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GABINETE DO MINISTRO
DA DEFESA NACIONAL

Exmo. Senhor
Chefe do Gabinete de Sua Excelência o
Secretário de Estado dos Assuntos Parlamentares

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Senhor Eugénio Nuno Araújo,

Em cumprimento do disposto na alínea d) do artigo 156.º da Constituição da República Portuguesa e do artigo 229.º do Regimento da Assembleia da República, e em resposta às perguntas formuladas pelo Senhores Deputados Sérgio Azevedo, Pedro Roque e Carlos Costa Neves, do Grupo Parlamentar do PSD, encarrega-me Sua Excelência o Ministro da Defesa Nacional de enviar: i) o texto final da proposta de notificação relativa à Cooperação Estruturada Permanente no âmbito da Política Comum de Segurança e Defesa da União Europeia e ii) uma nota de enquadramento acerca do estabelecimento e alcance de uma "Cooperação Estruturada Permanente" em matéria de Política Comum de Segurança e Defesa, com a análise das suas implicações e a posição que o Governo pretende adotar.

Com os melhores cumprimentos e *confianças pessoais*

O Chefe do Gabinete

(António Martins Pereira)

MIT/AC

FR-DE-ES-IT proposal:
Notification on
Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO)
(02/11/2017)

I- Preamble

The participating Member States,

Recalling that the Union is pursuing a common foreign and security policy based on the achievement of “an ever-increasing degree of convergence of Member States' actions” (Art. 24 (2) TEU) and that the common security and defence policy (CSDP) is an integral part of the common foreign and security policy;

Considering that the common security and defence policy provides the Union with operational capacity drawing on civil and military assets and that the strengthening of the security and defence policy will require efforts by Member States in the area of capabilities;

Recalling also the commitment of the European Union and its Member States to the promotion of a rules-based global order with multilateralism as its key principle and the United Nations at its core;

Recalling Article 42 (6) of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) according to which those “Member States whose military capabilities fulfil higher criteria and which have made more binding commitments to one another in this area with a “view to the most demanding missions” shall establish permanent structured cooperation (PESCO) within the Union framework”;

Considering that PESCO could significantly contribute to fulfilling the EU’s Level of Ambition including with a view to the most demanding missions and operations and that it could facilitate the development of Member States’ defence capabilities through an intensive involvement in multinational procurement projects and with appropriate industrial entities including small and medium sized enterprises, and strengthen European defence cooperation, while making full use of the Treaties;

Taking into account the objectives of permanent structured cooperation and Member States’ undertakings to achieve them as laid out in Protocol No. 10 on Permanent Structured Cooperation and referred to in Article 46 of the TEU;

Noting that the European Council held on 15 December 2016 concluded that Europeans must take greater responsibility for their security and that, in order to strengthen Europe's security and defence in a challenging geopolitical environment and to better protect its citizens, confirming previous commitments in this respect, the European Council stressed the need to do more, including by committing sufficient additional resources, while taking into account national circumstances, legal commitments, and for Member States which are also members of NATO, relevant NATO guidelines on defence expenditure;

Recalling further that the European Council also called for reinforcing cooperation in the development of required capabilities as well as committing to making such capabilities available when necessary, and that it maintained that the European Union and its Member States must be able to contribute decisively to collective efforts, as well as to act autonomously when and where necessary and with partners wherever possible;

Considering that the European Council of June 2017 called for the joint development of capability projects commonly agreed by Member States to fill the existing major shortfalls and develop the technologies of the future is crucial to fulfil the level of ambition of the EU approved by the European Council in December 2016; welcomed the Commission's communication on a European Defence Fund, composed of a research window and a capability window; and called on Member States to identify suitable capability projects for the European Defence Fund and for the European Defence Industrial Development Programme;

Recalling in particular that the European Council asked the High Representative to present proposals as regards elements and options for an inclusive Permanent Structured Cooperation based on a modular approach and outlining possible projects;

