

European Security and Defence Policy

- To undertake a range of peace support operations called the Petersburg Tasks, the European Union aims, by 2003, to be able to deploy a force of up to 60,000 personnel for a year in the field.
- The European Union also hopes, by 2003, to be able to deploy a civilian police force to support peace missions.
- NATO is developing the European Security and Defence Identity to enable all European allies to make a more effective contribution to NATO and its missions. The identity will permit the European Union to use NATO assets for European Union-led military missions in crisis situations where NATO, as a whole, has decided not to intervene.
- The European Union has indicated that it will undertake only limited military operations when NATO as a whole is not engaged and when the two organizations have agreed on a framework for consultation outside times of crises. This framework calls for no less than three North Atlantic Council Political-Security Committee meetings and one meeting of NATO and European Union ministers during each European Union presidency (every six months).
- Canada supports the European Security and Defence Policy as a means to strengthen the European pillar of NATO.
- The December 2000 Canada–European Union Summit produced a joint declaration on security and defence. Among other measures, the declaration calls for quarterly bilateral expert level meetings on security and defence. These meetings have already begun.