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Implementation of the Lisbon Treaty provisions on the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)

The Lisbon Treaty introduced new mechanisms, including a mutual assistance clause, permanent structured cooperation and enhanced cooperation, with the aim of allowing for more flexibility in applying the Common Security and Defence Policy. With the exception of the mutual assistance (defence) clause, which was invoked for the first time in November 2015, the other new mechanisms have not yet been implemented, notwithstanding 20 resolutions of the European Parliament calling for the implementation of the Lisbon Treaty provisions on the Common Security and Defence Policy.

Context and legal basis

The Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) is [outlined](#) in Articles 42-46 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) under the heading 'Provisions on the Common Security and Defence Policy' ([Title V, Chapter 2, Section 2](#)), and in Protocols 10 and 11, and Declarations 13 and 14 on the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP). CSDP continues within an intergovernmental framework, as an integral part of the Common Foreign and Security Policy ([Title V TEU](#)).¹ Decisions in the European Council or the Council are taken by unanimity (Articles 31 and 42 TEU), although qualified majority voting (QMV) may be applied to specific cases, based on Articles 31, 45(2) and 46 TEU, as discussed below.² The European Parliament is consulted on and informed of CSDP developments, with the specification that its views are to be 'duly taken into consideration' (Article 36 TEU).

The Lisbon Treaty confirmed the European Union's commitment to the 'progressive framing of a common Union defence policy', which will continue to develop in accordance with the specific defence provisions of the Member States, as well as with their respective NATO commitments.³ It may lead to a 'common defence', with the added condition that the European Council shall be 'acting unanimously' when so deciding (Article 42(2) TEU). The European Council has undertaken no further steps in this direction, although in [three relatively recent meetings](#) dedicated to defence matters, Heads of State or Government repeatedly called upon Member States to strengthen defence cooperation, and increase the 'effectiveness' of CSDP.

Some [experts](#) consider that the introduction of these mechanisms in the Lisbon Treaty provides a flexible framework for the development of CSDP, namely through: 1) the mutual assistance clause – Article 42(7) TEU, 2) permanent structured cooperation – Articles 42(6) and 46 TEU, and Protocol No 10, 3) enhanced cooperation – Article 20 TEU, and 4) entrusting CSDP operations to a group of Member States – Article 44 TEU. Moreover, the Lisbon Treaty extended the scope and type of civilian and military missions, to be carried out under the CSDP framework (the '[Petersberg Tasks](#)') (Article 43 TEU). The solidarity clause (Article 222 TFEU), a mechanism designed to prevent or address the consequences of terrorist attacks, natural disasters and man-made disasters, remains outside the remit of CSDP, but may utilise CSDP structures when implemented, as argued further in this paper. Scholars underline the dilemma faced by

¹ Scholars outlined that [25 out of the 62 amendments](#) brought about by the Treaty review process were related to CFSP/CSDP.

² Denmark has an '[opt-out](#)' in CSDP.

³ 22 of 28 Member States are members of NATO.

Member States between upholding their Treaty commitments and the limited progress that has been made in implementing the Lisbon Treaty so far.⁴ To date, most of the above-mentioned mechanisms have not yet been used.

Mutual assistance (defence) clause

Article 42(7) TEU introduced a 'mutual assistance (defence) clause'. The clause, inspired by [Article V](#) of the modified Western European Union Treaty, stipulates that in the event that a Member State is 'the victim of armed aggression on its territory, the other Member States shall have towards it an obligation of aid and assistance by all the means in their power', in accordance with [Article 51 of the UN Charter](#) and without prejudice to the specific defence 'character' of each Member State (for example, the neutral status of certain Member States or NATO commitments). The clause covers collective defence and allows Member States to offer both military and civilian support to their counterpart invoking the clause.⁵

France invoked this clause for the first time on 17 November 2015, in the aftermath of the 13 November 2015 Paris terrorist attacks, considering them to be '[an act of war](#)'. The invoking of Article 42(7) by the French Minister of Defence, Jean-Yves le Drian, in the Council triggered the activation of the mutual assistance (defence) clause. No formal decision from either the Council or the European Council was needed, as the Treaty does not require it. The Council's conclusions recalled the invoking of the mutual assistance (defence) clause and the unanimous political support given to France by the other Member States. Assistance and aid were to be dealt with at bilateral level between France and each Member State, without any formal implication of the European Union institutions. Within weeks, several Member States, including Germany and the UK, had [offered](#) support to operations in the Levant (Syria and Iraq), while nearly half of the Member States considered increasing their contributions to UN and CSDP missions.