Recalling that the Foreign Affairs Council on 6 March 2017 agreed on the need to continue work on an inclusive Permanent Structured Cooperation based on a modular approach, which should be open to all Member States who are willing to make the necessary binding commitments and meet the criteria, based on articles 42 (6) and 46 and Protocol 10 of the Treaty;

Determined to reach a new level in the progressive framing of a common Union defence policy as called for in Article 42 (2) of the TEU through the establishment of permanent structured cooperation within the Union framework; while taking into consideration the specific character of the security and defence policy of all Member States;

Recalling the obligation under Article 42 (7) TEU of mutual aid and assistance.

Recalling that in line with Article 42 (7) of the Treaty on European Union commitments and cooperation in the area of Common Security and Defence Policy “shall be consistent with commitments under the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, which, for those States which are members of it, remains the foundation of their collective defence and the forum for its implementation.”

Emphasizing that the European Council on 22/23 June 2017 agreed on the need to launch an inclusive and ambitious Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO)” and responding to the European Council’s mandate to draw up within three months “a common list of criteria and binding commitments fully in line with Articles 42(6) and 46 TEU and Protocol 10 to the Treaty - including with a view to the most demanding missions [...], with a precise timetable and specific assessment mechanisms, in order to enable Member States which are in a position to do so to notify their intentions to participate without delay”;

HEREBY NOTIFY the Council and the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy of their intention to participate in Permanent Structured Cooperation;

CALL UPON the Council to adopt a decision establishing permanent structured cooperation, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Treaty on European Union and Protocol 10 to the Treaty, and on the basis of the principles specified in Annex I, the common more binding commitments contained in Annex II as well as the proposals for governance contained in Annex III;

SHALL SUBMIT, before the adoption by the Council of the decision establishing PESCO, a national implementation plan demonstrating their ability how to meet the more binding commitments contained in Annex II.

Annex I - Principles of PESCO

- “Permanent Structured Cooperation” is provided for in Articles 42 and 46 of the Treaty on European Union and Protocol No 10 to the Treaty. It can only be activated once and is established by a Council decision to be adopted by qualified majority, in order to bring together all willing Member States in the area of defence, “whose military capabilities fulfil higher criteria” and which have made “more binding commitments with a view to the most demanding missions” and operations.
- PESCO is an ambitious, binding and inclusive European legal framework for investments in the security and defence of the EU’s territory and its citizens. PESCO also provides a crucial political framework for all Member States to improve their respective military assets and defence capabilities through well-coordinated initiatives and concrete projects based on more binding commitments. Enhanced defence capabilities of EU Member States will also benefit NATO. They will strengthen the European pillar within the Alliance and respond to repeated demands for stronger transatlantic burden sharing.
- PESCO is a crucial step towards strengthening the common defence policy. It could be an element of a possible development towards a common defence should the Council by unanimous vote decide so (as provided for in article 42.2 TEU). A long term vision of PESCO could be to arrive at a coherent full spectrum force package - in complementarity with NATO, which will continue to be the cornerstone of collective defence for its members.
- We consider an inclusive PESCO as the most important instrument to foster common security and defence in an area where more coherence, continuity, coordination and collaboration are needed. European efforts to this end must be united, coordinated, and meaningful and must be based on commonly agreed political guidelines.
- PESCO offers a reliable and binding legal framework within the EU institutional framework. Participating Member States will meet their binding commitments, confirming that the establishment and implementation of Permanent Structured Cooperation will be undertaken in full compliance with the provisions of the TEU and the protocols attached thereto and respecting constitutional provisions of the member States.
- The binding nature of PESCO commitments will be ensured by an annual regular assessment conducted by the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and supported, in particular, by the European Defence Agency (EDA), for the capability development aspects (notably described in Article 3 of Protocol 10), and EEAS, including EUMS and other CSDP structures, for the operational aspects of PESCO. Through PESCO, the Union could work towards a coherent full spectrum force package as PESCO would add top-down coordination and guidance to existing or future bottom-up structures and lines of efforts.
- PESCO would provide opportunities for Member States to improve defence capabilities through participation in well-coordinated initiatives and concrete common projects, potentially capitalising on existing regional clusters. Participation in PESCO is voluntary and leaves national sovereignty untouched.

