THEMATIC BIBLIOGRAPHIES
No. 11/2009

ESDP : THE FIRST DECADE
PESD : LA PREMIÈRE DÉCENNIE

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No. 11/2009
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Toutes les publications de la Bibliothèque sont disponibles sur les sites Intranet et Internet de l'OTAN.
2009

448 /00011
Added entry(s):
1. European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)
2. Gliere, Catherine, ed.
Notes: 'This volume contains as comprehensive a compendium as possible of the initiatives undertaken by the European Union in the field of security and defence in 2008.'
ID number: 80022702
Year: 2009
Type: M

448 /00077
ISBN: 9782296099838
Author(s):
1. Morel, Jean-Francois
2. Cameron, Alastair
Notes: 'Since 1999, Europeans have successfully launched and developed a European Security and Defence Policy. Concurrently to this strategic breakthrough of the European Union, they have contributed to their own collective defence for decades within the NATO framework and conducted a significant number of multilateral defence co-operations. What is the core of the European defence project and is there a roadmap according to which it is developing in order to tackle current security challenges? What are the main drivers that lead the Europeans to act together and how effective are they in the field of international security?'
ID number: 80022864
Year: 2009
Type: M

* This list contains material received as of November 30th, 2009 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 30 novembre 2009.
81 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.  
(Defense, Strategie & Relations Internationales)  
ISBN: 9782296100343  
Author(s):  
1. Morel, Jean-François  
2. Cameron, Alastair  

Notes:  
'Depuis 1999, les Européens ont lancé et développé une politique européenne de sécurité et de défense. Simultanément à cette percée stratégique de l'Union européenne, ils participent à leur propre défense collective, depuis des décennies, dans le cadre de l'OTAN, et poursuivent entre eux des coopérations de défense de manière multilatérale. Où est situé le cœur de l'Europe de la défense et suivant quel plan se déroule-t-il ? Quels sont les ressorts profonds qui poussent les Européens à agir ensemble ? Comment se manifeste la demande croissante d'Europe en matière de sécurité internationale ?'  

ID number: 80022914  
Year: 2009  
Type: M

xxiv, 269 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.;  
ISBN: 9780955620287  
Added entry(s):  
1. Wogau, Karl von, ed.  

Notes:  
'After the creation of the internal market and the introduction of the euro, the European Union is currently on the way to its next big project - a common security and defence policy. Leading personalities from all over Europe have contributed to this book. Their contributions show that there is the political will to strengthen Europe's role in the world. In 1998, France and Great Britain started the project of creating a European security and defence identity. The Member States of the European Union have since made big efforts to create the necessary structures to conduct international peace and stabilisation missions and to make better use of taxpayers' money in security and defence matters. In 2003, the European Union gave itself a common security strategy. Since then, the EU has helped to prevent or manage crises in many regions around the world such as the Balkans, the Congo, Chad and Georgia.'  

ID number: 80022918  
Year: 2009  
Type: M

465 p. ; 22 cm.  
(Defense)  
ISBN: 9782296079908  
Added entry(s):  
1. Pascallon, Pierre, ed.  
2. Dumoulin, André, ed.  

Notes:  
'Il a été organisé à Bruxelles le 20 octobre 2008, à l'Ecole Royale Militaire - à l'heure de la présidence française de l'Union européenne - un colloque sur les thèmes de la 'relance'
de 'l'Europe de la Defense' et de 'l'Europe de l'Armement',
thèmes majeurs souhaités par Nicolas Sarkozy. Cet ouvrage
reprend pour l'essentiel les interventions de cette journée de
reflexion.'

ID number: 80022666
Year: 2009
Type: M

448 /00075
Institute for Security Studies.
170 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9789291981458
Added entry(s):
   1. Vasconcelos, Alvaro de, ed.
   2. European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)
Notes:
Looking ahead to the horizon of 2020, this book seeks to define
Europe's long-term security and defence ambitions, and to
examine how these ambitions might translate into politics and
policies. The topics include the nature of ESDP missions and
their geographical scope; intra-European solidarity and
relations with NATO; ESDP goals and capacities; the creation of
a European defence market; the legitimacy of ESDP in relation
to the European Parliament and inter-parliamentary
organisations; the principles and values that drive ESDP,
including the concept of human security; and the issues of
coherence and flexibility.'

ID number: 80022690
Year: 2009
Type: M

2008

448 /00066
Crafting EU Security Policy : In Pursuit of a European Identity -
Boulder, CO : Lynne Rienner.
x, 235 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9781588265821
Author(s):
   1. Anderson, Stephanie B., 1967-
Notes:
In the absence of external security threats - and especially
given that most of the EU member states are also members of
NATO - what explains the European Union's commitment to a
distinct, collective security policy? What justifies
channeling funds from cash-strapped European governments to
finance that policy? Ranging from the early post-Cold War
years to the present, the author explores the arguably
surprising motivation behind the EU's security and defense
policy, how the ESDP has developed, how it has transformed the
EU, and how it might further the European integration project.'

ID number: 80022304
Year: 2008
Type: M
Security and defence is an area in which the EU has advanced considerably in recent years. A principal element of this process, which stands out in the general malaise that has befallen European integration, is the proliferating number of military and civilian crisis management missions around the world. Clearly Europe has come a long way since the disappointments and frustrations of the 1990s and it is since then that the newly developed European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) has become the necessary framework for the formulation and implementation of effective European security policy. This book provides an in-depth, critical enquiry of the ESDP in action. It analyzes the implementation of military and civilian missions in the Balkans, Southern Caucasus, Africa and Asia and asks what impact they have on the ground.'

Author(s):
1. Toje, Asle

Added entry(s):
1. European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)

Notes:
'This paper is devoted to the proposals on European defence under discussion during the 2008 French EU Presidency. While Americans and Europeans alike support stronger EU-NATO cooperation, the output has so far been unsatisfactory. This paper examines specific initiatives for a stronger, more unitary European security structure. To this end the paper pursues two distinct - but related - lines of inquiry. The first section examines three broad trends that point to a revised transatlantic bargain and that are providing a favourable environment for the current initiatives: (i) demands for more, not less, EU defence policy; (ii) the altered role of Europe in American foreign policy, and (iii) NATO's transformation challenge. The second section traces three sets of specific policy initiatives to strengthen European security on institutional and capability levels: (i) improving ESDP-NATO cooperation; (ii) strengthening European Security and Defence Policy and (iii) military capability initiatives. The paper also offers thoughts on the prospects and pitfalls of the current process.'

ID number: 80022356
Year: 2008
Type: M

2007


Added entry(s):
1. Trybus, Martin, ed.

Notes:
'There have been a number of EU military operations in the last few years, evidence of a growing European military confidence, which in turn is a reflection of a developing competence in security matters. The creation of the European Union and its Common Foreign and Security Policy by the Maastricht Treaty of 1992 heralded this development, though the idea of a common defence can be traced to the beginnings of European integration. This book provides an analysis of the EU's evolving legal framework and powers on such matters, but it also recognizes that such a framework sits, sometimes uneasily, within the wider body of EU and international law. The EU's security and defence policy also overlaps with those of other organizations such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, but more especially the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. EU relations with NATO have, in particular, caused some concern and are still evolving as both organizations seek to play a wider security role in the post-Cold War, and now post-9/11, era. With security now dominating political agendas at the domestic, regional, and international levels, it is no surprise that the EU's concern for security has grown apace, and, following the Union's respect for the rule of law, has been shaped legally as well as
politically. This book evaluates the progress of the Union in this regard in its international context and in the wider context of European integration. The analysis is in the main a legal one, but is placed squarely within historical and political perspectives.'

ID number: 80021499
Year: 2007
Type: M

Author(s): 1. Howorth, Jolyon
Notes: Bibliography: p. 268-301. Includes index.
'The emergence of a European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) signalled the arrival of the European Union as a military player after fifty years as a purely civilian entity. For the first time in modern history, a number of sovereign states had elected, of their own volition and under no external threat, to coordinate their activities in the field of security and - perhaps one day - defence. It was in many ways a shocking and surprising development, posing a particular challenge to theories that see security and defence policy as the exclusive domain of sovereign nation-states.'

ID number: 80021342
Year: 2007
Type: M

2006

Author(s): 1. Merlingen, Michael 2. Ostrauskaite, Rasa, 1974-
'This book provides an in-depth analysis of the projects of improvement carried out by the civilian peacebuilding missions in Bosnia and Macedonia. This is the first book-length examination of the role and governance of international policing in the EU in relation to the European Security and Defence Policy. The authors explore the double-sided nature of peacebuilding missions, on the one hand, as a way to pacify, democratize, humanize and improve life in societies emerging from crisis or violence and, on the other hand, as a kind of political pastorate that limits the range of acceptable heterogeneity by refashioning, repositioning and reorganizing subjects in line with transcendentalized notions of good governance. The authors develop a limited reform agenda for how EU police missions can fold an agonistic generosity more deeply into their civilizing ethos in order to ensure they have a light expatriate footprint in their host countries. The prescriptive part of the book also discusses generic problems in the implementation of EU police reforms and suggests ways to overcome these challenges.'

