Organisations. UN representatives have been invited to observe WEU exercises.

Giving effect to the concept of mutually reinforcing institutions, WEU and OSCE have instituted regular cooperation. The WEU Secretary-General participates in OSCE Summits and ministerial meetings, and representatives of the country holding the OSCE Chairmanship report on OSCE activities to the WEU Permanent Council. WEU has played its part in the OSCE's work on a Platform for Cooperative Security and has contributed on various occasions to OSCE meetings and review conferences on issues related to European security. OSCE representatives have been invited to observe WEU exercises.

As part of the EU-requested general security surveillance mission on the Kosovo region, the WEU Satellite Centre has provided interpreted satellite imagery to the OSCE (as well as the EU and NATO) with specific emphasis on the refugee situation and infrastructure. The WEU mission in Albania maintains close cooperation with the OSCE mission in Albania.

PART III

THE STRUCTURE OF WEU

WEU comprises an intergovernmental policy-making Council and an Assembly of parliamentary representatives, together with a number of subsidiary bodies set up by the Council to facilitate its work. The subsidiary bodies act according to the decisions of the Council and are subject to its supervision and control.

I. MEMBERSHIP

Since the Maastricht Declarations of 1991, WEU has developed a framework within which an increasing number of European countries have become associated in its activities. At present, there are 28 countries in the WEU family of nations, encompassing four types of status: Member State, Associate Member, Observer and Associate Partner.

In 1954 seven countries, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, signed the Paris Agreements modifying the 1948 Brussels Treaty. Portugal and Spain became Member States of WEU in 1990. All these countries are also members of the EU and NATO.

In 1991, at Maastricht, WEU Members invited States which are Members of the European Union to accede to WEU on conditions to be agreed in accordance with Article XI of the modified Brussels Treaty, or to become observers if they so wish. Greece became the tenth Member State. Ireland and subsequently Austria, Finland and Sweden, became Observers following their accession to the EU. Denmark also joined the Organisation with Observer status.

Simultaneously, other European Members of NATO were invited to become Associate Members of WEU in a way which would enable them to participate fully in the activities of the Organisation. Iceland, Norway and Turkey became Associate Members at that time.

The status of Associate Partner was created in Kirchberg in May 1994. It covers the countries of Central and Eastern Europe which have signed a Europe Agreement with the European Union. Thus from 1994, WEU welcomed as Associate Partners the 10 new democracies of Central and Eastern Europe: Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

Following their accession to NATO on 12 March 1999, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland became WEU Associate Members on 23 March 1999.

Only the 10 Member States are signatories to the modified Brussels Treaty and have full decision-making rights in WEU. The other 18 countries have been increasingly associated with WEU's activities (see PART I.V).

Member States (modified Brussels Treaty – 1954)

Belgium	Luxembourg
France	Netherlands
Germany	Portugal (1990)
Greece (1995)	Spain (1990)
Italy	United Kingdom

Associate Members (Rome - 1992)

Czech Republic (1999)	Norway
Hungary (1999)	Poland (1999)
Iceland	Turkey

Observers (Rome - 1992)

Austria (1995)	Ireland
Denmark	Sweden (1995)
Finland (1995)	

Associate Partners (Kirchberg - 1994)

Bulgaria	Romania
Estonia	Slovakia
Latvia	Slovenia (1996)
Lithuania	

II. THE COUNCIL, ITS COMMITTEES AND WORKING GROUPS

• THE COUNCIL

The Council is WEU's main body. Its task, set out in Article VIII of the modified Brussels Treaty, is to consider all matters concerning the application of the Treaty and of its Protocols and Annexes. It addresses all security and defence matters within WEU's ambit and is organised so as to be able to exercise its functions on a permanent basis. It can be convened at any time at the request of a Member State.

The Council of Ministers is composed of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defence, and usually meets once every six months, in the country holding the WEU Presidency. The participation of both Foreign and Defence Ministers and the frequency of Ministerial meetings were decided at the extraordinary Ministerial meeting in Rome in October 1984. At each Ministerial meeting, the Foreign and Defence Ministers of the Member States, Associate Members and Observers usually meet in the morning. The afternoon session is attended by the Foreign and Defence Ministers of all 28 countries involved in WEU's consultative process and work.

The Permanent Council is the central body responsible for the day-to-day management of the Organisation as a whole and for tasking and coordinating the activities of its Working Groups. It is composed of Permanent Representatives, supported by Military Delegates, and meets whenever necessary - normally on a weekly basis. The Council may meet in different configurations, taking account of the status of the various WEU nations. Current practice is for the Permanent Council to alternate weekly between a meeting 'at 21' (attended by Member States, Associate Members and Observers) and a meeting 'at 28' (attended by all WEU nations). Decisions are taken on the basis of consensus by the ten Member States, unless it is agreed to change the procedure.

The Presidency of WEU is held by the Member States in rotation. The term of the Presidency, originally a year, and following the alphabetical order of Member States' names in English, was reduced to six months in 1994 to align it with EU practice. A new order of rotation was approved by the WEU Council in September 1997, as part of a package of measures to strengthen WEU-EU cooperation in accordance with the WEU Declaration of 22 July 1997 attached to the Final Act of the EU Intergovernmental Conference. The new sequence is as close as possible to the sequence of the Presidencies of the European Union. From 1 January 1999, whenever a WEU Member State holds the EU Presidency, it will also hold the WEU Presidency. In all other cases, the previous sequence of WEU Presidencies will apply. The following table shows the sequences of EU Presidencies and WEU Presidencies pursuant to the Council decision.

