EUROPE IN FIGURES

POPULATION: The population of the EU from January 1st 2018 is estimated at **512.6 million inhabitants** according to Eurostat (+11 million inhabitants compared to January 2017). The EU represents 6.9% of the world's population. The EU has the world's **3rd largest population** after China and India.

DEMOGRAPHY: We can observe slow, yet continuous population growth in the EU. The demographic rate of growth has slowed, given the fact that the population only **grew by about 1.5 million inhabitants per year** over the 2005-2017 period, whereas, during the sixties, the population grew by about 3.3 million inhabitants per year. Demographic ranking: 3rd largest in the world.

GDP: with a GDP of more than **15.300 billion Euros**, the EU ranks **2nd in world economies**.

ECONOMIC GROWTH: 2.5% of GDP in 2017, 15 of the 28 member states report economic growth superior to 3% of GDP.

STUDENTS: **19.5 million students** in higher education in the EU.

EU SURFACE AREA: 4.49 million km², which places the EU **7th in world ranking**.
(Geographic Europe: 10.18 million km²)

LANGUAGES: **24 official languages**.

COMMERCE: **64% in total volume of commercial exchanges** of EU countries are implemented between EU member states.

The EU represents 15.6% of the total world volume of imports and exports (2nd biggest share of commercial world imports and exports in 2016).

Sources: Eurostat, Europa
WHY THE NEED FOR EUROPEAN DEFENCE?

THREATS AND RISKS

Crisis zones
Terrorist attacks since 2015
Migration flows
Middle East
Sahel-Saharan strip
Mediterranean and southern flanks
North Korea
Libya
Iran
Afghanistan
Pakistan
Gulf of Guinea
Horn of Africa
East and Northern Europe
Central African Republic
China Sea
Piracy
Instability
Sensitive border areas
Border tensions and terrorism
Ballistic and nuclear risks
HOW AND WHERE DOES EUROPE INTERVENE?

FOCUS: OPERATIONS AND MISSIONS

SOPHIA, NAVAL OPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST MIGRANT TRAFFICKING
Underway since May 2015, operation Sophia fights against migrant trafficking in the Mediterranean. The naval force apprehends the human smugglers, takes part in saving the lives of those in danger, trains Libyan coastguards and participates in the application of the embargo on weapons on the high seas off the coast of Libya. 27 states are part of this operation.

EUTM MALI, A TRAINING MISSION FOR THE MALIAN ARMED FORCES
Launched in January 2013, EUTM Mali contributes to the training of Malian forces, advises them on command, logistics and human resources, and trains them in international humanitarian law and human rights. 27 States take part in this mission which has already trained 12,000 Malian soldiers.

1 European Union Training Mission in Mali
**EUROPEAN DEFENCE EFFORTS**

BARKHANE IS AN OPERATION FIGHTING AGAINST ARMED TERRORIST GROUPS IN THE SAHEL

Since operation Barkhane took over from operation Serval in 2014, several European countries, together with other allies, support French forces deployed in the Sahel-Saharan Strip. Thus, Germany, Belgium and Spain provide major logistical support in terms of air-transport. Lastly, since summer 2018, Estonia deploys a force-protection element in Gao, while the United Kingdom supports the operation with three helicopters. Other countries are likely to combine their efforts to those of the French armed forces.

The United Kingdom, France and Germany account for nearly two thirds (62%) of European defence spending.

After several years of substantial reductions, defence budgets collectively increased over the years 2015, 2016 and 2017. They have not attained yet the level they had reached before the economic crisis.

**EUROPEANS PARTICIPATING IN OPERATION BARKHANE**
**PROJECTS IN PROGRESS**

**European Intervention Initiative (EI2)**

10 European States: Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Estonia, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Portugal, the United Kingdom

Objective: build a common strategic culture and strengthen European capabilities to act together

Pragmatic and operational cooperation in the following domains:
- crisis horizon scanning
- development and planning of scenarios
- support to operations
- operational lessons learned and doctrine-sharing

**PErmanent Structured COoperation (PESCO)**

25 Member States (members of the EU, except for the UK, Denmark and Malta)

Objective: reinforce member states implication in defence matters by developing concrete projects

PESCO projects such as:
- Standardization of digital radios (ESSOR)
- Military mobility
- EUFOR CROC (European Union Force Crisis Response Operation Core)

**European Defence Fund (EDF)**

All Member States Budgetary support throughout the development cycle in order to facilitate R&D programmes in the defence domain

Focuses programmes on cooperation

Financing of other European projects

“European Defence has been a conference theme for many years now, today it is becoming a reality.”
Florence Parly, Minister for the Armed Forces, address to ministry personnel at Balard, on 28 August 2018.