- An inclusive PESCO is as a strong political signal towards our citizens and the outside world: governments of EU Member States are taking common security and defence seriously and pushing it forward. For EU citizens it means more security and a clear sign of willingness of all Member States to foster common security and defence to achieve the goals set by EU Global Strategy.
- PESCO will be output oriented and should enable tangible progress on the level of investment expenditure on defence equipment, collaborative capability development goals and the availability of deployable defence capabilities for combined missions and operations acknowledging the single set of forces principle. The main driver of PESCO capability development will be the fulfilments of the capability shortfalls related to the EU Level of Ambition and Common Security and Defence Policy objectives and priorities.
- The “inclusive” and “modular” nature of the PESCO, as described by the European Council in December 2016, must not lead to cooperation being levelled down. The objective of an “ambitious” PESCO underlines the need for all PESCO participating Member States to comply with a common list of objectives and commitments. As recalled by the June 2017 European Council, PESCO is “inclusive and ambitious”.
- The following list of commitments must help to reach the level of ambition of the EU as defined in the Council conclusions of 14 November 2016, endorsed by the December 2016 European Council, and thus strengthen the strategic autonomy of both Europeans and the EU.

Annex II - List of ambitious and more binding common commitments in the five areas set out by Article 2 of Protocol No 10

“(a) cooperate, as from the entry into force of the Treaty of Lisbon, with a view to achieving approved objectives concerning the level of investment expenditure on defence equipment, and regularly review these objectives, in the light of the security environment and of the Union's international responsibilities.”

Based on **the collective benchmarks identified in 2007**, participating Member States subscribe to the following commitments:

- 1. Regularly increasing defence budgets in real terms, in order to reach agreed objectives.**
- 2. Successive medium-term increase in defence investment expenditure to 20% of total defence spending (collective benchmark) in order to fill strategic capability gaps by participating in defence capabilities projects in accordance with CDP and Coordinated Annual Review (CARD).**
- 3. Increasing joint and "collaborative" strategic defence capabilities projects. Such joint and collaborative projects should be supported through the European Defence Fund if required and as appropriate.**
- 4. Increasing the share of expenditure allocated to defence research and technology with a view to nearing the 2% of total defence spending (collective benchmark).**
- 5. Establishment of a regular review of these commitments (with the aim of endorsement by the Council)**

“(b) bring their defence apparatus into line with each other as far as possible, particularly by harmonising the identification of their military needs, by pooling and, where appropriate, specialising their defence means and capabilities, and by encouraging cooperation in the fields of training and logistics.”

- 6. Playing a substantial role in capability development within the EU, including within the framework of CARD, in order to ensure the availability of the necessary capabilities for achieving the level of ambition in Europe.**
- 7. Commitment to support the CARD to the maximum extent possible acknowledging the voluntary nature of the review and individual constraints of participating Member States.**
- 8. Commitment to the intensive involvement of a future European Defence Fund in multinational procurement with identified EU added value.**
- 9. Commitment to drawing up harmonised requirements for all capability development projects agreed by participating Member States.**

10. Commitment to considering the joint use of existing capabilities in order to optimize the available resources and improve their overall effectiveness.

11. Commitment to ensure increasing efforts in the cooperation on cyber defence, such as information sharing, training and operational support.

“(c) take concrete measures to enhance the availability, interoperability, flexibility and deployability of their forces, in particular by identifying common objectives regarding the commitment of forces, including possibly reviewing their national decision-making procedures.”