**Sequence of EU Presidencies and WEU Presidencies
pursuant to the Council decision which came into effect on 1 January 1999
1999 - 2003**

Term	WEU	EU
I/1999	Germany	Germany
II/1999	Luxembourg	Finland
I/2000	Portugal	Portugal
II/2000	France	France
I/2001	Netherlands	Sweden
II/2001	Belgium	Belgium
I/2002	Spain	Spain
II/2002	Portugal	Denmark
I/2003	Greece	Greece
II/2003	Italy	

- **MILITARY COMMITTEE AND MILITARY DELEGATES COMMITTEE**

Following the decisions taken by WEU Ministers at Petersberg in June 1992, the Chiefs of Defence Staff (CHODS) meet twice a year prior to WEU Ministerial Councils and on an ad hoc basis whenever necessary. A Military Delegates Group (MDG) was established whose tasks included preparing CHODS meetings, evaluating and advising on the military aspects of all planning, and monitoring the military aspects of the WEU Planning Cell's work.

In Paris in May 1997, Ministers decided to establish a WEU Military Committee. The necessary implementing measures were taken at the Erfurt Ministerial meeting in November 1997 and came into effect in 1998 to coincide with the rotation of the post of Director of the Planning Cell.

Under these new arrangements, the WEU Military Committee is the senior military authority in WEU and works under the authority of the Council. The Military Committee consists of the Chiefs of Defence Staff represented, in permanent session, by the Military Delegates Committee (MDC) under a permanent Chairman, the Director of the WEU Military Staff. The Military Committee is responsible to the WEU Council for the general conduct of WEU's military affairs. It participates in the politico-military decision-making process in WEU by providing military advice on military and operational matters to the Council. It is supported by the Military Staff at WEU Headquarters (see PART III.III below).

- **THE WORKING GROUPS**

A number of working groups have been created to support the Permanent Council. Some of these have standing missions and are assigned a particular role during operations. Some are given specific mandates by the Permanent Council on issues with long-term implications. Others deal with specific subject areas.

Standing groups

The Council Working Group (CWG) consists of representatives from national delegations to WEU in Brussels - in many cases the Deputy Permanent Representatives. The CWG prepares all Council meetings and supports the Council in all political, institutional and general matters.

The Politico-Military Group (PMG) is composed of national delegates representing the views of both the political and military authorities, as appropriate. It provides the Council with politico-military support on issues concerning the operational role of WEU in connection with the Petersberg tasks and other politico-military work directed by the Council.

The Space Group (SGS) deals with WEU's space activities and acts as the Steering Committee of the Satellite Centre.

The Budget and Organisation Committee (BOC) meets six times a year and as the need arises. It comprises budgetary experts from the Member States, Associate Members and Observers. Its remit is to examine all the Organisation's financial and

personnel requirements and to prepare the necessary recommendations for decisions by the Council.

The Security Committee (SC) comprises representatives of the National Security Authority of each Member State. It meets twice a year, is chaired by the Secretariat-General and supported by the Security Committee Working Group (SCWG).

The Communications and Information Systems Committee (CISC) meets three times a year, bringing together civilian and military experts of Member States, Associate Members and, for certain items, Observer States. It is supported by the Administration Division/Communications Section.

Long-term issue groups

The Special Working Group (SWG) is composed of senior representatives of the Foreign and Defence Ministries and carries out, on the basis of Council decisions, political studies on issues with long-term implications.

The Defence Representatives Group (DRG) addresses, on the basis of Council decisions, defence issues with long-term implications.

Specific subject groups

The Politico-Military Working Group (PMWG) has been tasked with CJTF-related issues and with WEU's follow-up to the decisions taken at the NATO Ministerial meeting in Berlin in June 1996.

The Mediterranean Group's activities comprise analyses of the situation in the Mediterranean and the dialogue initiated with the seven non-WEU Mediterranean partners (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia). The Group ensures that its work in this field is coordinated with that of the European Union and the Atlantic Alliance.

The CFE Verification Experts and Open Skies Experts Group are two groups set up to enable WEU to monitor the implementation of these arms control and disarmament agreements.

Working groups at 16

A number of WEU working groups result from the transfer of certain activities from the former Eurogroup of thirteen European NATO countries. Following the accession of three new NATO members and their Associate Membership in WEU in March 1999, the participating nations today are: Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom, all of which have full decision-making rights. The Observers and Associate Partners are also involved in some of these activities in accordance with their status following decisions taken at the Erfurt Ministerial meeting in November 1997.

- *EUROLONGTERM* - its aim is to achieve effective long-term military planning by establishing a sound conceptual basis for cooperation between WEU nations with a view to determining military capabilities and equipment beyond a 10-year time-frame.

- *EUROCOM* - its prime aim is to promote interoperability between the tactical communications systems of the land forces of EUROCOM nations.
- *WELG (Western European Logistics Group)* examines the logistics support needs for WEU operations. It has Land, Sea and Air sub-groups.
- *The Council Working Group on the Transatlantic Forum* manages Transatlantic Forum activities. The Washington and Ottawa Groups, composed of diplomatic representatives of participating TF nations in the US and Canadian capitals respectively, contribute to the implementation of a yearly programme of activities.

III. PERMANENT STRUCTURES

• THE SECRETARIAT-GENERAL

The Secretariat-General prepares and organises the activities of the Council and gives them the necessary impetus. It maintains liaison with WEU's subsidiary and other bodies, as well as with a number of international organisations. Currently numbering some 100 staff, all nationals of the ten Member States, the Secretariat-General is headed by the Secretary-General who, together with the Deputy Secretary-General, is appointed by the WEU Member States. The Secretary-General chairs the meetings of the Permanent Council, represents the Organisation and is responsible for the running of the headquarters. Members of the Secretariat chair most WEU working groups.

The Secretariat-General comprises the following departments:

- Private Office;
- Council Secretariat;
- Political Affairs Division (including the Armaments Secretariat);
- Press and Information Office;
- Translation Department;
- Administration Division.

• THE MILITARY STAFF

*** Background**

The WEU Planning Cell - the forerunner of the Military Staff - was established in Brussels, as a subsidiary body, on 1 October 1992 and became operational in May 1993. Its creation was agreed by Ministers in Maastricht in December 1991, as part of WEU's operational development. At the Erfurt Ministerial meeting in November 1997, it was agreed to create the WEU Military Staff, composed of the Director of the Military Staff and his Supporting Staff, the Planning Cell and the Situation Centre. The Military Staff, WEU's only permanent military element, came into being in May 1998.

