



# EU Cooperation with NATO

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# 1947-1984

- 1947: Treaty of Dunkirk
- 1948: Treaty of Brussels
- 1949: North Atlantic Treaty, *de jure* creation of NATO
- 1950-53: Korean War, *de facto* establishment of NATO
- 1952: Treaty establishing the European Defence Community
- 1954: French failure to ratify the EDC and modification of the Treaty of Brussels
- 1955: West Germany joins NATO, creation of the Warsaw Pact
- **1955-1984: NATO is practically the only framework for defence coordination in the European Communities**



1947-1954



## Four Major Treaties



1947: Treaty of Dunkirk: Alliance and mutual assistance between France and the United Kingdom.

1948: Treaty of Brussels: expansion of the Dunkirk Treaty to include the Benelux countries, creation of the Western Union.

1949: North Atlantic Treaty: creation of NATO, including the states of the Western Union, plus the USA, Canada, Portugal, Italy, Norway, Denmark, and Iceland.

1954: the Treaty of Brussels is modified, the Western Union becomes the Western European Union, it hands cultural and social competencies over to the Council of Europe and its military competencies are cannibalised by NATO.

# 1950-1954

## Defence scenarios in Europe during the creation and failure of the EDC

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### Pleven Plan

- The European Army is made up of the members of ECSC.
- German forces answer to the supranational command.
- Dominated by France, competitor to the US-led NATO and the communist bloc.

### Modified Pleven Plan

- Creation of the EDC from members of the ECSC.
- West Germany has an army, but no navy or nuclear armament and cannot produce warplanes.
- The EDC is the autonomous European branch of NATO.

### EDC Failure

- The EDC is not created, military forces in the EC's are national forces.
- West Germany allowed to rearm and form the *Bundeswehr* by the USA and UK and immediately joins NATO.
- NATO *de facto* is the military alliance of the European Communities.

## 1984-2000



- 1984: Revival of the Western European Union.
- 1989-1991: End of the Cold War
- 1993: “Cooperation” of the WEU and NATO in Operation Sharp Guard
- 1995: Neutral countries Austria, Finland and Sweden join the EU
- 1998: Saint-Malo declaration

1984-2000

## More autonomy for EC's/EU?

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1984: The Rome Declaration: reactivation of the WEU to provide an alternative framework to the EPC for security and defence questions.

1992: Petersberg Declaration: defining the the so-called Petersberg tasks, possible military missions for the militaries of the WEU, especially in the face of destabilisation in Eastern Europe.

1993-1996: **However**, continued cooperation, the WEU and NATO blockaded former Yugoslavia in Operation Sharp Guard (although commanded by NATO).

1995: Expansion of the EU to more neutral countries (in addition to Ireland); it is no longer an unsaid given that EU member states should be members of NATO.

1998: The Saint-Malo declaration shows clear endorsement from the UK for the creation of a European security and defence policy, much to the anger of the USA.

# 2000-2018

- 2002: NATO-EU Declaration on ESDP
- 2003: Berlin Plus agreement
- 2004: “Cyprus issue”
  
- 2016: EU-NATO Joint Declaration
- 2018: Renewed Joint Declaration



2002

## NATO- EU Declaration on ESDP

European Security and Defence Policy → EU has now access to NATO's planning capabilities for its own military operations.

### PRINCIPLES:

- mutual consultation;
- decision-making autonomy of both EU and NATO;
- respect for the interests of the EU and NATO members states;
- respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations;
- coherent, transparent and mutually reinforcing development of the military capability requirements.





## Berlin Plus

*“NATO and the European Union are working together to prevent and resolve crises and armed conflicts in Europe and beyond”.*

### **The arrangements comprise:**

- assured EU access to NATO's planning capabilities;
- granted availability of NATO capabilities and common assets
- procedures for release, monitoring, return, and recall of NATO assets and capabilities;
- NATO-EU consultation arrangements in the context of EU-led operations;
- establishment of a “NATO-EU Capability Group”.