12. With regard to availability and deployability of the forces, the participating Member States are committed to:

- Making available formations, that are strategically deployable, for the realization of the EU LoA, in addition to a potential deployment of an EUBG. This commitment does neither cover a readiness force, a standing force nor a stand by force.
- Developing a solid instrument (e.g. a data base) which will only be accessible to participating Member States and contributing nations to record available and rapidly deployable capabilities in order to facilitate and accelerate the Force Generation Process.
- Aiming for fast-tracked political commitment at national level, including possibly reviewing their national decision-making procedures.
- Providing substantial support within means and capabilities to CSDP operations (e.g. EUFOR) and missions (e.g. EU Training Missions) - with personnel, materiel, training, exercise support, infrastructure or otherwise - which have been unanimously decided by the Council, without prejudice to any decision on contributions to CSDP operations and without prejudice to any constitutional constraints,
- Substantially contributing to EU BG by confirmation of contributions in principle at least four years in advance, with a stand-by period in line with the EU BG concept, obligation to carry out EU BG exercises for the EU BG force package (framework nation) and/or to participate in these exercises (all EU Member States participating in EU BG).
- Simplifying and standardizing cross border military transport in Europe for enabling rapid deployment of military materiel and personnel.

13. With regard to interoperability of forces, the participating Member States are committed to:

- Developing the interoperability of their forces by:
 - Commitment to agree on common evaluation and validation criteria for the EU BG force package aligned with NATO standards while maintaining national certification.

- Commitment to agree on common technical and operational standards of forces acknowledging that they need to ensure interoperability with NATO.
 - **Optimizing multinational structures: participating Member States could commit to joining and playing an active role in the main existing and possible future structures partaking in European external action in the military field (EUROCORPS, EUROMARFOR, EUROGENDFOR, MCCE/ATARES/SEOS).**
- 14. Participating Member States will strive for an ambitious approach to common funding of military CSDP operations and missions, beyond what will be defined as common cost according to the Athena council decision.**

“(d) work together to ensure that they take the necessary measures to make good, including through multinational approaches, and without prejudice to undertakings in this regard within the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, the shortfalls perceived in the framework of the ‘Capability Development Mechanism.’”

- 15. Help to overcome capability shortcomings identified under the Capability Development Plan (CDP) and CARD. These capability projects shall increase Europe’s strategic autonomy and strengthen the European Defence Technological and Industrial Base (EDTIB).**
- 16. Consider as a priority a European collaborative approach in order to fill capability shortcomings identified at national level and, as a general rule, only use an exclusively national approach if such an examination has been already carried out.**
- 17. Take part in at least one project under the PESCO which develops or provides capabilities identified as strategically relevant by Member States.**

“(e) take part, where appropriate, in the development of major joint or European equipment programmes in the framework of the European Defence Agency.”

- 18. Commitment to the use of EDA as the European forum for joint capability development and consider the OCCAR as the preferred collaborative program managing organization.**
- 19. Ensure that all projects with regard to capabilities led by participating Member States make the European defence industry more competitive via an appropriate industrial policy which avoids unnecessary overlap.**
- 20. Ensure that the cooperation programmes - which must only benefit entities which demonstrably provide added value on EU territory - and the acquisition strategies adopted by the participating Member States will have a positive impact on the EDTIB.**

Annex III – Governance

1. Participating Member States remain at the center of the decision making process while coordinating with the High Representative

PESCO is a framework driven by participating Member States and remains primarily within their remit. Transparency is ensured for non-participating EU Member States.

To ensure a proper coordination of PESCO with the overall common security and defence policy (CSDP), of which it is an integral part, the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy will be fully involved in proceedings relating to PESCO. The High Representative will be in charge of managing the annual assessment called for by the European Council and laid out in part 4 below. The EEAS, including the EU Military Staff (EUMS), and the EDA will ensure the Secretariat of the PESCO in close coordination with the European External Action Service (EEAS) Deputy Secretary General on CSDP and Crisis Response.