*** Mission**

Based on the decisions of the WEU Council of Ministers, the Military Staff is responsible for the implementation of policies and decisions as directed by the Council and the Military Committee. It prepares plans, carries out studies and recommends policy on matters of an operational nature for WEU. In preparation of and during operations it exercises its functions in accordance with WEU Harmonised Crisis Management Mechanisms and Procedures. The MS supports the Permanent Council and WEU groups in the decision-making process and engages in mutual exchanges of information with other relevant WEU bodies, as well as with other international organisations.

*** Organisation**

- A. To carry out the missions of the Military staff, its Director, a 3-Star Officer, ensures the efficient functioning of the Military Staff and currently heads a combined joint staff of just over 60 Navy, Army, Air Force and civilian officers. The Director acts under the authority of the Council and gives directives and guidance to the Director of the Planning Cell, the Chief of the Situation Centre and the Head of his Supporting Staff. He is in addition the Permanent Chairman of the Military Delegates Committee, with responsibility for ensuring its efficient functioning.
- B. The Director of the Planning Cell is a 1-Star Officer, who acts under the authority of the Director of the Military Staff to ensure the efficient functioning of the Military Staff.
- C. The Situation Centre provides information when and where necessary, mainly to the Council in order to support its decision-making process.
- D. The Supporting Staff supports the Director of the Military Staff/Chairman of the Military Delegates Committee in the fulfilment of his duties. Its head is in addition the Permanent Chairman of the Military Delegates Working Group.

In this way, the Military Staff is able to draw on a wide range of national expertise but is also able to be reinforced by experts from capitals, when necessary, to fulfil a specific task in normal times and for crisis management. Within the Military Staff the Planning Cell is made up of six functional sections:

- Communications and information systems;
- Coordination;
- Intelligence;
- Logistics, movement and finance;
- Operations and exercises;
- Plans.

- **THE SATELLITE CENTRE** (see also PART I.IV.2)

The Satellite Centre in Torrejón, Madrid, was inaugurated in April 1993. Set up in June 1991 and later to become a WEU subsidiary body, it is placed under the authority of the Council. Its Director is appointed by the Permanent Council. The concept of operations of the Satellite Centre was approved at the Paris Ministerial meeting in May 1997.

The Centre uses commercially available imagery such as from European satellites (Spot 1, 2 and 4, ERS 1 and 2), American/Canadian satellites (Landsat and Radarsat), Indian satellites (IRS 1-C and 1-D) as well as from Russian sources. Imagery from the Franco-Italian-Spanish high-resolution military observation satellite, Helios 1, is also made available to the WEU Satellite Centre.

- **THE INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY STUDIES**

The Institute for Security Studies in Paris came into being on 1 July 1990. A subsidiary body of WEU, its primary purpose is to help promote a European security and defence identity. While answerable to the WEU Council, it has a large degree of independence in the work it undertakes.

The Institute has three interrelated tasks: research and analysis, particularly for the Council; contribution to the wider debate on European security issues; and stimulating more effective links between institutes in all the 28 WEU nations, as well as those in North American, Eastern European and Mediterranean countries.

Apart from the Director, the Institute's research team includes six research fellows from Member States, language support and a documentalist. In addition, awards are made to researchers from the WEU family of nations to spend periods of two to three months at the Institute or in similar institutions in Member States.

The Institute runs seminars and workshops, with assistance from special task forces. The events are attended by officials, academics, members of the armed forces, independent specialists in security issues and the media, and papers are frequently published. The Institute's publications include a newsletter, *Chaillot Papers* (a series of papers on topical security issues) and occasional papers.

• **THE WESTERN EUROPEAN ARMAMENTS GROUP**
(WEAG) (see also PART I.IV.1)

The WEU armaments cooperation forum is now known as the Western European Armaments Group (WEAG). Full Member States are Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Among the agreed basic principles for the conduct of armaments cooperation the main ones are that:

- all 13 nations should be entitled to participate fully, and with the same rights and responsibilities, in any European armaments cooperation forum;
- there should be a single European armaments cooperation forum;
- armaments cooperation in Europe should be managed by the National Armaments Directors of all the 13 nations, who will be accountable to the Ministers of Defence of those nations;
- the existing links with NATO and with the European Defence Industry Group should be maintained.

The objectives of WEAG are:

- more efficient use of resources through, inter alia, increased harmonization of requirements;
- the opening-up of national defence markets to cross-border competition;
- the strengthening of the European Defence Technological and Industrial Base;
- cooperation in research and development.

The Chairmanship of WEAG rotates between member nations and is normally held for two years. The WEAG Staff Group, consisting of the representatives of the National Armaments Directors (NADS), provides day to day coordination of WEAG activities. The Armaments Secretariat within the WEU Secretariat-General works under the authority of WEAG National Armaments Directors and assists the Chair nation.

The main activities within WEAG are conducted by three Panels (Cooperative Equipment Programmes, Research and Technology Cooperation, Procedures and Economic Matters). These report to six-monthly meetings of the NADS who, in turn, report to Defence Ministers.

In November 1997, at their Erfurt meeting, WEAG Ministers agreed the modalities for the participation of interested WEU Observers in all WEAG meetings. For the Associate Partners, they agreed modalities allowing WEAG Panels and their subgroups to examine whether, for each item on the agenda, participation can be opened to them. When appropriate, Associate Partners may be invited to participate in NADS and Ministerial meetings. If it is decided that an Observer or Associate Partner shall participate in a specific armaments project, the nation concerned will take part in that project on the same basis as full members, including the contribution of an appropriate financial share.