ID number: 80020923
144 p. : ill., 21 cm.
ISBN: 2845411030
Notes:
'Pour cette 13eme edition, les Rencontres parlementaires 'Paix et Defense' ont propose un temps d'echange et de reflexion sur les defis de l'integration des politiques de defense en Europe. La strategie europeenne de securite adoptee par les pays de l'Union europeenne en 2003, aura demonstre que plus aucun Etat n'etait veritablement a meme de repondre seul aux defis de securite. La mondialisation est aussi celle des menaces. Pour autant la strategie europeenne de securite apporte des reponses aux defis de securite qui se distinguent de la strategie americaine. Sur un plan politique, l'autonomie de la politique de defense europeenne associee a la perennite du lien transatlantique, necessite aujourd'hui une plus grande integration des politiques de defense en Europe. Face a ces defis, il est donc necessaire de mettre en oeuvre une integration des politiques europeennes de securite. Quels sont les sauts qualitatifs et quantitatifs que nous pouvons faire dans ce domaine et quelles sont les limites politiques a cet exercice ? Quelle coordination peut-il exister tant au plan politique que militaire entre la PESD et l'OTAN ? Enfin sera-t-il possible de voir les pays de l'Union europeenne se doter d'un budget de defense commun, d'equipements militaires communs, d'un marche de l'armement commun et d'un outil industriel homogene ?'

320 p. ; 21 cm.
ISBN: 3938094109
Added entry(s):
1. Varwick, Johannes, ed.
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 305-318.
De toetredende EU-lidstaten en het EV DB, elementen van convergentie en divergentie - Bruxelles : Institut Royal Superieur de Defense.
126 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
(Securite et Strategie ; 86)
Author(s):
1. Camp, Serge van
2. Berth, Evy
ID number: 80020155
Year: 2005
Type: M

La defense en Europe : avanc es et limites - Paris : Documentation Francaise.
245 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
Added entry(s):
1. Buffotot, Patrice, ed.
Notes:
'Cet ouvrage constitue la 4e edition de 'La defense en Europe'. La periode etudiee (fin 2001-debut 2005) confirme les grandes tendances anterieures, a savoir la poursuite de la professionnalisation et de la reorganisation des armees europeennes, y compris dans les nouveaux Etats membres qui ont maintenu le service militaire. Le desinvestissement en matiere de defense touche la majorite des Etats europeens, a l'exception notable de la France et du Royaume-Uni, qui tiennent a disposer d'une plus grande capacite de projection. Le processus de mise en place de la Politique europeenne de securite et de defense (PESD) s'est acceler, malgre la division des Europeens sur le soutien et la participation a l'intervention americaine en Irak, a la suite des attentats du 11 septembre 2001. Cette nouvelle edition, outre les chroniques par pays, porte notamment sur les lecons de l'operation Iraqi Freedom, les transformations de l'OTAN et l'evolution des relations transatlantiques.'
ID number: 80020616
Edition: 4eme ed.
Year: 2005
Type: M

35 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
(Occasional Paper : 57)
Author(s):
1. Wagner, Wolfgang
Added entry(s):
1. European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)
Notes:
'This paper seeks to contribute to the discussion of ESDP's democratic legitimacy. The major challenge in doing so is, of course, to define what 'democratic legitimacy' means in the context of ESDP. 'Legitimacy' refers to subjective, normative convictions that usually differ between cultures, and there has been a plurality of democratic traditions and hence understandings of democratic legitimacy within the European Union. This challenge is well known from the debate about the EU's democratic deficit in general, which may therefore serve as a starting point. Indeed, congruence with the preferences and expectations of the public and the participation of parliaments on a national as well as a European level are three important pillars of democratic legitimacy in ESDP as well. In addition, respect for international law will be added as a
fourth pillar. The discussion of the four pillars makes clear that two of these pillars (public support and participation of national parliaments) are weakened as ESDP progresses from a political project to a defence policy in action. This underlines the necessity to compensate an emerging 'democratic deficit' by a strengthening of parliamentary oversight at the European level and by strict adherence to international law.'
'Report of an independent Task Force'.
'Europe is at peace but the world is not. Following the shock of the terrorist attacks in New York and Washington, the Institute decided, two years ago, to convene an independent task force in order to address the issue of future European capabilities. Made up of some of the best-known academic experts on ESDP, this independent task force shared a basic assumption: even though the use of force is not the first nor the only way to deal with regional or international crises, the EU will need to have at its disposal a certain level of forces, at a certain level of readiness and operational efficiency, if only to widen the range of its options when faced with a crisis and facilitate the ultimate decision at the highest political level. The main task of the group was to determine the most likely generic crisis scenarios that the EU could face in the decades to come, to assess the capabilities needed to meet each of these contingencies, to identify the main shortfalls within current European forces, and to propose remedies and options for adapting European capabilities, if military intervention were to be decided on at the EU level.'

ID number: 80019352
Year: 2004
Type: M

'A European Way of War - London: Centre for European Reform.
74 p.; 21 cm.
ISBN: 1901229548
Added entry(s):
1. Centre for European Reform (GB)
Notes:
'The Europeans should develop their own distinctive approach to warfare, argue the authors of this pamphlet. Although the Europeans can learn from the Americans on how to prepare for the most demanding sorts of military mission, they should build on their core strengths of peacekeeping, nation-building and counter-insurgency. Britain and France, having the most battled-honed armed forces, should take a lead in defining the European way. And the Americans have plenty to learn from the Europeans when it comes to stabilising countries after a conflict.'

ID number: 80019573
Year: 2004
Type: M

i, 160 p.; 29 cm.
Added entry(s):
1. Institut Royal Superieur de Defense (BE)
ID number: 80019912
Year: 2004
Type: M
100 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
Author(s):
1. Lindley-French, Julian
2. Algieri, Franco
Added entry(s):
1. Bertelsmann Foundation (DE)
Notes:
'At a time of considerable uncertainty over European security and
defence integration, the authors are concerned that the loss of
political momentum will adversely affect the strategic European
project and thus the security of Europeans in the twenty-first
century.'
ID number: 80019402
Year: 2004
Type: M

La politique de securite et de defense de l'UE : les cinq premieres
annees (1999-2004) - Paris : Institut d'Etudes de Securite de l'Union
Europeenne.
322 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 9291980587
Added entry(s):
1. Gnesotto, Nicole, ed.
2. Institut d'Etudes de Securite de l'Union Europeenne (FR)
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 308-312.
'Depuis le Conseil europeen de Cologne en juin 1999, l'Union met
en oeuvre une Politique europeenne de Securite et de Defense
(PESD) sous l'egide de Javier Solana, Haut Representant pour la
PESC et futur Ministre des Affaires etrangeres de l'Union. De
quoi s'agit-il ? Quelles sont les ambitions de l'Union en
matiere de defense et de securite ? Qu'a-t-elle accompli en
cinq ans ? Quelles sont les differences de sensibilite entre
les 25 Etats membres sur l'avenir de la defense europeenne ?
Quelles relations entretenir avec l'OTAN et les Etats-Unis ?
Qu'apporte le Traite constitutionnel pour l'evolution du role
international de l'Union ? Ces questions forment la trame de
cet ouvrage collectif, qui se compose de deux parties : la
premiere, redigee par les chercheurs de l'Institut, analyse les
diffrents aspects de la PESD depuis sa creation et souligne
les perspectives possibles. La seconde partie donne la parole a
diffrentes personnalites qui furent les acteurs ou les temoins
priviliegees de la PESD depuis cinq ans - journalistes,
industriels, parlementaires, experts, hauts responsables de
l'Union.'
ID number: 80019431
Year: 2004
Type: M
Author(s):
1. Schoutheete, Philippe de

Added entry(s):
1. Institut d'Etudes de Securite de l'Union Europeenne (FR)

Notes:
"On peut lire le developpement, au cours de plusieurs decennies, de la dimension de politique exteriere de la construction europeenne, y compris dans le domaine de la securite et de la defense, comme une suite de compromis entre deux logiques contradictoires : celle de la souverainete nationale et celle de la coherence. La logique de souverainete incite les Etats a conserver le controle de leurs moyens d'action. La logique de coherence impose aux acteurs qui veulent exercer de l'influence sur la scene internationale, comme c'est le cas de l'Union europeenne, de coordonner les divers instruments dont ils peuvent disposer. L'impulsion donnee par la France et la Grande-Bretagne a Saint-Malo en decembre 1998 a abouti, en peu d'annees, a la mise en place d'un systeme juridique et institutionnel pour les questions de securite et de defense, a l'amorce d'une strategie commune, et a la prise de decisions operationnelles, aboutissant en 2003 a des operations effectivement conduites, pour la premiere fois, dans un cadre europeen. L'analyse de ces resultats a la lumiere des deux logiques contradictoires met en evidence l'emergence, entre le purisme communautaire et le purisme intergouvernemental, d'une troisieme voie qui, malgre ses ambiguites, n'est plus vraiment contestee. Le personnage ambivalent du ministre des affaires etrangeres dans le projet de Constitution en est une illustration."

ID number: 80019715
Year: 2004
Type: M

2003

Les Etats membres de l'UE et la PESD, elements de convergence et de divergence = De EU-lidstaten en het EVDB, elementen van convergentie en divergentie - Bruxelles : Institut Royal Superieur de Defense. 135 p. : ill.; 30 cm. (Securite et Strategie ; 78)
Author(s):
1. Camp, Serge van
2. Collins, Dominique

Added entry(s):
1. Institut Royal Superieur de Defense. Centre d'Etudes de Defense (BE)

Notes:
Bibliography: p. 131-134.
"Qu'entend-on lorsque l'on parle de securite et de defense ? L'entendement de ces deux concepts est-il unique ou pluriel ? Dans le cadre de l'Union europeenne, existe-t-il une vision commune en matiere de securite et de defense ? Si pas, faut-il un concept strategique et pour quoi faire ? Si l'Union europeenne s'est dotee d'une politique etrangere et de securite commune et qu'elle souhaite developper le volet securite et defense, quels defis devra-t-elle affronter ? Pour tenter de repondre a ces questions, les auteurs proposent une approche theorique des concepts de securite et de defense et presentent les caracteristiques et le contenu que les quinze Etats membres donnent a ces concepts. Ils dissertent ensuite sur la necessite
d'une vision commune en matière de sécurité et de défense pour l'Union européenne. Les valeurs à défendre, les objectifs à poursuivre, le contenu à donner à un concept commun, de même que les interrogations et les défis en matière de défense sont évoqués. Pour conclure, les auteurs citent les éléments majeurs qui conditionneront l'évolution de la PESC et de la PESD.'