In accordance with the TEU, Article 3 of Protocol 10 and the Council Decision establishing the European Defence Agency, the EDA will support the High representative as regards the capability development aspects of PESCO. The EEAS will support the High Representative, in particular on the operational aspects of PESCO, including through the EU Military Staff and other CSDP structures.

It is noted that according to Art 41 (1) of the TEU the “administrative expenditure to which the implementation of this Chapter gives rise for the institutions shall be charged to the Union budget”.

2. The governance comprises of two levels of governance with an overarching level in charge of maintaining the coherence and the ambition of the PESCO, complemented by specific governance procedures for PESCO projects

2.1. The overarching level will be in charge of the coherence and credible implementation of the PESCO.

It will be based on existing structures. When the EU Foreign and Defence ministers are gathering in a joint Foreign Affairs Council /Defence meeting (usually twice per year), they could deal with PESCO issues. When the Council convenes to deal with PESCO issues, voting rights are reserved to the representatives of the participating Member States. On this occasion, participating Member States might adopt new projects by unanimity (in accordance with Article 46 (6) TEU), receive assessments of participating Member States efforts, in particular those detailed in part 3 of this Annex, and could confirm the participation of another Member State by qualified majority after consulting the High Representative, in accordance with Article 46 (3) TEU.

As a last resort, the Council may suspend the participation of a Member State who no longer fulfils the criteria, given beforehand a clearly defined timeframe for individual consultation

and reaction measures, or is no longer able or willing to meet the PESCO commitments and obligations, in accordance with Article 46 (4) TEU.

Relevant existing Council preparatory bodies will gather in “PESCO format”, that is with all EU Member States present, but with arrangement reflecting that only participating Member States have voting rights in the Council.. PSC meetings in ”PESCO format” could be convened to address common matters of interest among the participating Member States, to plan and discuss projects, or to discuss new memberships in PESCO. Its work will be supported by PMG meetings in PESCO format. The EU Military Committee will also be convened in PESCO format and in particular asked for military advice. In addition informal meetings can take place with the participating Member States only

2.2. The governance of projects

2.2.1. PESCO project scrutiny will be based on an assessment by the High Representative, relying on EEAS, including EUMS, and EDA, projects selection will require a council decision

Participating Member States are free to submit any project they deem useful for the purposes of PESCO. They will publicize their intention in order to gather support and collectively submit projects to the PESCO Secretariat, and share them simultaneously with all participating Member States.

Projects should help to fulfill the commitments referred to in Annex II of the notification, many of which are calling for the development, or provision, of capabilities identified by Member States as strategically relevant and with commonly agreed EU added value as well as asking for providing substantial support within means and capabilities to CSDP operations (EUFOR) and missions (e.g. EU Training missions) in accordance with Article 42.6 TEU.

To ensure coherence and consistency of diverse PESCO projects we suggest a limited number of specifically mission and operation focused projects in line with the EU level of ambition. Other projects would support these projects by playing a facilitating and enabling role. The projects should be grouped accordingly.

The PESCO Secretariat will coordinate the assessment of projects proposals. With regard to capability development projects, the EDA will ensure that there is no duplication with existing initiatives also in other institutional contexts. For the operation and mission focused projects, the EUMS will assess compliance with and contribution to the operational needs of the EU and its Member States. On this basis, the High Representative will provide a recommendation identifying those projects’ proposals that are the most ambitious, contribute to the EU LoA and are best suited to further Europe’s strategic autonomy. The project portfolio shall reflect an appropriate balance between projects which are more in the area of capability development and those who are more in the area of operations and missions.

The High Representative recommendation will provide inputs for the Council to decide on the list of PESCO projects within the PESCO framework following a military advice by the EUMC in PESCO format and through PSC in PESCO format. The Council shall decide by unanimity, as constituted by the votes of the representatives of the participating Member States, according to Article 46 (6) TEU.