At the same meeting Ministers also discussed how progress could be made towards more effective European armaments cooperation using the aim of a European armaments agency (EAA) as a means to better coordinate European efforts. They agreed that a plan, including a timetable, should be developed to guide further steps.

The “Masterplan for the European Armaments Agency” was developed in 1998. At their meeting in Rome in November 1998, Ministers agreed on the Masterplan as the basis for further development and actions towards the EAA and welcomed the establishment of a Group of National Experts to take this work forward.

- **THE WESTERN EUROPEAN ARMAMENTS ORGANISATION (WEAO)**

The Western European Armaments Organisation, a new subsidiary body of WEU, was created by the WEU Ministerial Council on the basis of a proposal of the Ministers for Defence of the WEAG countries, meeting at Ostend on 19 November 1996. Those 13 countries participate on an equal footing in WEAO activities.

The WEAO is the first European armaments body with international legal personality to be created. It provides a legal framework for such cooperative armaments activities as WEAG Ministers assign to it. The WEAO has been purposely designed to allow an evolutionary approach to a European Armaments Agency. Its initial task is the management of the research and technology activities carried out under WEAG. The Research Cell, which had already been established in WEU, became the initial executive body of the WEAO in April 1997 and consequently has the capacity to place contracts. The Board of Directors of the Western European Armaments Organisation, consisting of WEAG NADS or their delegated representatives, held its inaugural meeting on 7 March 1997.

IV. THE PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

The Parliamentary Assembly was established pursuant to Article IX of the modified Brussels Treaty. It is the only European Assembly empowered by treaty to address defence questions with complete independence and it plays an important role in bringing European security questions to the notice of national parliaments and public opinion. It may debate any topic coming within the purview of the modified Brussels Treaty.

Its 115 Members¹ meet twice a year in plenary session in Paris, where its permanent seat is located. It may hold extraordinary sessions or meet in other member countries. WEU Associate Members take part in the activities of the Assembly and the work of its committees. Observers and Associate Partners have a specific status. The Assembly's steering body is its Presidential Committee made up of the Bureau, committee chairs, representatives of the political groups and of the Associate Member delegations and former Presidents of the Assembly. The Bureau consists of the President and ten Vice-Presidents elected by the Assembly from among its Members. The Assembly's six permanent committees act as its working groups. In addition, a Standing Committee may be convened by the Assembly President. Its main task is to adopt a position on behalf of the Assembly on topical subjects which require a rapid response.

As part of the institutional dialogue between the Council and the Assembly, the Assembly receives a half-yearly report on WEU's activities. Contacts between the Council and the Assembly also include meetings with the Presidency of the WEU Council after Ministerial sessions, and an annual meeting between the Permanent Council and the Presidential Committee, as well as representatives from other committees as necessary.

The Assembly, in plenary session, considers reports from its committees on matters referred to them. Every committee report has an explanatory memorandum and a substantive text. The Assembly gives its opinion by voting only on the substantive texts of these reports, which are generally in the form of a recommendation to the Council, to which the Council replies in writing. The Assembly may also send resolutions to international organisations, governments or national parliaments. Finally, representatives may normally put oral questions to Ministers or other speakers who address the Assembly. They may also submit written questions to which the Council replies in writing.

¹ Member countries are entitled to the following number of seats: Belgium (7), France (18), Germany (18), Greece (7), Italy (18), Luxembourg (3), Netherlands (7), Portugal (7), Spain (12), United Kingdom (18).

As a consultative body, the Assembly has, over the years, considerably stimulated the debate on European security issues and provided opportunities to mobilize support for WEU in national Parliaments.

ANNEX I

HISTORY OF WEU

I. THE BIRTH OF WEU: FROM THE BRUSSELS TREATY TO THE PARIS AGREEMENTS (1948-1954)

WEU was created by the Treaty on Economic, Social and Cultural Collaboration and Collective Self-Defence signed at Brussels on 17 March 1948 (the Brussels Treaty), as amended by the Protocol signed at Paris on October 23, 1954, which modified and completed it.

The Brussels Treaty was signed by Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Conceived largely as a response to Soviet moves to impose control over the countries of Central Europe, the Treaty represented the first attempt to translate into practical arrangements some of the ideals of the European movement. Its main feature was the commitment to mutual defence should any of the signatories be the victim of an armed attack in Europe. In September 1948, military cooperation was initiated in the framework of the Brussels Treaty Organisation. A plan for common defence was adopted, involving the integration of air defences and a joint command organisation.

By demonstrating their resolve to work together, the Brussels Treaty powers helped to overcome the reluctance of the United States to participate in the nascent European security arrangements. Talks between these powers and the United States and Canada began shortly afterwards, leading to the signature of the North Atlantic Treaty in Washington on 4 April, 1949. Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Norway and Portugal were invited and agreed to accede to the Treaty, which formalized the commitment by the United States and Canada to the defence of Europe. Article 5 of the Treaty states that an armed attack against one of the signatories shall be considered an attack against them all and that each party will then take such action as it deems necessary to restore and maintain the security of the North Atlantic area.

The need to back up the commitments of the Washington Treaty with appropriate political and military structures led to the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). In December 1950, with the appointment of General Eisenhower as the first Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR), the Brussels Treaty powers decided to merge their military organisation into NATO, which had become the central element in the West European and North Atlantic security system.

Meanwhile, the desire to integrate the Federal Republic of Germany into the emerging security structures prompted France, in October 1950, to propose the creation of a European Army, which would operate within the framework of the Alliance. This proposal led to the signature, in May 1952, of the Treaty setting up a European Defence Community (EDC), in which Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany were due to participate. However, in August 1954, the French National Assembly refused to ratify the Treaty.

The failure of the EDC meant that an alternative way had to be found to integrate the Federal Republic of Germany into the Western security system. At a special Conference convened in London in September 1954 and attended by the Brussels Treaty powers,

the United States, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy, it was decided to invite the latter two countries to join the Brussels Treaty. The conclusions of the conference were formalized by the Paris Agreements, signed in October of that year, which amended the Brussels Treaty, created Western European Union (WEU) as a new international organisation and provided for the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy to join.