2004

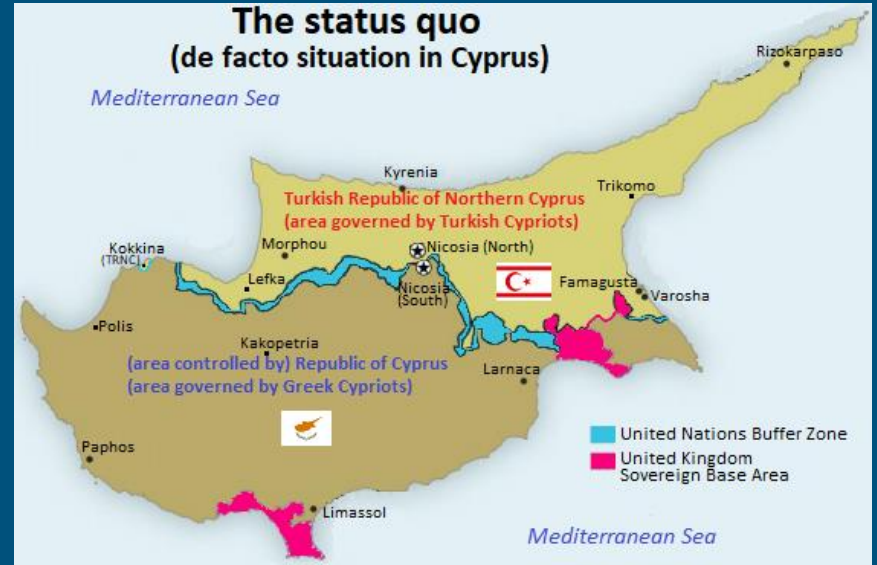
## Cyprus' issue

- 1959: Republic of Cyprus (south)
- 1983: Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (north)

2004: RoC joining EU



Blocking of EU-NATO political dialogue



2016-18

# Joint Declaration

*“In light of the common challenges we are now confronting, we have to step-up our efforts: we need new ways of working together and a new level of ambition”.*

*“ Together they can better provide security in Europe and beyond”.*

Donald Tusk  
President of the European Council

Jean-Claude Juncker  
President of the European Commission

Jens Stoltenberg  
Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

◆ Renewed in 2018

## EU-NATO cooperation



- Information sharing
- Coordinated planning
- Concrete cooperation

in the areas of:



Hybrid Threats



Operational cooperation



Cyber Security



Capacity building



Defence capabilities



Industry and research



Exercises

# 2018- the Future

- 2018-2021: Brexit and its consequences on EU and NATO relations.
- 2022: Russian invasion of Ukraine.
- A look in the future: how could the relationship between the two change?



2018-2022

## Britain, an uneasy partner

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- Britain as a **“transatlantic bridge”** between NATO and EU.
- Britain’s ambiguous position: strengthening NATO or weakening the EU?



**BERLIN PLUS**

2018-2021

## Brexit, how did it affect the relations?

- Many thought the EU would be weakened due to the lack of manpower, capabilities, and nuclear defences of the UK.



Though



- EU pushed for new defence policies such as creation of the **European Defence Fund (EDF)**.

2022

## Russian Invasion of Ukraine

- NATO and Eu coordination of (1) sanctions against Russia and (2) delivery of humanitarian and non-lethal aids to Ukraine.
- However, EU purchased € 500 Millions worth of weapons and was open to the idea of sending fighter jets using the **European Peace Facility**.
- Warsaw vs Washington DC .



# The Future

## Future scenarios of EU/NATO cooperation

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### SCENARIO A

- EU does increase its defence capabilities but does not reach full strategic autonomy.
- NATO/EU relations remain unchanged.

### SCENARIO B

- EU integration stops due to crisis of Money, Borders, and Defence.
- Situation similar to the 50s with only NATO in charge of defence.

### SCENARIO C

- EU reaches full strategic autonomy.
- NATO is replaced with a two pillars alliance with different tasks. E.g. EU focused on Petersberg Tasks.



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