ID number: 80018908
Year: 2003
Type: M

La défense européenne - Bruxelles : Bruylant.
vi, 274 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 2802716379
Notes:
Colloque du vendredi 1er février 2002 (Lyon) organisé avec le concours de l'Université Jean Moulin Lyon 3, du Conseil Général du Rhône et de la Ville de Lyon.
'Malgré des événements comme la guerre contre l'Irak, qui ont suscité des difficultés entre les quinze, bientôt vingt-cinq, l'Europe de la défense a fait des progrès considérables. Le sommet franco-britannique de Saint-Malo le 4 décembre 1998, les sommets européens de Cologne et Helsinki en 1999, de Feira et Nice en 2000, de Stockholm et Laeken en 2001, de Seville et Copenhague en 2002, et enfin Athènes au printemps 2003, tous ont évoqué à des degrés divers la défense de l'Europe. La situation actuelle signifie que des questions aussi variées que les relations transatlantiques, l'OTAN, ou la situation des petits États membres, et donc la problématique politico-stratégique de l'Europe, doivent être repensées; que le cadre industriel, la coopération en matière d'armement, y compris le secteur spatial, et donc les financements nécessaires, sont à revoir. À ces réflexions, il convient d'ajouter le rôle dont s'est dotée l'Union européenne au regard des crises, avec la définition des missions de Petersberg et lors des conflits intervenus sur le Vieux Continent. Ou encore s'interroger désormais pour savoir, sur la scène internationale, quelle est la place de l'Europe, alliée des États-Unis et partenaire de la Russie? Pouvoir-on parler d'un axe Paris-Berlin-Londres? Tels sont quelques-uns des thèmes abordés lors de ce colloque.'

ID number: 80018725
Year: 2003
Type: M

xii, 247 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.
(Europe in Transition)
ISBN: 140396114X
Added entry(s):
1. Howorth, Jolyon, ed.
Notes:
Includes index.
'This book seeks to clarify the competing ambitions, the contrasting visions and the trans-Atlantic tensions related to the recent quest by Europe for autonomy in the sphere of security and defense. Scholars form both sides of the Atlantic explore the development of ESDI within NATO, the revival of the WEU and the launch of the EU's Common European Security and Defense Policy. Among the issues discussed are the Euro-American capabilities gap, concerns regarding decoupling, discrimination, and duplication, and the complications posed by
NATO/EU enlargement. Two contrary conclusions debate whether ESDP is more likely to strengthen or undermine the Atlantic Alliance. This informative foray into trans-Atlantic security and defense issues is a crucial addition to the ongoing dialogue concerning this shifting and evolving relationship.'

ID number: 80018968
Year: 2003
Type: M

448 /00030
La politique européenne de sécurité et de défense (PESD) de l'opérateur à l'identitaire : genèse, structuration, ambitions, limites - Bruxelles : Bruylant.
xxiii, 938 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 2802716891
Author(s):
1. Dumoulin, André
2. Mathieu, Raphael
3. Sarlet, Gordon
Notes:
'Une fenêtre d'opportunité s'est ouverte à la fin des années 90 permettant le lancement d'une nouvelle politique sectorielle au sein de l'Union européenne : la politique européenne de sécurité et de défense (PESD). Au service de la politique étrangère de l'Europe, la PESD se caractérise par la mise en place d'outils et de procédure politico-militaire permettant, hors de l'espace territorial de l'Union, la projection de stabilité pluridimensionnelles, grâce aux outils d'ordre diplomatique, humanitaire, policier ou militaire dans le cadre des missions dites de Petersberg. Toujours en cours, le processus de maturation de cette PESD aux orientations pragmatiques et modestes, recèlent autant d'ambitions que de chausse-trappes. Entre le poids dominant des capitales, l'hétérogénéité des cultures sécuritaires nationales, le différentiel des États en matière de perception de l'environnement stratégique, les ambiguïtés du relationnel transatlantique, les limites budgétaires et les lacunes opératoires sectorielles, cette politique européenne commune de sécurité et de défense devra relever en ce début de 3ème millénaire bon nombre de défis et dépasser maints obstacles se dressant sur sa route. À partir d'une démarche à la fois chronologique et thématique, les auteurs présentent ici le premier ouvrage universitaire en langue française réunissant les différents paramètres de cette PESD très complexe et encore peu connue, qu'il s'agisse d'aspects historiques, politiques, diplomatiques, institutionnels, procéduriers, socio-philosophiques, économiques, technologiques, doctrinaux et militaires interagissant à la carte dans les champs nationaux, inter-étatiques et européens.'

ID number: 80018677
Year: 2003
Type: M

126 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.
( Sécurité et Stratégie ; 80)

Author(s):
1. Mathieu, Raphael

Added entry(s):
1. Institut Royal Supérieur de Défense. Centre d'Etudes de Défense (BE)

Notes:

'Parmi les lacunes qui entravent la réalisation pleine et entière du processus d'établissement de la PESD, le manque de moyens financiers ou, plus précisément, le manque de rendement de l'effort financier européen est souvent évoqué. Il est évident que la cause fondamentale la plus souvent citée reste, sans conteste, le manque de 'volonte politique' de s'engager plus avant dans des réformes ambitieuses et contraignantes. Toutefois, une fois le constat effectué de la reticence, encore forte, des gouvernements européens à abandonner à nouveau une part de leur souveraineté à l'Union dans cette matière, il convient de pousser la réflexion plus avant.'

ID number: 80019003
Year: 2003
Type: M

355.2 /00262

33 p. ; 30 cm.

Added entry(s):
1. Advisory Council on International Affairs (NL)

ID number: 80018714
Year: 2003
Type: M

432 /00014

53 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.
(Occasional Papers ; 45)

Author(s):
1. Missiroli, Antonio

Added entry(s):
1. European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)

Notes:
'The financing of EU-led crisis management operations is a somewhat neglected yet nevertheless crucial factor affecting the external effectiveness and internal consistency of the Union's foreign and security policy. The main issues to be addressed regard : a) the speed and readiness of budgetary allocations, on the one hand, and their long-term sustainability, on the other; b) the coherence of the relevant provisions, in both institutional and functional terms, and their consistency with the peculiarities of the EU as an international actor; and c) the degree of transparency, accountability and internal fairness compatible with the imperatives of crisis management. The experience of other international organisations operating in this field (NATO, OSCE, UN) can also be taken into consideration with a view to selecting rules and modalities that may be helpful in tackling the problems highlighted here.'

ID number: 80018713
x, 239 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 1588262367
Author(s):
1. Salmon, Trevor C.
2. Shepherd, Alistair J. K.
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 221-229. Includes index.
'The European Union's ineffectual actions during the Balkan wars of the 1990s have led to increasingly loud calls for this political and economic giant to develop an effective military arm - an integrated force capable of dealing with conflict in Europe's backyard and projecting military power globally. This book offers a comprehensive analysis of this European defense project: its origins, purpose, and goals. The authors ask whether a powerful European army should replace US military involvement in Europe and discuss how the respective roles of the various EU countries - especially France, Germany, and Britain - should be defined. They also explore the institutional, military, industrial, and especially political practicalities of defense integration. Throughout, the issue of relations between the EU and NATO looms large. Should a new European security system linked to the EU replace the status quo? This book equips the reader to thoroughly engage this question.'
Bigger EU, Wider CFSP, Stronger ESDP? The View from Central Europe -
68 p.; 30 cm.
(Occasional Papers ; 34)
Added entry(s):
1. Missiroli, Antonio, ed.
2. European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)
Notes:
'In spring 2001, the research team of the then WEU Institute for
Security Studies came up with the idea of carrying out a
targeted screening of the prevailing (and evolving) views on
CFSP and ESDP in the candidate countries. In order to preserve
some homogeneity and comparability, the screening would be
limited to the ten Central European applicants. In a way,
however, the project was also intended to try and assess what
such a 'return' might mean for CFSP/ESDP, and how the two
processes would interact and dovetail. Accordingly, a grid with
five main clusters of questions was handed out to the potential
authors in order to structure their contributions, answer a
series of topical questions and allow an overall as well as a
comparative assessment.'