**FOCUS: EUROPEAN INTERVENTION INITIATIVE (EI2)**

EI2: STRENGTHEN "PROTECTIVE EUROPE"

A flexible pragmatic and non-binding defence forum, the European Intervention Initiative (EI2) led by France, was launched to respond to multiple security and strategic challenges facing Europe, complementing the EU and NATO. Launched on 25 June 2018, the EI2 aims at tangible operational results.

The first meeting between EI2 Defence Ministers took place on 7 November 2018, in Paris. At this meeting, the Defence Ministers approved the annual policy directives that will direct the work of armed forces staffs.

The objective for the armed forces is to better coordinate their military action, by calling on their recent operational experience and by working together to develop a common approach to crises within the EI2:
- To develop common capabilities to react to crises rapidly and through collaborative work (for example in the case of natural disasters)
- To direct non-combattant national evacuation operations
- To strengthen European capability to conduct high-intensity military operations wherever the situation requires.
BUILD TOGETHER OUR MILITARY CAPABILITIES

Successful examples

And in space too...

MUSIS-CSO: COMMON SPACE OBSERVATION ASSETS
Countries: Germany, Belgium, Spain, Italy, Greece, France.
Mid 2000s: launch of MUSIS initiative.
2010: creation of an optical space directorate by France.
Between 2018 and 2021: launching of 3 satellites.

ATHENA-FIDUS, THE FRENCH-ITALIAN TELECOMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE
Countries: France, Italy.
Provide new high-speed broadband satellite telecommunication capabilities.
2014: satellite launched.
2017: operational service entry.

MAIN GROUND COMBAT SYSTEM (MGCS), THE FUTURE MAIN BATTLE TANK (MBT)
Countries: Germany, France.
Build the successor to the Leclerc and Leopard 2 MBTs.
2035: first deployment of MGCS.

THE FUTURE AIR-COMBAT SYSTEM (FCAS) BY 2040, REPLACE CURRENT COMBAT AIRCRAFT FLEETS
Countries: France, Germany, Spain.
Design a new approach to aerial combat through networks and artificial intelligence.
2040: operational service entry date.

EURODRONE
Countries: Germany (lead), France, Spain, Italy, Czech Republic.
As of 2025: service entry deliveries
Strategic intelligence capability on a European scale.

BLOS (EU Beyond Line Of Sight Land Battlefield Missile)
Countries: France (lead), Belgium, Cyprus.
Fire with precision the new European anti-tank missile and guide it to its target.

PERMANENT STRUCTURED COOPERATION (PESCO)

France has confirmed its key role in the Permanent Structured Cooperation. France coordinates nearly one third of the second wave projects (5 projects out of 17) and participates, in different ways, in three quarters of them. This central role is also illustrated by the quality of projects proposed, at the same time, decisive, useful and inclusive: the project to modernize the capabilities of the TIGER helicopter and the “co-basing” project concerning base-sharing among participants for example.
FOCUS: THE DATES OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF EUROPEAN DEFENCE

1954:
- Project for a European army as per the European Community defence project.

1992: Treaty of Maastricht
- Establishment of the common security and foreign policy (CFSP) that gives the member States the means necessary to act together against world challenges.

1998: Franco-British summit at Saint-Malo
- Establishment of the European Defence and Security Policy (ESPD), which is an integral part of the CFSP.

2001: creation of permanent structures
- The European Military Committee (EUMC).
- The European Union Military Staff (EUMS).

2003:
- First European security strategy, “A safe and secure Europe, in a better world”.
- First European Union operation (EUFOR Concordia, in Macedonia).

2004:
- Creation of the European Defence Agency (AED), to promote European armament industry.

2007: Treaty of Lisbon (EU)
- The European Security and Defence Policy becomes the Common Security and Defence Policy.
- Creation of the position of High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.

A NEW IMPETUS

2016:
- Second European Union global strategy “Shared vision, common action – a stronger Europe”.
- Warsaw NATO summit, gives new impetus to EU-NATO cooperation.

2018:
- Launch of the European Intervention Initiative (EI2).