This first-ever invocation of Article 42(7) TEU constitutes an interesting precedent. It allowed Member States to react quickly, collectively and bilaterally, whilst confirming the intergovernmental framework in which CSDP operates. It showed that Article 42(7) may be activated following terrorist attacks. As early as 2012, the [European Parliament anticipated](#) this development, underlining that new threats to security such as terrorism or 'cyberattacks against critical infrastructure', could lead to the activation of the mutual assistance (defence) clause, on condition that 'severe damage and disruption to a Member State' is caused. [Scholars](#) questioned the lack of procedural precision of the Treaty, and argued that a formal decision of the European Council is needed to activate the clause and legitimise the process. One outstanding question is how long the clause remains activated, particularly as no formal mechanism for deactivation is provided by Article 42(7) TEU. This question, beside its legitimate legal dimension, remains profoundly political and may lead Member States to consider the [objectives and the outcome](#) (lessons learned) of the activation of the mutual assistance (defence) clause. In a [resolution](#) adopted on 21 January 2016, the European Parliament urged Member States to clarify the procedural steps related to the activation and implementation of the mutual assistance (defence) clause. It called upon the European Council 'to give impetus' to the development of the mutual assistance (defence) clause and 'build on the role of the relevant EU institutions as facilitators'. It invited the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR/VP), to 'propose practical arrangements and guidelines' in anticipation of the clause being activated again. It underlined that the solidarity clause (Article 222 TFEU) is designed to address the consequences of terrorist attacks, while allowing for the full use of the EU's institutional framework.

Solidarity clause

The solidarity clause ([Article 222 TFEU](#)) is designed to allow a joint EU and Member State response in the event of a terrorist attack, natural disaster or man-made disaster affecting a Member State(s). The Member State victim of one of the above-mentioned situations can invoke the clause, while the remaining Member States should act 'in a spirit of solidarity' and provide assistance. The clause allows both preventive action

⁴ Dyson, T., Konstantinides, T. (2013), *European Defence Cooperation in EU Law and IT Theory*, Palgrave Macmillan, London.

⁵ For analysis of the origins of the mutual assistance clause and its differences with the NATO mutual defence clause see the EPRS Briefing: '[The EU's mutual assistance clause First ever activation of Article 42\(7\) TEU](#)'.

and *ex post* assistance. [National and Union level](#) civilian and military means, including [the crisis management structures within the European External Action Service \(EEAS\)](#) can be mobilised when implementing the provisions of Article 222 TFEU. Threat assessment rests with the European Council (Article 222(4) TFEU).

In a Decision adopted in June 2014, the [Council](#) outlined the implementation arrangements of the solidarity clause. The [decision](#) considers only the Union level (Article 222(2) TFEU) and does not impinge on solidarity actions undertaken at national level (Article 222(3) TFEU). Decisions having 'defence implications' are excluded, as well as actions within the remit of CSDP, which must be undertaken with full respect for the relevant Treaty provisions (recital 13, [Council Decision 2014/415/EU](#)).

[Experts](#) are of the opinion that the Council Decision does not clarify when Article 222 TFEU or Article 42(7) TEU applies. A cyber-attack, for example, may trigger the activation of both clauses, although this aspect is still under [debate](#) by experts. The solidarity clause may be [triggered](#) by both internal and external events, but only leads to solidarity within the territory of the Member States, following an attack on one of them. In the case of the mutual assistance (defence) clause, while the attack has to take place on the territory of a Member State, the response may entail actions both in and outside the EU. This has led [experts](#) to consider that the ongoing migration crisis potentially falls within the scope of Article 222 TFEU. [Researchers](#) have also argued that the mutual assistance (defence) clause was the appropriate and most flexible instrument for France to rely upon in order to obtain rapid and flexible results, although in the long run the solidarity clause could offer a more appropriate framework (for example, through intelligence sharing) to address the consequences of the Paris attacks.