University.
vii, 89 p.; 30 cm.
(MacNair Paper ; 66)
Author(s):
1. Brenner, Michael
Added entry(s):
1. National Defense University. Institute for National Strategic
Studies (US)
Notes:
'The quest of the European Union to develop capabilities in
security and defense affairs has been a surprisingly
contentious issue in transatlantic relations over the past
decade. Officials in EU governments have been perplexed that
European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP), which they see as
integral to building the EU in all of its dimensions, is viewed
in some American political circles with trepidation, or even as
a grave threat to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
Michael Brenner's analysis chronicles the development of ESDP
and assesses its durability and driving political motivations.
In the process, he helps to demystify the functioning of ESDP,
which is of particular value to American readers unfamiliar
with this initiative. Professor Brenner also advances a number
of sound recommendations for US policymakers about handling
ESDP. As he argues, if Washington consults with European allies
in ways that diminish concerns about American unilateralism,
reduces restrictions on technology transfers critical to
European defense modernization, and develops reliable modalities
for NATO-EU military cooperation, then the prospects
that ESDP will evolve in a manner consistent with long-term US
interests will greatly increase. This paper sheds much light on
a European project whose outcome is critical to American
security.'
The EU and Crisis Management: Development and Prospects - Maastricht: European Institute of Public Administration.

xx, 230 p.: ill. 24 cm.
ISBN: 9067791636

Author(s):
1. Duke, Simon, 1959-

Added entry(s):
1. European Institute of Public Administration (NL)

Notes:
Includes index.
'This book attempts to accomplish three basic tasks. The first is to give the interested reader an insight into the evolution of EU crisis management mechanisms, both civilian and military. Second, the development of the crisis management and conflict prevention aspects of the EU's external relations have been astonishingly rapid. For this reason there is a need for a tour d'horizon which attempts to explain what progress has been made up to the present, especially the institutional adaptations that have been necessary to accommodate the EU's growing responsibilities. Finally, EU crisis management is very much an ongoing project, most notably the Common European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP). The last section assesses how much progress has been made and, more importantly, what remains to be done. The book is designed to be accessible to practitioners and academic audiences alike. The book relies heavily upon official documentation, especially from the EU Presidencies, and is designed to offer the reader a clear and accessible overview of an often complex and rapidly changing area of EU activity. Finally, this book is written in the belief that over the next few years one of the fastest developing areas of EU activity will be external relations generally and crisis management in particular. It is hoped that this book will serve as an essential primer for anyone interested in the EU's revolution in external relations.'

ID number: 80018515
Year: 2002


77 p.: 24 cm.
(Chaillot Papers; 55)

Author(s):
1. Ehrhart, Hans-Georg

Added entry(s):
1. European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)

Notes:
Bibliography: p. 74-77.
'The principal question of this paper is what guiding model the EU should adopt with regard to CFSP. Facing the challenges of the post-post Cold War era, the traditional models - the EU as a civilian, a military or a normative power - no longer seem appropriated. This paper suggests that the EU's external activities should be based on a 'cooperative security provider' model, embracing civilian, military and normative elements in a comprehensive approach to peace and security. With the development of ESDP as part of CFSP and its comprehensive approach to security, the EU has defined its own specific framework for external action that is now in the process of refinement. The prevailing rationale of CFSP is without doubt cooperative and prevention-oriented but many shortfalls
Harmonisation of perceptions and common assessments in particular are indispensable, but will only be achieved step by step through ongoing cooperation within the new structures. As to the effectiveness of operations, lack of coherence is still the most important weakness of CFSP. Divergences between member states and the complexity of decision-making structures both remain major obstacles to be overcome if the EU is to become a serious international actor. To contribute effectively to international stability and security in the age of globalisation, the EU needs to develop its various policies on the basis of a commonly agreed global vision. The Union and its member states should therefore enhance their efforts to follow a comprehensive security approach that combines civilian and military instruments, and focuses on cooperation and prevention. Only if the EU manages to integrate its policies and its means into a common project based on internationally accepted norms and values will the cooperative security provider model be able to create a distinctive European security identity.'
The EU's Search for a Strategic Role: ESDP and Its Implications for Transatlantic Relations - Washington: Center for Transatlantic Relations.
xiii, 187 p.; 23 cm.
Added entry(s):
1. Brimmer, Esther, ed.
2. Johns Hopkins University. The Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies. Center for Transatlantic Relations (US)
Notes:
'The book considers both progress on ESDP and prospects for its future. Authors explore the strategic trends behind ESDP and the relationship between EU and NATO; identify possible implications of ESDP for global security architecture, especially in the area of peace operations; discuss European and American viewpoints with regard to the future of the transatlantic partnership; and offer recommendations for addressing some of the challenges facing ESDP and the EU in its search for an expanded security role.'
ID number: 80018581
Year: 2002
Type: M

xxxii, 114 p.; 23 cm.
ISBN: 0962993093
Added entry(s):
1. Center for Research and Education on Strategy and Technology (US)
Notes:
'Transatlantic coalition operations, despite their difficulties, have become increasingly vital to meeting the challenges of the evolving global security environment. This project examined how the Common European Security and Defense Policy (CESDP) could affect the ability of NATO and European Union nations to form and conduct effective coalition military operations. It did so by exploring through the use of illustrative crisis scenarios the ways in which CESDP could affect the operational concepts, force composition, and military capabilities of future transatlantic coalitions in 2005 and 2015. This exercise was performed by a multinational working group consisting of research institute experts as well as defense officials and military officers from France, Germany, the UK, and the US. The report concludes that CESDP could help reduce operational gaps between US and European forces, as key European nations aspire to maintain high intensity combat capability, and to a certain extent follow the US in a shift to network-centric concepts if they are proved to work.'
ID number: 80018256
Year: 2002
Type: M
Het Europees Veiligheids- en Defensiebeleid = La politique européenne de sécurité et de défense - Brussel : [s.n.].
75 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
Notes:
ID number: 80018008
Year: 2002
Type: M

80 p.; 30 cm.
(Rand Publications ; MR-1463)
ISBN: 0833031171
Author(s):
1. Hunter, Robert Edwards, 1940-
Added entry(s):
1. Rand Corporation (US)
Notes:
'This book tells the story of the European Union's new European Security and Defense Policy's relationship to NATO - and what must be done to ensure that the storehouse of European security is increased and transatlantic cohesion is preserved.'
ID number: 80017865
Year: 2002
Type: M

xxvi, 98 p.; 30 cm.
(Rand Publications ; MR-1463)
ISBN: 0833031171
Author(s):
1. Hunter, Robert Edwards, 1940-
Added entry(s):
1. Rand Corporation (US)
Notes:
'This book tells the story of the European Union's new European Security and Defense Policy's relationship to NATO - and what must be done to ensure that the storehouse of European security is increased and transatlantic cohesion is preserved.'
ID number: 80017864
Year: 2002
Type: M

Enhancing the Effectiveness of the EU's Foreign Defence Policies - Brussels : Centre for European Policy Studies.
9 p.; 30 cm.
(CEPS Policy Brief ; 29)
Author(s):
1. Menon, Anand, 1965-
Added entry(s):
1. Centre for European Policy Studies (BE)
Notes:
'This report discusses ways of enhancing the EU’s effectiveness and impact as an international actor in the light of debates currently taking place within the Convention. Its central recommendations are: (1) clarify and discard the more extreme variants of arguments pressing for a significant EU military capability; (2) create a Commissioner for External Affairs to
whom other Commissioners responsible for discrete aspects of this portfolio would report; (3) recreate the Political Committee, composed of Political Directors; (4) create a Council of Defence Ministers; (5) reinforce the role of the High Representative in several ways: increase the financial resources at his/her disposal; allow him/her to chair the COPS; (6) create an EU Security Council comprising the HR, the Secretary General of the Council, the Commissioner for External Relations, the Presidency (in order to ensure coherence with EU internal action), the chief of the EU military staff and senior representatives from the troika.'

ID number: 80018431
Year: 2002
Type: M

The commitment to create a credible military capability for Europe lies at the heart of European Security and Defence Policy. Given that the most likely future military engagements for European nations will be outside Europe's borders—due to the absence of a credible strategic threat within Europe—European nations need a broad range of air- and sealift capabilities in order to reach areas of crisis. In order to ensure the ability of the EU to conduct the full range of missions to which it has committed itself, EU nations must take action to bridge the gaps in critical lift capabilities. Several options are available to EU nations. In the short term, in addition to existing programmes, they can cover the shortfalls in their lift capabilities by continuing to use a combination of conventional options. These include leasing and off-the-shelf procurement of foreign military lift assets, as well as short-term leasing, chartering and requisitioning of (mostly) commercial lift assets. In the long term, however, European nations need to significantly improve their own airlift and sealift capabilities and build additional ones. The most affordable long-term solution to European lift deficiencies is one that involves the pooling and integration of national resources. This would allow for more efficient use of limited funds and more effective use of limited capability. A multinational mobility centre, such as a proposed European Transport Command, could manage this European pool of lift assets and coordinate all European transport needs as well as the acquisition of additional lift capability.'