Non-participating EU Member States can always indicate their intention to participate in projects by pledging to the commitments and joining PESCO.

Third States may exceptionally be invited by project participants, in accordance with general arrangements to be decided in due time by the Council in accordance with Article 46 (6) TEU. They would need to provide substantial added value to the project, contribute to strengthening PESCO and the CSDP and meet more demanding commitments. This will not grant decision powers to such Third States in the governance of PESCO. Moreover, the Council in PESCO format will decide if the conditions set out in the general arrangements are met by each Third State invited by the respective project participants.

2.2.2. Project governance lies first with the participating Member States

When deciding on the list of PESCO projects by the Council a list of the participating Member States associated to a project must be attached. Those Member States participating in a project will have collectively submitted the project in beforehand.

Participating Member States associated to a project will agree among themselves, by unanimity, the modalities and the scope of their cooperation, including the necessary contribution needed to join the project. They will establish the governance rules of the project and will decide on the admission of further participating Member States during the project cycle, with participating or observer status. However a common set of governance rules should be developed which could be adapted within individual projects. This would ensure a form of standardization in the governance across all projects and ease their initiation. For capability development projects in particular, project management (specifications, acquisition strategy, choice of the executive agency, selection of the industrial companies, etc.) will remain the exclusive responsibility of the participating Member States associated to the project.

Participating Member States shall inform non-participating Member States about projects as appropriate.

3. A precise phased approach with realistic and binding objectives for each phase

The commitments undertaken by the participating Member States will be fulfilled through national efforts, and concrete projects.

A realistic phased approach is key to preserve the participation of a vanguard of Member States in PESCO and thus, to preserve the principles of ambition and inclusiveness. While participating Member States will work towards achieving all of their commitments as soon as

PESCO is officially launched, some commitments can be fulfilled sooner than others. To that end, a phased approach has to be agreed by the participating Member States.

The phases will take into account other existing calendar items (such as the implementation of the EDAP, the launch of the next Multiannual Financial Framework in 2021, and commitments already undertaken by Member States in other frameworks). Two respective phases (2018-2021 and 2021-2025) will allow for the sequencing of commitments. After 2025, a review process will take place. To that end participating Member States will assess the fulfillment of all PESCO commitments and decide on new commitments, with a view to embark on a new stage towards European security and defence integration.

4. The Governance of PESCO requires a well-designed and ambitious assessment mechanism based on national Implementation plans

All participating Member States stand guarantor and the High Representative will report on the fulfillment of the commitments, in line with the principle of regular assessment set by the Protocol 10 (Article 3). The binding nature and the credibility of the commitments agreed upon will be ensured through a two layer assessment mechanism:

4.1. The “National Implementation Plan”

To demonstrate the capability and willingness of each participating Member State to fulfill agreed commitments, they commit to submit before the adoption of the Council decision establishing PESCO, a national Implementation Plan outlining their ability how to meet the binding commitments. As a matter of transparency, access to those Implementation Plans will be granted to all participating Member States.

Assessment of the provision of participating Member States to fulfill the agreed commitments will be conducted on an annual basis based on the national Implementation Plans, through the PESCO Secretariat under the High Representative’s authority (supported by the EDA as regards the defense investments and capability development and by the EEAS, including the EUMS, as regards the operational aspects). Under the responsibility of the council, this assessment shall be sent to the PSC (in PESCO format) as well as to the EUMC (in PESCO format) for its advice.

The assessors will focus on the credibility of PESCO commitments by screening Member States National Implementation Plans, factual provisions and contributions to projects.

After PESCO has been launched, the participating Member States will update their national Implementation Plans as appropriate based on the phased approach requirement.

At the beginning of every phase, commitments will be detailed through more precise objectives set among participating Member States in order to facilitate the assessment process.