Permanent structured cooperation

The permanent structured cooperation mechanism (PESCO) (Articles 42(6) and 46 TEU, and Protocol No 10) is a specific CSDP flexibility mechanism introduced by the Treaty of Lisbon. It is aimed at allowing Member States with the necessary military capabilities and who 'have made more binding commitments to one another', to increase their defence cooperation. Member States wishing to establish PESCO have to notify their intentions to the Council and the High Representative (HR/VP), provided they meet the capabilities and operational criteria set out in [Protocol No 10](#), added by the Lisbon Treaty.

The decision to establish permanent structured cooperation belongs to the Council, after consulting with the HR/VP, and has to be taken by QMV; whilst decisions relating to previously established permanent structured cooperation are taken unanimously by the participating Member States. Scholars consider the introduction of QMV to be a safety mechanism, preventing the establishment of PESCO being blocked by individual Member States.⁶ Decisions on Member States joining PESCO, once established, are taken by QMV among the Member States already participating in the mechanism (Article 46(3) TEU), as are decisions to suspend a Member State from PESCO (Article 46(4) TEU). The same procedure applies if a Member State decides to leave the mechanism (Article 46(5) TEU).

Permanent structured cooperation [acts](#) as an 'umbrella for smaller packages of flexible cooperation'.⁷ [Analysts](#) have identified five core areas for cooperation, all grounded in the provisions of Protocol No 10: financing, equipment, operational, capabilities, and defence industry. [Experts](#) recognise PESCO's potential to strengthen defence cooperation but underline that it is difficult to evaluate its impact on European defence for as long as Member States have not implemented this Treaty clause. Although no PESCO has formally been established to date, the European Council has repeatedly [urged](#) Member States to strengthen cooperation in all of the above-mentioned areas. Discussions were held at political level in 2010, but at an informal meeting in Bruges, Belgium later that year, Ministers of Defence decided not to

⁶ Dyson, T., Konstantinides, T. (2013)

⁷ Blanke, H-J., Mangiameli, S. eds. (2013), *The Treaty on European Union (TEU): A Commentary*, Springer, Berlin, p. 1261.

proceed with the activation of the mechanism.⁸ Several Member States, including Belgium, Spain and Poland, have expressed interest in PESCO but until now [no political agreement](#) has been reached.

Enhanced cooperation

Whereas permanent structured cooperation is a dedicated CSDP mechanism, enhanced cooperation is a mechanism that may apply to any policy area belonging to the 'Union's non-exclusive competencies' (Article 20 TEU). The mechanism allows a group of a minimum of nine Member States to further pursue integration in an area where 'such cooperation cannot be attained within a reasonable period of time by the Union as a whole', following a unanimous decision by the Council. The mechanism has been used in other policy areas (for example, [patents](#)) but, up until now, not in respect of CFSP/CSDP.

Entrusting CSDP operations to a group of Member States

Article 44 TEU introduces a mechanism that allows a group of Member States ([a minimum of two](#)) to be entrusted by the Council with the 'implementation of a task' in cases where they wish to do so and have the capability to carry out such a task. The implementation of the task (planning and conduct) would then reside with the contributing Member States 'in association with the High Representative', following a unanimous Council decision. The Article 44 TEU mechanism has never been used and its added value thus remains to be proven.

[Experts](#) consider the Article 44 TEU mechanism to be tailor-made for CSDP missions and operations, allowing for a more timely and rapid response to crises. It could circumvent the current force-generation process, which is often considered [cumbersome](#). [Analysts](#) consider that it is not aimed at introducing new types of operations, which remain [framed](#) by Articles 42(1), 42(4) and 43 TEU (the [expanded Petersberg](#) tasks).⁹ In 2015, at the request of the Political and Security Committee (PSC), the Politico-Military Group (PMG) put forward its [recommendations](#) on the methods of Article 44 TEU activation. The PMG document recognised that the decision-making process leading to Article 44 TEU operations would be similar to that applicable to existing CSDP operations (a unanimous Council decision, compliance with international law provisions, implementation by a group of Member States), although several differences in planning and conducting possible Article 44 TEU operations are envisaged (see Box 1). This first step undertaken in clarifying the means of activation of Article 44 TEU meets the request made by the European Parliament in one of its resolutions, namely to [determine](#) the procedure to be followed when activating Article 44 TEU.