ID number: 80018364
Year: 2002
Type: M
(xvi, 179 p.; 25 cm. 
(Humanistic Perspectives on International Relations) 
ISBN: 0275969487 
Author(s): 
1. Cogan, Charles G. 
Notes: 
'It was logical to expect that the European Economic and Monetary Union would lead ineluctably to an autonomous European defense; the very size of the European Union seems to demand it. The EU eventually will reach the point where its economic and demographic weight will far exceed that of the United States. Can it not be expected too that the EU will seek to make this weight felt internationally? Cogan tracks the halting creation of an independent military structure, a third option beyond NATO-run and NATO-supported operations, since the fall of the Iron Curtain. With the Cold War's end and subsequent western engagement in Central and Eastern Europe, it is no longer a question of whether NATO and the EU compare; they now must communicate. They have to coordinate their planning and force postures so as to avoid duplication of resources and efforts. Although NATO's integrated command structure theoretically was an anomaly with the end of the Cold War, it nevertheless turned out to be the case in Bosnia, and later Kosovo, that nothing was possible until the Americans intervened. The virtue of integrated command - American participation and know-how - was once again seen as crucially important, despite the increasingly anachronistic deficit of sovereignty for Western Europe in defense matters. In the long run, Europe's economic power must be balanced by economic and military might.'

v, 90 p.; 30 cm. 
(Occasional Papers ; 27) 
Added entry(s): 
1. Institute for Security Studies of Western European Union (FR) 
Notes: 
'This paper stems from a series of meetings of an ISS Task Force on 'The Coherence of CFSP' held in Paris between October 2000 and April 2001.'
La défense en Europe : nouvelles réalités, nouvelles ambitions - Paris : Documentation Française.
352 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(Les études de la Documentation Française, 1152-4790)
ISBN: 2110048776
Added entry(s):
1. Buffotot, Patrice, ed.
Notes:
'C'est au regard des évolutions des dernières années du XXe siècle que cette troisième édition de 'La défense en Europe' effectue pour chacun des dix-huit pays de l'Europe occidentale une synthèse de leurs politiques de défense et de sécurité et dresse un bilan de l'évolution des organisations internationales entre 1997 et 2001. Elle esquisse des pistes de réflexion sur les évolutions à venir, dont l'émergence d'une véritable capacité autonome d'action européenne ne constitue pas la moindre.'
ID number: 80017676
Year: 2001
Type: M

Nuevas capacidades de defensa de la Union europea - Madrid : Editorial Noesis.
268 p.; 21 cm.
ISBN: 8487462618
Added entry(s):
1. Asociacion de Periodistas Europeos (SP)
Notes:
XII seminario internacional de seguridad y defensa, Parador Conde Orgaz de Toledo, 28 y 29 de junio de 2000.
ID number: 80017359
Year: 2001
Type: M

Aspects juridiques de la politique européenne de sécurité et de défense - Paris : Institut d'Etudes de Securite de l'Union de l'Europe Occidentale.
vii, 24 p., 30 cm.
(Publications Occasionnelles ; 31)
Author(s):
1. Pnevmaticou, Lydia N.
Added entry(s):
1. Institut d'Etudes de Securite de l'Union de l'Europe Occidentale (FR)
Notes:
'La PESD (Politique européenne de Securite et de Defense) est regie par des dispositions dispersées dans des textes a caractere eminemment politique, tels les Conclusions des Conseils europeens. La finalite de cette etude, outre brosser l'image de la PESD et en presenter certains aspects juridiques, est de plaider pour la necessite d'incorporer ses dispositions dans les textes conventionnels appropries, afin de leur garantir une unicite, une meilleure qualite technique et une valeur juridique incontestable.'
ID number: 80017700
Year: 2001
Type: M
This study surveys post-World War II efforts to enhance practical cooperation among European countries in the provision and use of military forces. The author begins with the earliest proposals for cooperation in 1947 and provides a succinct summary of collective security efforts since then. The main focus of the study is the European Defense and Security Policy (ESDP) project launched by European Union heads of government at their Cologne meeting in June 1999. The author reviews the major issues and future prospects regarding this important initiative and argues that it can provide a collective European defense contribution that will complement but not supersede the role of NATO.

ID number: 80018073
Year: 2001
Type: M

This report analyzes the recent record of economic growth, military spending, and military investments in Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and Italy. The analysis provides a basis for estimating the countries' capacity to generate sufficient resources to enhance the military capabilities sought for the European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP) and its instrument, the Rapid Reaction Force (RRF).

ID number: 80017658
Year: 2001
Type: M
La Belgique et la politique européenne de sécurité et de défense (PESD) - Bruxelles : CRISP.
51 p.; 27 cm.
(Courrier hebdomadaire du CRISP ; 1700)
Author(s):
  1. Dumoulin, André
Added entry(s):
  1. Centre de Recherche et d'Information Socio-Politiques (BE)
Notes:
'La politique de défense des États membres de l'Union européenne est en pleine évolution. La crise du Kosovo a montré sa faiblesse. Les Britanniques ont déverrouillé leur position à propos de l'avenir de l'Union de l'Europe occidentale (UEO) dans le giron de l'Union européenne. Les Allemands font preuve d'une audace nouvelle pour les missions hors frontières. Les États dits neutres ont accepté de faire inscrire les missions de gestion des crises dans le Traité d'Amsterdam. La France a pris conscience que l'Hexagone n'a plus les moyens d'intervenir seul sur le continent élargi. L'ambition stratégique de l'Europe et l'avenir de la construction européenne dans sa crédibilité dissuasive et coercitive posent clairement la question des moyens militaires européens, de même que celle du reéquilibre entre l'Union et l'OTAN. La Belgique, État membre historique de l'OTAN, de l'UE et de l'UEO, se positionne sur ces questions au moment où elle va prendre pour six mois la présidence de l'UE et de l'UEO. L'auteur présente d'abord le contexte international dans lequel se profile la volonté européenne de concretisation opérationnelle commune, certes encore modeste. La notion d'armée européenne est encore taboue et la décision prise à Helsinki fin 1999 a propagé la création d'une force de réaction rapide apparait comme le passage obligé de l'identité européenne de défense (IESD) au sein de l'OTAN vers une politique européenne de sécurité et de défense (PESD). L'objectif final est d'aboutir, en soutien à la politique étrangère et de sécurité commune (PESC), à l'édification d'une Union européenne davantage maître de son destin. L'auteur précise ensuite les positionnements diplomatiques et militaires des départements belges de la Défense et des Affaires étrangères. Il examine enfin les dilemmes et contraintes propres à la Belgique en matière de PESD, ainsi que l'adéquation du plan stratégique de modernisation des Forces armées belges pour la période 2000-2015 à cette même PESD.'
ID number: 80017146
Year: 2000
Type: M
par les européens. Il en ressort que les obstacles rencontrés relevent des conceptions divergentes que les États européens nourrissent de leur propre politique de défense et que le perfectionnement des institutions de l'Union n'est sans doute pas le meilleur moyen de les surmonter, ni de répondre au légitime souci de sécurité de tous les européens. Si la situation ne paraît pas mure pour l'établissement d'un système de défense commun, en dehors de l'OTAN, il reste possible aux gouvernements qui le veulent d'agir ensemble pour renforcer la paix sur notre continent, à condition de respecter les options de chacun en matière de sécurité et de donner priorité aux exigences d'une action efficace plutôt qu'à celles de structures politico-administratives qui risquent de s'avérer paralysantes.'

ID number: 80017052
Year: 2000
Type: M
European Council in Helsinki underlines the scale of the effort that will have to be made to attain those objectives, whether it is question of setting up the necessary military means (including the pooling of certain assets) or the reordering of military expenditure. As regards military means, this paper points out that the Headline Goal will be much more difficult to attain than appears at first sight, since the forces concerned will be called upon to carry out the most demanding of Petersberg tasks. In the budgetary domain, transparency measures are suggested together with a number of collective disciplines contributing to the coherence of defence budgets and the aims of the European defence policy. To that will have to be added substantial progress on both the demand and supply sides of defence industry. The institutional implications - which should include the creation of a European Union Council of Defence Ministers - are examined with a view to reducing as far as possible any resort to enhanced cooperation, pursuit of the European defence policy at Fifteen (or more, in due course) being desirable and in essence possible, with the exception of defence industrial issues.'
Nordic countries, with emphasis on how the Nordic countries have responded to the CESDP development.'

ID number: 80016887
Year: 2000
Type: M

33 p.; 30 cm.

Author(s):
1. Marshall

Added entry(s):
1. Western European Union. Assembly

Notes:
Report submitted on behalf of the Political Committee by Mr. Marshall, Chairman and Rapporteur.

ID number: 80016997
Year: 2000
Type: M

xi, 37 p.; 30cm.
(Occasional Papers; 17)

Added entry(s):
1. Lindley-French, Julian, ed.
2. Institute for Security Studies of Western European Union (FR)

Notes:
'According to the author, what was of particular interest in the Paris Transatlantic Forum was that it combined both a discussion of the technical, immediate aspects of European defence and a more general reflection on developments in American policy and the direction being taken by European construction. The author makes three observations on the discussions: (1) the further forward one goes on the question of EU-NATO institutional relations, the greater the incomprehension on the part of the Americans on the very nature of the European Union and on the overall political significance of the EU's defence dimension, (2) on the American side, the basic contradiction lies in the dilemma between the need for the effective sharing of burdens with the Allies and the almost structural propensity for US leadership and, (3) the recurring theme among European participants to maintain or even strengthen public willingness to pay the price of defence.'

ID number: 80017618
Year: 2000
Type: M
The more headway the Europeans make in the setting up of a true European Union defence capability, the more voices are heard in the United States that analyse, question, challenge or fear this new European ambition. Nothing, moreover, could be more natural, given that, in their serious intent, their scope and their unanimity, the decisions taken at Cologne and Helsinki signal a clear departure from the EU's long tradition of politico-strategic non-existence. In order to allow an understanding of the full gamut of the detail and logic, but also the contradictions, of these American perceptions, an American author is here examining and dissecting all the current arguments, expectations and anxieties surrounding European defence.