4.2. An annual and a Strategic Review at the end of every phase

At least once per year, the joint FAC/Defence will receive a report from the High Representative, based on the contributions of EDA (in accordance with Article 3 of Protocol 10) and the EEAS, including the EUMS. This report will detail the status of PESCO implementation, including the respect, by each participating Member State, of its commitments, in coherence with its National Implementation Plan. This report, after an EUMC advice, will serve as a basis for Council recommendations and decisions adopted in accordance with Article 46 of the TEU.

At the end of every phase (2021; 2025) a Strategic Review exercise will be conducted assessing the respect of the commitments foreseen to have been fulfilled during that phase, deciding on the launching of the next phase and updating, if needed, the commitments for the next phase.

COOPERAÇÃO ESTRUTURADA PERMANENTE

Nota explicativa

A Estratégia Global em matéria de Política Externa e Segurança, de junho de 2016, tem o objetivo de reforçar a capacidade de reação da União Europeia (UE) aos principais desafios que se lhe colocam, permitindo-lhe responder a conflitos externos e crises, desenvolver as capacidades dos parceiros e proteger os seus cidadãos. A vertente de segurança e defesa tem vindo a assumir um destaque crescente no âmbito da implementação desta Estratégia, culminando com a adoção, em novembro de 2016, de um novo nível de ambição da União neste domínio.

Enquadrada neste contexto, a Cooperação Estruturada Permanente (CEP), prevista no Tratado de Lisboa, mas ainda não implementada, visa reforçar a autonomia estratégica da UE, desenvolvendo as capacidades de defesa necessárias à realização das missões e operações no âmbito da Política Comum de Segurança e Defesa, através de mecanismos de cooperação entre os Estados-membros cujas capacidades militares preencham critérios mais elevados e que tenham assumido compromissos mais vinculativos na matéria, em linha com o Tratado da União Europeia (Artigos 42(6) e 46 e Protocolo 10).

A CEP está aberta a todos os Estados-membros que preencham os critérios e assumam os compromissos vinculativos estabelecidos, devendo cada Estado participante apresentar um plano de implementação nacional respeitante aos compromissos assumidos, sujeito a um processo de avaliação regular. A CEP terá uma natureza intergovernamental, sendo todas as decisões e orientações adotadas por unanimidade pelos Estados participantes.

A CEP será lançada por uma decisão do Conselho relativamente a uma notificação conjunta, a apresentar ao Conselho e à Alta Representante pelos Estados-membros interessados.

Prevê-se que a assinatura da notificação conjunta ocorra à margem da reunião do Conselho de Negócios Estrangeiros de 13 de novembro próximo. A decisão sobre o lançamento da CEP deverá ocorrer até três meses após a assinatura da notificação conjunta, prevendo-se contudo que venha a ser adotada na reunião do Conselho de Negócios Estrangeiros de 11 de dezembro próximo. Nessa altura será determinada a lista de Estados-membros participantes na CEP.

O texto da notificação conjunta deverá sistematizar:

- i. os princípios que enformam a CEP;
- ii. a lista de compromissos a assumir pelos Estados-membros participantes, os quais deverão apresentar planos de implementação nacionais que demonstrem como se propõem cumprir cada um desses compromissos e atingir os respetivos objetivos até 2025; e
- iii. os aspetos de governação - nível de governação geral da CEP ("*overarching level*") e nível de governação dos projetos a desenvolver ("*project level*").

Enquadrada na implementação da Estratégia Global da UE no que diz respeito à segurança e defesa, a CEP insere-se no contexto mais amplo do "Pacote de Defesa" anunciado pelo Conselho Europeu em dezembro de 2016, do qual fazem parte também o Programa Europeu de Desenvolvimento Industrial no domínio da Defesa (PEDID), o Fundo Europeu de Defesa (FEDef) e a Análise Anual Coordenada de Defesa (AACD).