Box 1: Differences between a possible Article 44 TEU mission and current CSDP missions

The main differences between a possible Article 44 TEU mission and standard CSDP missions/operations carried under Articles 42(1), 42(4) and 43 TEU are linked to **planning** and **conduct**. The group of Member States would be [responsible](#) for:

- drafting the planning documents (CONOPS, OPLAN);
- defining the conditions for implementation, which will require subsequent PSC and Council approval; and
- the force generation process.

In the case of standard CSDP missions/operations, planning and conduct is carried out within the EEAS in accordance with the [Crisis Management Procedures](#) (last reviewed in 2013). Although the PMG document outlines that the HR/EEAS and the Commission would, as appropriate, be closely associated with the planning and conduct of Article 44 TEU operations, no further steps have been undertaken to clarify this aspect. [Experts](#) have outlined that a review of the existing Crisis Management Procedures is needed to address specific issues of planning and conduct of a possible Article 44 TEU operation.

European Capabilities and Armaments Policy

Article 42(3) TEU calls for the definition of a European capabilities and armaments policy. Although no such policy has been [articulated](#) to date, several steps towards capabilities development and armaments cooperation have been undertaken within the framework of the European Defence Agency. The three European Councils dedicated to defence ([December 2012](#), [December 2013](#) and [June 2015](#)) were [instrumental](#) in advancing the debate. In a context of challenging financial (shrinking defence budgets) and

⁸ Piris, J-C. (2012), *The Future of Europe: Towards a two-speed EU?*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, p. 75.

⁹ To date the European Union has launched 34 civilian and military missions, of which 17 are still [ongoing](#).

technological (ageing technologies) constraints, the European Council repeatedly encouraged Member States to increase their cooperation on capabilities development.

[Minor](#) progress was achieved on Europe's defence technological and industrial base (EDTIB), particularly in connection to the implementation of the 2013 Commission Communication on '[A New Deal for European Defence](#)' and the follow-up 2014 [Action Plan](#). In June 2015, the European Commission's think-tank [called](#) for a 'defence industrial strategy' to further develop the EDTIB. The European Commission will evaluate the implementation of the two defence Directives – on Procurement ([2009/81/EC](#)) and Transfers of defence-related products ([2009/43/EC](#)) in 2016 and report to the European Parliament and the Council. A recent [expert assessment](#) outlines that more could have been done to implement the two Directives, particularly in connection to the Procurement Directive, as a large number of procurement programmes continue to be carried out outside the Directive's framework, based on [Article 346 TFEU](#) (exempting defence from internal market rules on grounds of national security).

European Council impetus to CSDP

The three European Councils dedicated to defence established the main areas for cooperation and called for enhanced CSDP visibility, capabilities development and the progressive development of a defence industry and defence market. This responds to the European Council's Treaty-based role of setting 'general political directions and priorities' (Article 15 TEU). At its [December 2013](#) meeting, the European Council invited Member States to deepen their defence cooperation and use the 'opportunities' offered by the Lisbon Treaty, thus giving impetus to Member States to fully utilise the Treaty's CSDP provisions. The Council's 2014 [Decision](#), clarifying the EU institutions' roles regarding the implementation arrangements of the solidarity clause, comes as a result of this line of thinking.

The Lisbon Treaty created the function of [President of the European Council](#) ([Article 15\(5\) TEU](#)). A European Council President would [ensure](#) institutional continuity and stability. Herman van Rompuy, the first to hold the office for two mandates between December 2009 and November 2014, called two meetings dedicated to CSDP, in [December 2012](#) and [December 2013](#). Since Donald Tusk took office in December 2014, the European Council has discussed defence cooperation once, at its [June 2015](#) meeting, although then most of the attention was diverted to the unfolding migration crisis. Defence will be on the European Council agenda again in June 2016 when the ongoing strategic review is complete.

The European Parliament's views

Article 36 TEU outlines the European Parliament's CFSP/CSDP oversight role. Parliament shall 'regularly' be consulted by the HR/VP 'on the main aspects and the basic choices' relating to CFSP/CSDP, and may hold two debates per year (prior to Lisbon, the Treaty mentioned only one debate) on foreign and security policy, including defence. Over the years, the European Parliament has succeeded in ensuring that it is regularly consulted on CSDP developments, both during the early stages of the decision-making process and in the implementation phase.¹⁰ It used the Inter-institutional Agreements on budgetary discipline and sound financial management as a vehicle to [enhance its oversight](#) over civilian CSDP expenditure funded from the EU budget (Article 41 TEU). In the context of [negotiations](#) on the formation of the EEAS, the HR/VP made a [Declaration on political accountability](#) in 2010, which outlines a political commitment to fully implement Article 36 TEU provisions.