'Plus les Europeens progressent vers la constitution d'une veritable capacite de defense de l'Union europeenne, plus les voix se multiplient aux Etats-Unis pour analyser, interroger, contester ou redouter cette nouvelle ambition europeenne. Rien de plus normal d'ailleurs, dans la mesure ou les decisions de Cologne et d'Helsinki, par leur serieux, leur ampleur et leur unanimite, constituent une rupture certaine dans la longue tradition d'inexistence politique et strategique de l'UE. Pour comprendre dans leurs details, leur logique, mais aussi leurs contradictions, l'ensemble de ces perceptions americaines, l'auteur examine et decortique l'ensemble des arguments, des attentes et des inquietudes qui coexistent aujourd'hui a l'egard de la defense europeenne.'
'This report is about the implications of European integration for European security arrangements. It is animated by a simple premise: the process of remaking Europe after the tragedy of two major wars and the long, armed truce that was the Cold War, was well underway by the time the Soviet Union flew apart in 1991. If that is the case, then Europe's radically altered security environment cannot be the only important factor prompting efforts to define a European Security and Defense Identity (ESDI) in the post-Cold War period. The other important factor is the process of European integration. In reconstructing the perceptions and motivations that preceded the recent discourse on ESDI and governs the strategies that have flowed from them in the 1990s, the authors' contributions reveal much about whether, in what sense, and how much 'identity' has been achieved in European security and defense matters. Since national policy communities continue to be the primary sites for formulating and articulating perceptions and attitudes relevant to security and defense issues, the accounts here presented are country-based and highlight country-specific connotations and associations.'
The Future of European Defence Policy.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 51, no. 5, October - November 2009, p. 143-154.)
Author(s):
1. Argenson, Pierre-Henri d'
Notes:
The European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) will soon confront a threshold of progress beyond which controversial choices on future developments and final aims will have to be made.
ID Number: JA026211
Year: 2009
Type: ART

Die Europäische Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik ist besser als ihr Ruf, aber schlechter als ihre Möglichkeiten.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 58. Jg., Nr. 10, Oktober 2009, S. 21-22.)
Author(s):
1. Clement, Rolf
ID Number: JA026215
Year: 2009
Type: ART

Empowering Paradise ? The ESDP at Ten.
Author(s):
1. Menon, Anand
Notes:
Since its formal launch in June 1999, the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) has developed at a remarkable rate. In the subsequent decade, the EU has carried out 22 ESDP military and civilian operations and become an important element of Europe's ability to respond to international crises. For all this, however, there remain grounds for concern. These relate in part to the fact that, for all the early activism of ESDP, those military missions undertaken to date have been relatively limited in size and scope. The EU has also strikingly failed to intervene in certain crises that once seemed ideally suited to an ESDP deployment. The ESDP has also to a degree failed to bring about the enhancement to European military capabilities that some had hoped would be its major achievement. More generally, there is a danger that an exclusive focus on EU security policies will serve merely to distract member states from a broader international strategic environment, with ESDP serving as an alibi for their continued failure to live up to their international security responsibilities.
ID Number: JA025714
Year: 2009
Type: ART

** This list contains material received as of November 30th, 2009 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 30 novembre 2009.
La PESD dix ans après : vers une politique européenne comme les autres ?.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e année, no. 722, aout - septembre 2009, p. 47-55.)

Author(s):
1. Nivet, Bastien

Notes:

La Politique européenne de sécurité et de défense (PESD) n'est plus un grand chantier européen intergouvernemental strictement promu et contrôlé par les gouvernements, mais une politique européenne qui se pratique au quotidien, essentiellement à Bruxelles. Au fil de ce processus, la Commission européenne et le Parlement européen ont commencé à s'imprêmer dans la mise en œuvre de cette politique, tandis que les institutions bruxelloises plus directement en charge de la PESD opèrent à leur pleine mesure. Ces évolutions ne sont pas sans conséquence sur la façon dont peut ou doit s'exprimer l'influence d'un État comme la France sur cette politique.

ID Number: JA026037
Year: 2009
Type: ART

Zehn Jahre Europäische Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 58. Jg., Nr. 10, Oktober 2009, S. 14-16.)

Author(s):
1. Solana, Javier

ID Number: JA026213
Year: 2009
Type: ART

2008

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 64e année, no. 8 - 9, aout - septembre 2008, p. 14-22.)

Author(s):
1. Claude, Gerard

Notes:
Après avoir rappelé l'histoire de la Politique européenne de sécurité et de défense (PESD), très marquée par la stratégie américaine et celle de l'Alliance atlantique, l'auteur évoque le bilan à la veille du 10e anniversaire du Sommet de Saint-Malo. À l'heure des choix, quatre options restent ouvertes à l'UE : une armée européenne, une défense commune, un Schengen de la défense, ou un partage des tâches avec l'OTAN et les États-Unis.

ID Number: JA025078
Year: 2008
Type: ART

Le plan de développement des capacités : un outil révolutionnaire.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 64e année, no. 7, juillet 2008, p. 40-45.)

Author(s):
1. Goff, Jean-Rene Le

Notes:
Le plan de développement des capacités, établi conjointement par l'Agence européenne de défense et les instances militaires de l'Union européenne avec une forte implication des États membres, va être présenté dans sa première version complète en juillet 2008. C'est un outil révolutionnaire qui va non seulement favoriser le lancement de projets en coopération destinés à combler les lacunes capacitaires européennes, mais aussi, à terme, structurer de manière plus efficace la programmation des investissements de défense des pays membres. A condition que ces derniers saisissent la chance qui leur est
Les nouveaux défis de la Politique européenne de sécurité et de défense.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 64e année, no. 2, février 2008, p. 11-18.)
Author(s):
1. Jouyet, Jean-Pierre

Notes:
L'auteur souligne l'enjeu que représente l'Europe de la défense pour la présidence française de l'Union européenne. Le développement de la PESD s'appuiera avant tout sur les potentialités offertes par le Traité de Lisbonne, dont la présidence française devra préparer la mise en œuvre. Au-delà, le développement de l'Europe de la défense doit pleinement contribuer au développement plus large des capacités d'influence et d'action de l'Union européenne dans le monde.

2008 : une année vitale pour la défense de l'UE.
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 69, printemps 2008, p. 127-135.)
Author(s):
1. Keohane, Daniel

Notes:
L'Europe de la Défense est confrontée à de nombreux défis en 2008. L'implication militaire et diplomatique européenne à l'international devrait croître, en raison du désengagement américain de certaines zones et de la nécessité pour l'UE de pacifier ses pays frontaliers. Or, la défense européenne manque de moyens. Le traite de Lisbonne prévoit, par ailleurs, un développement et une réforme de la défense européenne, avec la création de coopérations structurées permanente. L'UE va également probablement engager une réflexion sur les défis futurs de sécurité et de défense. Un autre enjeu est de tenter d'améliorer la relation OTAN-UE. La France doit ainsi convaincre la Grande-Bretagne et les nouveaux États membres, traditionnellement atlantistes, que le renforcement de la politique de défense de l'UE ne va pas nuire à l'OTAN.

Much Ado About Little : The EU and Human Security.
(International Affairs, vol. 84, no. 1, January 2008, p. 131-143.)
Author(s):
1. Matlary, Janne Haaland

Notes:
The article examines the concept of human security as a legitimizing tool and as a doctrinal basis for the EU security policy.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 17, no. 4, 2008, p. 421-433.)
Author(s):
1. Moustakis, Fotios
2. Violakis, Petros
Notes:
This article assesses the political and structural obstacles that have affected the development of a European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP). Furthermore, the article aims to identify and examine the measures that need to be introduced by the EU in order to accelerate the smoothness of ESDP's operability.
ID Number: JA025520
Year: 2008
Type: ART

Traité de Lisbonne et défense européenne.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 64e année, no. 2, février 2008, p. 55-62.)
Author(s):
1. Roger-Lacan, Veronique
Notes:
Le Traité de Lisbonne reitere les objectifs fondamentaux des Européens dans le domaine de la défense : définition progressive d’une politique de défense commune, capacité autonome de décision et d’action et solidarité et sécurité communes pour identifier les risques de toute nature, y compris terroristes, et les moyens d’y faire face. Il propose trois types d’innovations pour la défense européenne : nouvelles missions, nouveaux formats de coopération, nouveau contrôle politique. Ces éléments permettront aux Européens qui expriment un besoin d’Europe pour leur sécurité, et aux États membres dont l’ancrage européen se confirme, de définir ensemble des projets déterminants pour la construction européenne.
ID Number: JA024599
Year: 2008
Type: ART

The European Union Status of Forces Agreement (EU SOFA).
Author(s):
1. Sari, Aurel
Notes:
This article offers an overview of the main jurisdictional provisions of the EU Status of Forces Agreement (EU SOFA) of 2003. The EU SOFA was signed by the representatives of the governments of the member states of the EU on 17 November 2003 and its purpose is to define the legal position of the military and civilian personnel, as well as the forces and headquarters, deployed by one EU member state in the territory of another member state in the context of the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP). The EU SOFA makes an important contribution to the development of the EU's crisis management capabilities. By addressing some of the key legal and practical questions raised by the presence of European military and civilian personnel in the territory of other EU member states, the Agreement facilitates their transit and temporary deployment throughout the territory of the EU for the purposes of the ESDP. The EU SOFA is based on the NATO Status of Forces Agreement (NATO) of 1951. As such, it confirms the pre-eminent position of the NATO SOFA as a model for multilateral status of forces agreements governing the legal position of visiting forces deployed among politically equal partners.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 57. Jg., Nr. 11, November 2008, S. 10-13.)
Author(s): 1. Solana, Javier
Notes: A downright positive conclusion can be drawn five years after the beginning of the first ESDP mission. Who had deemed it possible five years ago that Europeans would provide for the security in eastern Chad, preserve peace in Aceh, train policemen in the Palestinian autonomy territories or contribute to the stabilization of the situation in Georgia? We have achieved a lot within a very short period of time and turned Europe into a global actor who can be judged by its actions. And the demand for the security actor 'European Union' is not declining - quite the reverse! We have to continue to see to it that the expectations and hopes placed in us will not be dashed. With each of the aforementioned operations the EU has learned something new, has advanced its capabilities. But there is still plenty of work ahead of us.