II. WEU FROM 1955 TO 1984: THE SAAR, ARMS CONTROL, THE UK AND THE EC SIX

The signatories of the Paris Agreements clearly stated their three main objectives in the preamble to the modified Brussels Treaty:

- to create in Western Europe a firm basis for European economic recovery;
- to afford assistance to each other in resisting any policy of aggression;
- to promote the unity and encourage the progressive integration of Europe.

From 1954 to 1973, WEU played an important role by promoting the development of consultation and cooperation in Western Europe, in the aftermath of the Second World War.

It permitted:

- the integration of the Federal Republic of Germany into the Atlantic Alliance;
- the restoration of confidence among Western European countries by assuming responsibilities for arms control;
- settlement of the Saar problem;
- consultation between the European Community founding Member States and the United Kingdom.

The role of liaison between the European Community and the United Kingdom ended when the UK joined the European Community in 1973. Between 1973 and 1984, WEU's activities as an intergovernmental organisation gradually slowed down. The Agency for the Control of Armaments and the Standing Armaments Committee continued their work. WEU's economic, social and cultural roles had been taken over by the OEEC¹ and the Council of Europe. The Council's political activities lost much of their relevance with the development of European Political Cooperation.²

During the following years, the political and institutional dialogue between the Council and the Assembly made a significant contribution to the reflection on European security and defence requirements.

III. THE REACTIVATION OF WEU: FROM THE ROME DECLARATION TO THE HAGUE PLATFORM (1984-1989)

¹ Organisation for European Economic Cooperation, now the OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development).

² Until late 1993, European Political Cooperation (EPC) provided the framework for foreign policy cooperation among the twelve Member States of the European Community. With the ratification of the Maastricht Treaty in November 1993, it became part of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP).

1. THE ROME DECLARATION

The early 1980s witnessed a revival of the debate on European security. European Political cooperation (EPC) could not be extended beyond the economic aspects of security issues. The failure of the Genscher-Colombo initiative in November 1981, whose aim was to extend the EPC's sphere of competence to security and defence questions, prompted the countries in favour to look for another framework of consultation. WEU was the obvious choice.

On the initiative of the Belgian and French Governments, a preliminary joint meeting of the Foreign and Defence Ministers within the WEU framework was held in Rome on 26 and 27 October 1984. It was marked by the adoption of the founding text of WEU's reactivation: the "Rome Declaration". Work on the definition of a European security identity and the gradual harmonization of its members' defence policies were among the stated objectives. Ministers recognized the *"continuing necessity to strengthen western security, and that better utilization of WEU would not only contribute to the security of Western Europe but also to an improvement in the common defence of all the countries of the Atlantic Alliance"*.

The Rome Declaration reaffirmed that the WEU Council could - pursuant to Article VIII (3) of the modified Brussels Treaty - consider the implications for Europe of crises in other regions of the world.

Pursuant to the decisions taken in Rome, the WEU Council was henceforth to hold two meetings a year at Ministerial level, in which Foreign and Defence Ministers were to sit at the same conference table.

2. THE HAGUE PLATFORM (27 OCTOBER 1987)

The negotiations between the United States and the USSR on the withdrawal of intermediate nuclear forces highlighted the need for even closer European consultation on defence. The WEU Council and its Special Working Group produced a report on European security conditions and criteria and on the specific responsibilities of Europeans for their defence within the Atlantic Alliance.

On this basis, in October 1987, the WEU Ministerial Council adopted a "Platform on European Security Interests". This Hague Platform also set out general guidelines for WEU's future programme of work. Its preamble stated:

"We recall our commitment to build a European Union in accordance with the Single European Act, which we all signed as Members of the European Community. We are convinced that the construction of an integrated Europe will remain incomplete as long as it does not include security and defence."

Stressing that the security of the Alliance was indivisible, Ministers expressed their resolve *"to strengthen the European pillar of the Alliance"*.

The same meeting decided to open negotiations with Portugal and Spain regarding their accession to the modified Brussels Treaty. Those countries formally became full Members of WEU on 27 March 1990. The following year, two other Member countries

of the Atlantic Alliance expressed their wish to join the Organisation: Turkey (summer 1988), and Greece (December 1988).

IV. JOINT WEU ACTIONS IN THE GULF (1988-1990)

Joint WEU actions in the Gulf were undertaken in accordance with Article VIII.(3) of the modified Brussels Treaty, which states that *“At the request of any of the High Contracting Parties the Council shall be immediately convened in order to permit them to consult with regard to any situation which may constitute a threat to peace, in whatever area this threat should arise, or a danger to economic stability”*.

In 1987 and 1988, following the laying of mines in the Persian Gulf during the Iran-Iraq war, WEU Member States reacted together to this threat to freedom of navigation. Minesweepers despatched by WEU countries helped secure free movement in international waters. “Operation Cleansweep” helped to complete the clearance of a 300-mile sea lane from the Strait of Hormuz, and was the first instance of a concerted action in WEU.

During the Gulf War, WEU Ministers decided to coordinate their operations, with the aim of implementing and enforcing United Nations Resolution 661. At their meeting in Paris on 21 August 1990, Ministers stressed that coordination within WEU should facilitate cooperation with the forces of other countries in the region, including those of the United States.

The coordination mechanisms approved by WEU Member States in 1988 were reactivated and extended. An ad hoc group of representatives of Foreign and Defence Ministers was made responsible for coordination in the capitals and in the operational zone. A meeting of the Chiefs of Defence Staff (CHODS) was held with the aim of coordinating naval operations to enforce the embargo on goods. The Permanent Council, sitting in London, monitored developments in the situation and met as required.

After the cessation of hostilities, WEU continued its mission of coordinating mine-clearance operations in Gulf waters. It also contributed to the humanitarian actions for Kurdish refugees in Northern Iraq.