O PEDID prevê um orçamento de 500 milhões de euros para o biénio 2019-2020, a aplicar no cofinanciamento de projetos de desenvolvimento tecnológico de produtos das indústrias de defesa. O regulamento relativo ao PEDID encontra-se ainda em negociação, não tendo sido ainda acordada a origem daquele orçamento.

O FEDef pretende reforçar a cooperação entre os Estados-membros na área da investigação, desenvolvimento e aquisição de capacidades de defesa. A proposta apresentada pela Comissão inclui duas vertentes distintas: "Janela de Investigação" (valor indicativo de 500 milhões de euros por ano após 2020) e "Janela de Capacidades" (valor indicativo de 1000 milhões de euros por ano após 2020), pretendendo apoiar a alavancagem dos investimentos dos Estados-membros. A negociação dos montantes de financiamento do FEDef deverá decorrer no âmbito da negociação do próximo Quadro Financeiro Plurianual.

Quanto à AACD, esta tem por objetivo reforçar a coordenação e a cooperação entre os Estados-membros no respetivo planeamento de defesa, tendo em vista otimizar o desenvolvimento de capacidades de defesa estrategicamente relevantes para a UE, evitando duplicações

Estas diferentes vertentes deverão ser coerentes entre si e conduzir ao reforço da cooperação europeia em matéria de defesa de uma forma inclusiva e em complementaridade com a NATO.

Por ocasião do lançamento da CEP, pretende-se acordar uma lista de projetos concretos a desenvolver numa primeira fase, podendo os Estados-membros em qualquer momento apresentar novas propostas de projetos para consideração nas fases subsequentes Portugal tem participado nos trabalhos preparatórios visando o estabelecimento da CEP, sublinhando como fundamental obter um equilíbrio entre ambição e inclusividade deste processo. Tem também argumentado que o desenvolvimento dos instrumentos de cooperação europeia em matéria de defesa deverá constituir um catalisador de solidariedade e convergência entre Estados-membros, promovendo não só o reforço da capacidade europeia de defesa mas também oportunidades industriais e tecnológicas que possam aproveitar a todos.

Portugal tem igualmente considerado essencial preservar o equilíbrio no aprofundamento da UE, pugnando por que o aprofundamento da dimensão de segurança e defesa não seja feito em detrimento das restantes vertentes da construção europeia, nomeadamente a União Económica e Monetária. Além disso, tem sublinhado a necessidade de que o aprofundamento da Política Comum de Segurança e Defesa decorra em complementaridade com a NATO, evitando duplicações entre as duas organizações. Portugal

permanece particularmente atento às potenciais implicações financeiras das propostas tendentes ao reforço da cooperação europeia nesta matéria.

Em síntese, os pressupostos de participação de Portugal na CEP são os seguintes:

- i. A UE, ao assumir novas prioridades em matéria de Segurança e Defesa, que visam dar resposta às expectativas dos cidadãos, deverá em paralelo prosseguir na consolidação do acervo do projeto de integração europeia, como seja a política de coesão ou o aprofundamento da UEM;
- ii. As questões de segurança e defesa devem ser entendidas em sentido lato, tendo em particular atenção as dimensões concretas de segurança europeia, tais como a segurança energética e cibersegurança, num exercício de racionalização de recursos e de procura de sinergias, com vista à uniformização de standards e a uma maior interoperabilidade;
- iii. O aprofundamento da vertente de segurança e defesa deverá sempre ser feito em complementaridade com a NATO, evitando duplicações e contribuindo para o imprescindível reforço da cooperação entre as duas organizações, nomeadamente no quadro da Declaração Conjunta UE-NATO de julho de 2016.

A CEP deverá manter-se um processo inclusivo e servir como instrumento de reforço da convergência económica e tecnológica entre os Estados-membros e de oportunidades de coesão, emprego e crescimento, favorecendo a investigação, o desenvolvimento e a inovação, essenciais não só para a modernização das indústrias de defesa, muito em particular das Pequenas e Médias Empresas, mas também para as indústrias europeias de duplo uso militar e civil