Le merveilleux destin de la Politique de securite et de defense commune.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 64e annee, no. 7, juillet 2008, p. 31-39.)
Author(s): 1. Tiffou, Jean-Pierre
Notes: Les photographies instantanees de la PESD sont regulierement critiquees par les eurosceptiques. Ils oublient de considerer l'ensemble du film qui montre un developpement rapide et continu. Certes des difficultes, institutionnelles, fonctionnelles et materielles existent; mais malgre cela les engagements sont toujours plus importants. Nous arrivons a la fin du premier episode. Le suivant est en passe de debuter avec la mise en oeuvre du Traite de Lisbonne. Grace a d'excellents fondamentaux et a la demande des citoyens europeens elle est porteuse d'un tres grand avenir.

Europa no esta segura.
(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 21, no. 115, enero - febrero 2007, p. 15-25.)
Author(s): 1. Ayala, Jose Enrique de
Notes: Las naciones europeas deben abordar el futuro de su seguridad, del que depende el futuro de su independencia politica y su prosperidad, y asumir la responsabilidad en el campo de la defensa.
Die Rolle des Weltraums in der Europäischen Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 56. Jg., Nr. 1, Januar 2007, S. 14-21.)
Author(s):
1. Beer, Thomas
ID Number: JA023189
Year: 2007
Type: ART

Growing without a Strategy ? The Case of European Security and Defence Policy.
Author(s):
1. Bonvicini, Gianni
2. Regelsberger, Elfriede
Notes:
Contrary to the expectations of many experts and politicians, one of the most politically sensitive sectors of the European integration process, the common foreign and security policy, has seen remarkable growth in recent years. The pressure of crises and conflicts beyond the EU's borders and the need to deal with them in a unitary way has driven the governments of member states and the community institutions to take development of CFSP/ESDP more seriously. The process has been pragmatic, establishing the mechanisms and policies required to respond to the challenges. It is this bottom-up, disorderly growth that the Constitutional Treaty had attempted to rationalise in a coherent framework, completing the work of the preceding treaties. With the stalled ratification of the CT, this growth has continued. But it cannot go on indefinitely. In order to bring order and coherence into CFSP/ESDP bodies and procedures, the substance of the Constitutional Treaty must be saved and approved rapidly.

Human Security : A New Strategic Narrative for Europe.
Author(s):
1. Kaldor, Mary
2. Martin, Mary
3. Selchow, Sabine
Notes:
This article examines the potential of human security as a narrative and operational frame for the European Union's external relations. Human security is about the security of individuals and communities and it links physical and material security - 'freedom from fear', and 'freedom from want'. The article addresses both the lexis (language) and praxis (practice) of human security in relation to the EU. Much of the language currently used in EU external relations, particularly crisis management, civil-military cooperation and conflict management, already contains elements of a human security approach. At the same time, the concept of human security goes beyond these terms and if formally adopted and elaborated could greatly strengthen the EU's role as a global security actor. The article develops five principles of human security - human rights, legitimate political authority, multilateralism and regional focus - and makes the case that the application of these principles would increase the coherence, effectiveness and visibility of EU missions. The article concludes that the adoption of a human security approach would build on the foundational ideas of Europe in overcoming a history of war and imperialism and could help to rally public opinion behind the
European idea. More importantly, it would contribute to closing the real security vacuum that exists in large parts of the world today.

The Interconnection between the European Security Defense Policy and the Balkans.
(SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN AND BLACK SEA STUDIES, vol. 7, no. 1, March 2007, p. 139-157.)
Author(s):
1. Montanaro-Jankovski, Lucia
Notes:
Stability in the European Union (EU) and the Balkans are tightly interconnected. Following the re-emergence of ethnic conflicts and division in the Balkans, the EU increasingly has assumed greater responsibility in shaping post-Yugoslav security. Indeed, in the context of the growing scope of the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP), expectations are rising. As this article points out, however, major problems persist. There is a need to define more substantive priorities and mould a coherent policy. Many lessons can be learned from previous Balkan experiences, both in terms of achieving coherent operational success on the ground and by combining Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and Community instruments. This article draws on such lessons to elaborate criteria for the deployment and foreign engagement of ESDP missions.

The ESDP in Motion: Opportunities and Constraints for the Application of an Integrated Civil-Military Operational Scenario.
Author(s):
1. Petrov, Petar

Mehrheitsentscheidung – Europäische Armee – Gemeinsame Verteidigung:
Entwicklungstendenzen der ESVP.
(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 45. Jg., Heft 6, November – Dezember 2007, S. 655-664.)
Author(s):
1. Rehrl, Jochen
Military Capability Development in the ESDP: Towards Effective Governance?
(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 28, no. 2, August 2007, p. 357-383.)
Author(s):
  1. Reynolds, Christopher
Notes:
Although the improvement of military capabilities has been a key rationale underpinning the development of the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP), EU member states' continued preference for non-binding, intergovernmental forms of 'soft' or 'new' governance in this policy field has limited progress significantly. It is argued here that while agreements based on such mechanisms are easier to make, they are also easier to break. Stronger governance elements, such as independent leadership and enhanced cooperation, are likely to be required if security ambitions are to be translated into the kind of credible, deployable military capabilities that member states seek. Clauses contained in the Constitutional Treaty, as well as the creation and consolidation of the European Defence Agency, permit a degree of optimism, however.'
ID Number: JA024112
Year: 2007
Type: ART

CFSP/ESDP and the New EU Treaty.
(PERCEPTIONS, vol. 12, no. 2 - 3, Summer - Autumn 2007, p. 1-25.)
Author(s):
  1. Savasan, Zerrin
Notes:
This article aims to analyse the new EU Treaty's effects and implications on external relations, especially those aspects relating to the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP).
ID Number: JA026163
Year: 2007
Type: ART

Qu'est-ce que l'Europe de la defense ?.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 63e annee, no. 4, avril 2007, p. 77-85.)
Author(s):
  1. Scialom, Michel
Notes:
L'Europe de la defense, dont on parle beaucoup, exprime au depart une ambition dans le cadre de la construction plus vaste de l'Union europeenne. Elle peut s'enorgueillir de realisations tangibles, notamment sur le terrain, et inspire les rapprochements industriels. Pour autant, il ne faudrait pas la considerer comme une realite figee car elle ne se conçoit que dans une perspective dynamique, qui a toujours été celle de l'Europe. Sous reserve que les incertitudes institutionnelles soient levees et que la complementarite avec l'OTAN soit reelle, elle ne pourra que s'approfondir, s'appuyant a la fois sur ce qui existe deja et sur l'apport qu'elle represente pour la paix et la securite du continent.
ID Number: JA023598
Year: 2007
Type: ART
Ist die EU auf die zukünftigen Herausforderungen der Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik vorbereitet?.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 56. Jg., Nr. 10, Oktober 2007, S. 9-12.)

Author(s):
1. Solana, Javier
ID Number: JA024164
Year: 2007
Type: ART

Institutionelle Aspekte der Europäischen Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 56. Jg., Nr. 9, September 2007, S. 8-11.)

Author(s):
1. Wogau, Karl von
ID Number: JA024013
Year: 2007
Type: ART

2006

(ARMED FORCES AND SOCIETY, vol. 33, no. 1, October 2006, p. 24-42.)

Author(s):
1. Anderson, Stephanie
2. Seitz, Thomas R.

Notes:
From a military standpoint, the European Union's Security and Defense Policy (ESDP) defies logic. Why would the European allies seek to create a competing military force outside NATO when worried about American isolationism and when unable and unwilling to dedicate the necessary resources? This article suggests an alternative motive behind the European Union's establishment of a defense program - the development and enhancement of a 'European Identity'. In short, the ESDP is designed in no small part to further the project of nation-building in a broadening European Union. This article proposes a social-constructivist framework for analyzing this development.

ID Number: JA022966
Year: 2006
Type: ART

European Defence Capability and Capacity Needs: A Long-Term Vision.
(MILITARY TECHNOLOGY, vol. 30, no. 12, 2006, p. 16-25.)

Notes:
Every day, defence planners, technologists and industrialists across Europe take decisions which materially affect the sort of defence capabilities, and underpinning technological and industrial base, that Europe will have at its disposal in 20 years time. Those involved in such decisions are, in the French phrase, 'preparing the future' - and they need the best help that can be given them to understand the future for which they must prepare. Accordingly, the Ministerial Board of the European Defence Agency (EDA) tasked the Agency, in November 2005, to lead a wide-ranging exercise to develop an initial long-term vision of European defence capability and capacity needs, looking some two decades ahead. The results of this study are presented here.