Since December 2009 the European Parliament has adopted 20 resolutions, systematically calling for the implementation of the Lisbon Treaty provisions on CSDP (see the annexed table). The mutual assistance (defence) clause (Article 42(7) TEU), PESCO (Articles 42(6), 46 TEU and Protocol No 10) and the group of Member States clause (Article 44 TEU) featured most frequently in Parliament's resolutions. Two

¹⁰ Pirozzi, N., 'EU Performance in civilian crisis management', in Whitman, R. G., Wolff, S. eds. (2012), *The European Union as a Global Conflict Manager*, Routledge, London, p.198.

resolutions from [2012](#) and [2016](#) called for clarifications on the procedure to be followed when the mutual assistance clause is invoked. In addition to the annual resolutions adopted in response to the HR/VP's report on CFSP/CSDP progress, Parliament also adopted thematic resolutions on the most relevant CSDP aspects with the aim of carrying the debate forward. In September 2013, in a [resolution](#) on maritime security, it called for the adoption of an [EU Maritime Security Strategy](#). In [December 2013](#), Heads of State or Government set a June 2014 deadline for this strategy and this time-frame was [respected](#).

Further references

Dyson, T., Konstantinides, T. (2013), *European Defence Cooperation in EU Law and IT Theory*, Palgrave Macmillan, London.

Blanke, H-J., Mangiameli, S. eds. (2013), *The Treaty on European Union (TEU): A Commentary*, Springer, Berlin.

Pirozzi, N., 'EU Performance in civilian crisis management', in Whitman, R. G., Wolff, S. eds. (2012), *The European Union as a Global Conflict Manager*, Routledge, London.

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Annex I: Overview of the implementation status of the Lisbon Treaty introduced mechanisms in CSDP

Provision	Implementation status	EU institutions' actions		
		European Council	Council	European Parliament
Mutual assistance clause (Article 42(7) TEU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - invoked by France on 17 November 2015; - Member States expressed their solidarity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no European Council decision is required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no Council decision required. - Foreign Affairs Council of 17 November 2015: Conclusions on the Common Security and Defence Policy (14120/15). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - eight European Parliament resolutions on the mutual assistance clause.
Solidarity clause (Article 222 TFEU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not implemented. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General Affairs Council of 24 June 2014: Implementation of the solidarity clause (11198/14). - General Affairs Council of 25 June 2013 (11443/13). - General Affairs Council of 14 December 2010: Council Conclusions on European Disaster Response (17871/10). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - seven European Parliament resolutions on the solidarity clause.
Permanent structured cooperation (Articles 42(6), 46 TEU and Protocol No 10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the European Council called for the implementation of the Lisbon Treaty provisions on CSDP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Foreign Affairs Council of 18 July 2011 (12865/11). - Foreign Affairs Council of 9 December 2010: Council conclusions on Military Capability Development (17745/10). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - eleven European Parliament resolutions on the permanent structured cooperation.
enhanced cooperation (Article 20 TEU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not initiated in CFSP/CSDP; - initiated in other policy areas (e.g. patents). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the European Council asked for the implementation of the Lisbon Treaty provisions but no specific reference was made to the applicability of the mechanism to CFSP/CSDP; - the European Council only mentioned the possibility of establishing enhanced cooperation on a financial transaction tax. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General Affairs Council of 24 September 2012 (14070/2/12 REV 2). 	