ANNEX II

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF MAIN EVENTS

Date and place	Event
17 March 1948 Brussels	Signature of the Brussels Treaty on Economic, Social and Cultural Collaboration and Collective Self-Defence, by Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.
4 April 1949 Washington	Signature of the North Atlantic Treaty.
27 May 1952 Paris	Signature of the European Defence Community (EDC) Treaty. On 30 August 1954, the French National Assembly refuses to ratify this treaty.
28 Sept-3 Oct 1954 London	Nine-Power Conference between the Brussels Treaty States, Germany, Italy, the US and Canada.
23 October 1954 Paris	Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom sign the Paris Agreement modifying the Brussels Treaty.
6 May 1955	Entry into force of the modified Brussels Treaty. Creation of Western European Union with headquarters located in London. The Parliamentary Assembly, made up of Brussels Treaty Powers representatives sitting in the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe, is established in Paris.
23 October 1955	Settlement of the Saar problem. In a referendum organized by WEU, the people of the Saar vote for union with the Federal Republic of Germany.
25 March 1957 Rome	Signature by the ministers of the “Six” of the Treaties establishing the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM).
1963 - 1972	WEU acts as an important link between the six members of the European Communities and the United Kingdom.
26-27 October 1984 Rome	For the first time, the WEU Council of Ministers brings together both Foreign and Defence Ministers. WEU takes on its present politico-military form.
26-27 October 1987 The Hague	The WEU Council of Ministers meeting in agrees on the Platform on European Security Interests.
1987-1988 Strait of Hormuz	During the Iran-Iraq war, Operation Cleansweep helps to complete the clearance of a 300-mile sea lane in the Strait of Hormuz, the first instance of concerted WEU action.

14 November 1988	Signature of the Protocols of Accession of Portugal and Spain to WEU. These nations become full Members of WEU in 1990.
13 November 1989 Brussels	Council of Ministers decides to set up an Institute for Security Studies (ISS). The ISS is inaugurated in 1990 with its headquarters established in Paris.
1990-1991	WEU coordinates minesweeping and embargo monitoring operations during the Gulf War
27 June 1991 Vianden (Luxembourg)	Council of Ministers decides to create a Satellite Centre. Established at Torrejón (near Madrid), the Satellite Centre is inaugurated in 1993.
10 December 1991 Maastricht	WEU Declarations, one on the role of WEU and its relations with the European Union and with the Atlantic Alliance, the other inviting new countries to join WEU, are agreed by WEU Ministers in the margins of the Intergovernmental Conference which concluded with the Treaty on European Union.
19 June 1992 Petersberg (Bonn)	The WEU Council of Ministers defines the “Petersberg tasks” (humanitarian and rescue tasks, peacekeeping tasks, tasks of combat forces in crisis management, including peacemaking), agrees to designate forces answerable to WEU (FAWEU) and establishes a Planning Cell. This is located at WEU’s Brussels Headquarters, becoming operational in 1993.
10 July 1992 Helsinki	Extraordinary WEU Council of Ministers establishes Sharp Vigilance operation monitoring the embargo in the Adriatic.
20 November 1992 Rome	Council of Ministers: <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Signature of Protocol of Accession of Greece, which in 1995 becomes WEU’s tenth full member.– Signature of document on Associate Membership of Iceland, Norway and Turkey– Agreement on the Declaration on WEU Observers (Denmark and Ireland. In 1995, following their accession to the EU, Austria, Finland and Sweden also become WEU Observers).
4 December 1992	The 13 Defence Ministers of the Independent European Programme Group decide to dissolve the IEPG and transfer its functions to WEU. The Western European Armaments Group (WEAG) is established in WEU.
1 January 1993	Transfer of WEU Council and Secretariat-General from London to Brussels.
June 1993-October 1996 Adriatic	The WEU-NATO Joint Operation Sharp Guard monitors the embargo imposed by the United Nations against Serbia and Montenegro.
June 1993-October 1996 Danube	WEU provides assistance to Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania in their efforts to enforce United Nations sanctions on the Danube.

11 January 1994 Brussels	Atlantic Alliance Summit. The NATO countries' Heads of State and Government give their full support for the development of the European Security and Defence Identity. NATO expresses its readiness to make Alliance assets and capabilities available for WEU operations.
9 May 1994 Kirchberg (Luxembourg)	The WEU Council of Ministers creates the Associate Partner status. Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia enter WEU Slovenia becomes a WEU Associate Partner in 1996.
July 1994-October 1996 Mostar	A WEU police contingent endeavours to set up a unified Croat-Muslim police force to support the EU Administration of the city of Mostar.
14 November 1994 Noordwijk	The WEU Council of Ministers publishes its "Preliminary Conclusions on the formulation of a Common European Defence Policy (CEDP)".
14 November 1995 Madrid	The WEU Council of Ministers publishes a document entitled "European security: A common concept of the 27 WEU countries" and agrees on the WEU contribution to the 1996 European Union Intergovernmental Conference.
1995-1996	WEU conducts its first crisis management exercise, CRISEX 95-96.
18 December 1995 Brussels	Following a decision of the Council, the Transatlantic Publicity Activities are restructured as the WEU Transatlantic Forum (TF).
May 1996 Brussels	Signature of the WEU-NATO Security Agreement.
June 1996 Brussels	The Situation Centre located at WEU's Headquarters in Brussels becomes operational.
3 June 1996 Berlin	NATO Foreign Ministers meeting. The Berlin meeting and the NATO Defence Ministers meeting later the same month made important advances in the process of NATO adaptation and WEU-NATO relations. Ministers approve in particular the Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF) concept, the elaboration of multinational European command arrangements for WEU-led operations and the conduct of military planning and exercises for illustrative WEU missions.
19 November 1996 Ostend	The WEU Council of Ministers sets up the Western European Armaments Organisation (WEAO).
12 May 1997	WEU sets up a Multinational Advisory Police Element (MAPE) to help in restructuring the Albanian police force and training police personnel.