Provision	Implementation status	EU institutions' actions		
		European Council	Council	European Parliament
Entrusting CSDP operations to a group of Member States (Article 44 TEU)	- not implemented.	- the European Council called for the implementation of the Lisbon Treaty provisions on CSDP.	- Foreign Affairs Council of 18 May 2015: Council Conclusions on the Common Security and Defence Policy (8971/15). - Foreign Affairs Council of 18 November 2014: Council Conclusions on the Common Security and Defence Policy (15573/14).	- seven European Parliament resolutions on entrusting CSDP operations to a group of Member States.
European Capabilities and Armaments Policy (Article 42(3) TEU)	- no framing to date of a European Capabilities and Armaments Policy; - slight progress on capabilities development; - some progress on EDTIB.	- called to strengthen cooperation on capabilities during the three meetings dedicated to defence.	- Foreign Affairs Council of 18 May 2015: Council Conclusions on the Common Security and Defence Policy (8971/15). - Foreign Affairs Council of 23 July 2012: Council Conclusions on Common Security and Defence Policy (12800/1/12 REV 1). - Foreign Affairs Council of 22-23 March 2012: Council Conclusions on the Common Security and Defence Policy (7849/12). - Foreign Affairs Council of 23-24 May 2011: Council Conclusions on the Common Security and Defence Policy (10440/11).	- four European Parliament resolutions on European Capabilities and Armaments Policy.

Annex II: European Parliament resolutions calling for the implementation of the Lisbon Treaty provisions on CSDP, and the Treaty articles concerned

European Parliament resolution	TEU Articles												TFEU Articles		
	21	41	42	42(2)	42(3)	42(4)	42(5)	42(6)	42(7)	43	44	45	46	222	346
Resolution of 21 January 2016 on the mutual defence clause (Article 42(7) TEU) (2015/3034(RSP)).				x				x	x					x	
Resolution of 21 May 2015 on financing the Common Security and Defence Policy (2014/2258(INI)).	x	x								x	x	x	x		
Resolution of 21 May 2015 on the impact of developments in European defence markets on the security and defence capabilities in Europe (2015/2037(INI)).	x														x
Resolution of 12 March 2015 on the Annual Report from the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy to the European Parliament (2014/2219(INI)).	x	x	x						x		x		x	x	
Resolution of 3 April 2014 on EU comprehensive approach and its implications for the coherence of EU external action (2013/2146(INI)).	x										x				
Resolution of 12 March 2014 on an anti-missile shield for Europe and its political and strategic implications (2013/2170(INI)).				x					x					x	
Resolution of 12 December 2013 on preparations for the European Council meeting (19-20 December 2013) (2013/2626(RSP)).		x					x				x		x		
Resolution of 21 November 2013 on implementation of Common Security and Defence Policy (based on the Annual Report from Council to European Parliament on Common Foreign and Security Policy) (2013/2105(INI)).	x	x					x		x		x		x	x	
Resolution of 21 November 2013 on European Defence Technological and Industrial Base (2013/2125(INI)).	x		x		x					x		x	x		x
Resolution of 12 September 2013 on the Maritime Dimension of the Common Security and Defence Policy (2012/2318(INI)).															
Resolution of 12 September 2013 on the EU's military structures: state of play and future prospects (2012/2319(INI)).		x			x			x			x	x	x		
Resolution of 22 November 2012 on the role of the Common Security and Defence Policy in case of climate driven crises and natural disaster (2012/2095(INI)).	x		x							x		x	x		
Resolution of 22 November 2012 on Cyber Security and Defence (2012/2096(INI)).									x					x	

European Parliament resolution	TEU Articles													TFEU Articles	
	21	41	42	42(2)	42(3)	42(4)	42(5)	42(6)	42(7)	43	44	45	46	222	346
Resolution of 22 November 2012 on the EU's mutual defence and solidarity clauses: political and operational dimensions (2012/2223(INI)).				x					x	x				x	
Resolution of 12 September 2012 on the Annual Report on Common Foreign and Security Policy (2012/2050 (INI)).					x							x			
Resolution of 30 November 2011 on the impact of the financial crisis on the defence sector in the EU Member States (2011/2177(INI)).	x		x									x	x		x
Resolution of 11 May 2011 on development of common security and defence policy following entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty (2010/2299(INI)).															
Resolution of 11 May 2011 on the annual report from the Council to the European Parliament on the main aspects and basic choices of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) in 2009, presented to the European Parliament in application of Part II, Section G, paragraph 43 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 17 May 2006 (2010/2124(INI)).	x	x													
Resolution of 23 November 2010 on civilian-military cooperation and development of civilian-military capabilities (2010/2071(INI)).		x			x			x	x	x				x	
Resolution of 10 March 2010 on the implementation of the European Security Strategy and the Common Security and Defence Policy (2009/2198(INI)).	x								x						x