30 June 1997 Brussels	WEU and Ukraine sign a document on cooperation in the field of long-haul air transport.
22 July 1997 Brussels	Declaration of WEU on the role of WEU and its relations with the European Union and with the Atlantic Alliance. This Declaration is attached to the Final Act of the Intergovernmental Conference that ended with the signature of the Treaty of Amsterdam on 2 October 1997.
18 November 1997 Erfurt	The WEU Council of Ministers agrees decisions on the establishment of a military committee and the reorganisation of the military structure at WEU Headquarters, to take effect in May 1998.
9 November 1998	<p>The EU Council adopts a decision on the basis of Article J.4.2 requesting WEU to implement an EU specific action in the field of assistance for mine clearance in Croatia.</p> <p>The WEU Demining Assistance Mission to Croatia (WEUDAM), begins operations on 10 May 1999.</p>
13 November 1998	The EU Council adopts a further decision under Article J.4.2 by which the WEU Satellite Centre would contribute to the monitoring of the situation in Kosovo.
20-26 November 1998	Exercise “CRISEX 98”.
2 February 1999	The WEU Council approves plans for an enhanced MAPE mission. This mission is being conducted by WEU at the request of the EU on the basis of an Article J.4.2 decision. MAPE has enhanced its geographical coverage and has increased its operational mobility.
23 March 1999	Following their accession to NATO, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland become WEU Associate Members.
24 April 1999 Washington	<p>NATO Summit.</p> <p>The key elements of the Berlin decisions are in place. NATO welcomes these achievements and confirms its willingness to build on existing WEU-NATO mechanisms in the creation of a direct NATO-EU relationship. NATO declares its readiness to <i>‘define and adopt the necessary arrangements for ready access by the European Union to the collective assets and capabilities of the Alliance, for operations in which the Alliance as a whole is not engaged militarily as an Alliance’</i>.</p>
4 June 1999 Cologne	<p>European Council.</p> <p>The EU commits itself to ensuring that it has at its disposal the capabilities and instruments needed to take decisions on the full range of conflict prevention and crisis management tasks.</p>
29 June 1999 Brussels	WEU and Ukraine adopt an action plan for political dialogue and practical cooperation.

23 November 1999 Luxembourg	<p>The WEU Council of Ministers gives its approval to allow EU Council bodies direct access to the expertise of the Organisation's operational structures.</p> <p>The conclusions of the WEU audit of assets and capabilities for European crisis managements operations are presented to Ministers who approve and publish recommendations for strengthening European capabilities for crisis management operations.</p>
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ANNEX III

RELEVANT FIGURES

PERSONNEL

	1999	1998	1997	1996
Total	327	307	301	283
Of which:				
Secretariat-General	110	105	99	90
Situation Centre [‡]	-	5	5	5
Planning Cell [‡]	-	53	53	53
Military Staff ^{‡*}	68	-	-	-
Satellite Centre	68	64	64	59
Institute for Security Studies	28	27	27	27
WEAG (Western European Armaments Group)	5	5	5	12
WEAO (Western European Armaments Organisation)	10	10	10	-
Office of the Clerk of the Parliamentary Assembly	38	38	38	37

[‡] Figures include nationally paid personnel.

* Military Staff includes Situation Centre and Planning Cell

BUDGET
(in million euros)

	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994
Organisation's budget	33,93	32,72	32,05	31,87	31,27	31,20
Of which:						
Secretariat-General (including Situation Centre for the figures from 1994 to 1998)	8,41	8,00	7,94	7,76	7,05	6,00
Planning Cell		2,05	2,01	1,78	1,73	1,54
Military Staff*	2,20					
Satellite Centre	8,76	8,83	9,03	9,52	10,03	9,62
Institute for Security Studies	2,87	2,73	2,67	2,58	2,62	2,31
WEAG Research Cell				1,49	1,16	0,37
WEAG (Western European Armaments Group)	0,48	0,45	0,44	-	-	-
WEAO(Western European Armaments Organisation)	1,45	1,37	1,20	-	-	-
Office of the clerk of the Parliamentary Assembly	5,47	5,18	4,99	5,53	5,35	5,04
EUROCOM Secretariat	0,10					

* Military Staff includes Situation Centre and Planning Cell

ANNEX IV

KEY TEXTS

Treaty of Economic, Social and Cultural Collaboration and Collective Self-Defence, signed at Brussels on 17 March 1948,
as amended by the “Protocol Modifying and Completing the Brussels Treaty”, signed at Paris on 23 October 1954.

Protocol Modifying and Completing the Brussels Treaty
Signed at Paris on 23 October 1954
Entered into force on 6 May 1955

Protocol no. II on Forces of Western European Union
Signed at Paris on 23 October 1954
Entered into force on 6 May 1955

Protocol no. III on the Control of Armaments
signed at Paris on 23 October 1954
Entered into force on 6 May 1955

Protocol no. IV on the Agency of Western European Union for the Control of Armaments
Signed at Paris on 23 October 1954
Entered into force on 6 May 1955

Agreement on the Status of Western European Union,
National Representatives and international Staff
Signed at Paris on 11 May 1955

Council of Ministers, Declaration
Rome, 27 October 1984

Council of Ministers, Communiqué
Bonn, 23 April 1985

Council of Ministers, Communiqué
Venice, 30 April 1986

Council of Ministers, Communiqué
Luxembourg, 28 April 1987

Platform on European security interests
The Hague, 27 October 1987

Statement on recent events in the Gulf
19 April 1988

Secretary-General's note, Situation in the Gulf
London, 3 August 1988

Council of Ministers
Ministerial decision concerning the setting-up of a WEU Institute for Security Studies
Brussels, 13 November 1989

Council of Ministers, Communiqué
Brussels, 23 April 1990

Council of Ministers, Communiqué
Paris, 21 August 1990

Council of Ministers, Communiqué
Paris, 18 September 1990

Council of Ministers, Communiqué
Paris, 10 December 1990

Council of Ministers, Extraordinary Meeting on the Situation in the Gulf,
Communiqué
Paris, 17 January 1991

Extraordinary Meeting of the Council of Ministers, Communiqué on the Gulf
Paris, 22 February 1991

Meeting of the Chiefs of Defence Staff, Presidency summary of conclusions
Paris, 10 April 1991

Council of Ministers, Communiqué
Vianden (Luxembourg), 27 June 1991

Council of Ministers, Ministerial Decision setting up a WEU Satellite Centre
Vianden (Luxembourg), 27 June 1991

Council of Ministers, Statement
Vianden (Luxembourg), 27 June 1991

Council of Ministers, Communiqué
Bonn, 18 November 1991

Council of Ministers, Declaration on Yugoslavia
Bonn, 18 November 1991

Maastricht Declarations
Maastricht, 10 December 1991

Council of Ministers, Petersberg Declaration
Bonn, 19 June 1992

Council of Ministers, Declaration on the Yugoslav crisis
Bonn, 19 June 1992

Council of Ministers, Extraordinary Meeting with States of Central Europe, Declaration
Bonn, 19 June 1992

Council of Ministers, Extraordinary Meeting with States of Central Europe, Declaration
on Nagorno-Karabakh
Bonn, 19 June 1992

Council of Ministers, Extraordinary Meeting on the situation in Yugoslavia
Helsinki, 10 July 1992

Extraordinary meeting of the Council of Ministers, Communiqué
London, 28 August 1992

Council of Ministers, Communiqué
Rome, 20 November 1992

Council of Ministers, Declaration on former Yugoslavia
Rome, 20 November 1992

Council of Ministers, Minutes agreed in connection with the Document on Associate
Membership
Rome, 20 November 1992

Council of Ministers, Presidency Declarations
Rome, 20 November 1992

Council of Ministers, Declaration on implementation of UN sanctions on the former
Yugoslavia
Luxembourg, 5 April 1993

Council of Ministers, Communiqué
Rome, 19 May 1993

Forum of Consultation at Ministerial level, Communiqué
Rome, 20 May 1993

Council of Ministers, Declaration
Luxembourg, 22 November 1993

Council of Ministers, Kirchberg Declaration
Luxembourg, 9 May 1994

Council of Ministers, Noordwijk Declaration
Noordwijk (the Netherlands), 14 November 1994

Council of Ministers, Lisbon Declaration; Common Reflection on the new European
Security Conditions
Lisbon, 15 May 1995

Council of Ministers, Madrid Declaration; WEU Contribution to the European Union
Intergovernmental Conference of 1996; European Security: a common concept of the
27 WEU countries
Madrid, 14 November 1995

Council of Ministers, Birmingham Declaration
Birmingham, 7 May 1996

Council of Ministers, Ostend Declaration; Ministerial Declaration on the situation in the
Great Lakes region
Ostend, 19 November 1996

Council of Ministers, Paris Declaration
Paris, 13 May 1997

Declaration adopted by the WEU Council of Ministers on 22 July 1997 and attached to
the Final Act of the Intergovernmental Conference concluded with the signature of the
Amsterdam Treaty on 2 October 1997

Council of Ministers, Erfurt Declaration
Erfurt, 18 November 1997

Council of Ministers, Rhodes Declaration
Rhodos, 12 May 1998

Council of Ministers, Rome Declaration
Rome, 17 November 1998

Council of Ministers, Bremen Declaration
Bremen, 11 May 1999

Council of Ministers, Declaration on the new Associate Members of WEU: the Czech
Republic, Hungary and Poland
Bremen, 11 May 1999

Council of Ministers, Luxembourg Declaration
Luxembourg, 23 November 1999

Council of Ministers, Audit of assets and capabilities for European crisis management
operations. Recommendations for strengthening European capabilities for crisis
management operations
Luxembourg, 23 November 1999

ANNEX V

LIST OF MAIN ABBREVIATIONS
(WEU bodies in italics)

<i>BOC</i>	<i>Budget and Organisation Committee</i>
CFSP	Common Foreign and Security Policy
CHODS	Chiefs of Defence Staff
<i>CISC</i>	<i>Communications and Information System Committee</i>
CJTF	Combined Joint Task Forces
<i>CWG</i>	<i>Council Working Group</i>
<i>DRG</i>	<i>Defence Representatives Group</i>
EAA	European Armaments Agency
EAG	European Air group
EDIG	European Defence Industries Group
ESDI	European Security and Defence Identity
EU	European Union
<i>FAWEU</i>	<i>Forces answerable to WEU</i>
<i>GIS</i>	<i>Geographic Information System</i>
IEPG	Independent European Programme Group
IGC	Intergovernmental Conference
<i>ISS</i>	<i>Institute for Security Studies</i>
<i>MAPE</i>	<i>Multinational Advisory Police Element (for Albania)</i>
<i>MDC</i>	<i>Military Delegates Committee</i>
<i>MDG</i>	<i>Military Delegates Group</i>
<i>MS</i>	<i>Military Staff</i>
NAC	North Atlantic Council
NADS	National Armaments Directors
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PARP	Planning and Review Process
<i>PMG</i>	<i>Politico-Military Group</i>
<i>PMWG</i>	<i>Politico-Military Working Group</i>
SACEUR	Supreme Allied Commander Europe
<i>SC</i>	<i>Security Committee</i>
<i>SG</i>	<i>Space Group</i>
<i>SWG</i>	<i>Special Working Group</i>

UN	United Nations
<i>WEAG</i>	<i>Western European Armaments Group</i>
<i>WEAO</i>	<i>Western European Armaments Organisation</i>
<i>WELG</i>	<i>Western European Logistics Group</i>
<i>WEU</i>	<i>Western European Union</i>
<i>WEUDAM</i>	<i>WEU Demining Assistance Mission (to Croatia)</i>

ANNEXE VI

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