ID Number: JA023201
Year: 2006
Type: ART
The European Union has, since 1999, moved deliberately, if slowly, to develop the capability to undertake autonomously a range of demanding political military operations beyond Europe's borders. This effort, the European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP), is a puzzle insofar as post-Cold War Europe is very secure, and most European nations are members of an established alliance, the US-led North Atlantic Treaty Organization. ESDP is best explained by the international relations theory known as structural realism, the modern guise of balance of power theory. Though European states are not motivated by a perception of an imminent threat from the United States, they are balancing US power. The concentration of global power in the United States, unipolarity, is uncomfortable even for its friends who fear the abandonment that US freedom of action permits and who wish to influence the global political environment the United States could create.
Quelles forces militaires pour quelle Europe de la defense ?
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 61e annee, no. 1, janvier 2005, p. 29-40.)
Author(s):
1. Chauvancy, Francois
Notes:
Quelle sera la place de l'Europe puissance militaire ?
L’expression de la puissance peut en effet difficilement ignorer l’aptitude et la volonté à mener une guerre de haute intensité. Or, l’organisation actuelle et future, définie notamment par le Traité constitutionnel, les expériences de structures militaires multinationales, font des forces armées plus un laboratoire de l’intégration européenne qu’une fonction destinée à jouer son rôle à part entière au sein de l’Europe de la défense. Cette situation laisse donc quelque doute sur l’efficacité à attendre des efforts en cours.

ID Number: JA021142
Year: 2005
Type: ART

Trois scenarios pour une PESD.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 70e annee, no. 2, ete 2005, p. 285-295.)
Author(s):
1. Fabry, Elvire
2. Lebas, Colomban
Notes:
La Politique européenne de securite et de defense souffre, en depit de ses progres (avancees institutionnelles, operations exterieures ...), de faiblesses fondamentales (oppositions entre Europeens, traditions des grandes diplomaties, bref absence d’une reelle politique etrangere commune). Les risques et menaces emergents incitent neanmoins a visualiser son futur a travers trois scenarios : celui de la 'Grande Suisse', celui des 'Noyaux durs', et celui du retrait americain d'Europe.

ID Number: JA021584
Year: 2005
Type: ART

Menselijke veiligheid als doctrine voor het gemeenschappelijk buitenlands en veiligheidsbeleid van de Europese Unie.
(VREDE EN VEILIGHEID, jg. 34, nr. 2, 2005, p. 172-193.)
Author(s):
1. Glasius, Marlies
2. Kaldor, Mary
Notes:
In het tijdperk van globalisering is een menselijke veiligheidsbenadering het meest realistische model voor een Europees veiligheidsbeleid. Een dergelijk beleid komt multilateraal tot stand, in overeenstemming met de regels van het internationale recht, legt de nadruk op individuen en opereert volgens de logica van rechtshandhaving in plaats van vredeshandhaving dan wel traditionele oorlogvoering. Dit artikel is gebaseerd op de voorstellen van de op verzoek van Hoge Vertegenwoordiger voor het Gemeenschappelijk Buitenlands en Veiligheidsbeleid Javer Solana ingestelde onafhankelijke Studiegroep inzake Europese Veiligheidscapaciteiten, die afgelopen september haar rapport uitbracht. Het is een pleidooi voor de ontwikkeling van een eigen Europees veiligheidsbeleid met als fundament een praktische uitwerking van het idee van menselijke veiligheid.

ID Number: JA021659
Year: 2005
Type: ART
La défense est l’un des domaines où l’Europe a le plus progressé au cours des dernières années. Le Traité constitutionnel poursuit cette évolution et ouvre de nouvelles perspectives. Le développement de cette Europe de la défense ne signifie pas que l’armée ne trouve plus sa légitimité dans la Nation, car il n’y a pas de contradiction entre la Nation et l’Europe.
European Security and Defence in the EU Constitutional Treaty.
Author(s):
1. Naert, Frederik
Notes:
This contribution analyses the provisions on the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) in the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe, focusing on elements that constitute a further development of the present acquis in this field. It successively addresses the adoption and status of the EU Constitution and the place of the CSDP therein, the objectives, scope and missions of the CSDP, the actors, decision-making, instruments and implementation, capabilities and permanent structured cooperation, financing, enhanced cooperation and cooperation with third States and other international organisation and concludes with some final remarks. The author argues that the commitment to a common defence as a future objective, the mutual defence clause, even with its caveats, the explicitly broader definition of the EU's crisis management missions, the possibility of enhanced cooperation on defence and of entrusting the execution of a mission to a group of Member States, the commitment to improve capabilities, the permanent structured cooperation and the creation of the function of the Union Minister for Foreign Affairs are significant positive developments in the EU Constitution regarding the CSDP. However, he submits that the CSDP still faces several major challenges, in particular some of the provisions concerned are rather ambiguous, a reference to cooperation with NATO is lacking. Member States will have to live up to their commitments and it remains to be seen whether the EU Constitution will enter into force.
ID Number: JA021723
Year: 2005
Type: ART
Europäische Optionen der Intervention für internationale Sicherheit: die ESVP-Krisenreaktion vor der Bewahrung.
(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 43. Jg., Heft 6, November - Dezember 2005, S. 723-730.)
Author(s):  
1. Ruhl, Lothar  
ID Number: JA022024  
Year: 2005  
Type: ART

2004

The Underlying Dynamics of the European Security and Defence Policy.
(PERCEPTIONS, vol. 9, no. 1, March - May 2004, p. 119-146.)
Author(s):  
1. Acikmese, Sinem A.  
Notes:  
The main purpose of this article is to explore the evolution and the general framework of the CESDP with a view to clarifying why the Europeans, with Britain sitting in the driving seat, have embarked upon such an unprecedented journey to give the Union a genuine defence identity.  
ID Number: JA021114  
Year: 2004  
Type: ART

Militaire integratie in de EU: een nieuw hoofdstuk?.
(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 58, nr. 12, december 2004, p. 607-610.)
Author(s):  
1. Biscop, Sven  
Notes:  
The author addresses the current process of military integration in the European Union. This process is geared to achieving the Headline Goal, i.e. the ambition to be able to deploy 60,000 troops within sixty days and sustain that deployment for at least one year. The Headline Goal concerns only a fraction of the total armed forces of the Member States - there is no vision yet on the future of the other 1.5 million men and women in military uniform. Nevertheless, all Member States are aware of the need to continue the transformation of their armed forces. In particular for the smaller Member States this will only be possible through far-reaching European cooperation and specialisation, for reasons of budget as well as of efficiency. Ideally, the political ambitions embodied in the European Security Strategy would be translated into military ambitions - how many operations does the EU want to be able to implement at any one time - which in turn can be translated into detailed capability objectives as the basis for force planning at the EU level. As long as not all Member States are willing to proceed that far, permanent structured cooperation as provided in the draft Constitution could offer a platform for deeper integration between those that are willing to participate.  
ID Number: JA021225  
Year: 2004  
Type: ART
The future will demand a security approach that goes beyond the strict separation of military, police, and civil operation options and allows for a new operational spectrum that facilitates fluent transition among them. Despite its shortcomings, the ESDP is, in essence, the right answer to the challenges we are going to face. A reform of the security sector is in the interest of a European Union comprising 25 states and will contribute substantially to achieving ESS goals, while expanding the security zone and strengthening the international order. In addition, there are signs that the European network-centric approach of combining military and non-military capabilities will further trans-Atlantic relations, particularly with regard to stabilization tasks. This may positively influence the development of capabilities on both sides of the Atlantic, whether in a joint or in a coordinated manner.

ID Number: JA020441
Year: 2004
Type: ART

C'est d'un budget dont l'UE a besoin pour mener a bien l'ensemble des investissements qui sont indispensables a la PESD. L'heure est venue d'une initiative budgetaire ambitieuse qui soit de nature a ameliorer sensiblement la performance de l'Union en matiere de securite et de defense. Tout indique a la fois la necessite politique, l'urgence strategique, l'interet economique, social et financier d'une initiative en faveur d'une telle ouverture; laquelle renforcerait indubitablement la fonction d'integration du budget de l'Union. Le present article montre en quel la constitution d'un tel budget est désormais possible, au prix de quelques decisions politiques, juridiques et financieres 'raisonnables'.

ID Number: JA020658
Year: 2004
Type: ART

La UE es un actor global y el desarrollo de la PESD debe garantizarle disponer de las capacidades necesarias y estructuras apropiadas para prevenir conflictos y gestionar crisis en el exterior.

ID Number: JA020126
Year: 2004
Type: ART
Die rasche Entwicklung der Europäischen Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 53. Jg., Nr. 1, Januar 2004, S. 10-11.)
Author(s):
1. Cox, Pat
ID Number: JA020079
Year: 2004
Type: ART

La politique de sécurité de l'Union européenne en devenir.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 69e année, no. 3, automne 2004, p. 637-648.)
Author(s):
1. Ehrhart, Hans-Georg
Notes:
Après les profondes divisions face à la guerre contre l'Irak, qui semblaient marquer l'arrêt des progrès de la politique de sécurité et de défense de l'Union européenne, ceux-ci se sont au contraire accélérés, en particulier grâce à la coopération de l'Allemagne, de la France et du Royaume-Uni. De l'adoption d'une stratégie européenne de sécurité à la création d'une cellule de planification opérationnelle au sein de l'État-major militaire de l'Union, en passant par la formulation d'une politique commune de non-prolifération, la création d'une agence européenne de l'armement, la reprise de la mission de la Force de stabilisation en Bosnie ou l'intervention militaire en République démocratique du Congo, l'Union s'affirme ainsi de plus en plus comme un véritable acteur global dans le domaine de la sécurité. Certes, dans une Europe à 25, une volonté politique commune doit encore émerger pour mettre en place une véritable Union de la défense et de la sécurité. En attendant, les États membres partisans de l'intégration de la politique de sécurité devront continuer, au moins provisoirement, à se tenir à l'avant-garde.
ID Number: JA020874
Year: 2004
Type: ART

(INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING, vol. 11, no. 3, Autumn 2004, Special Issue.)
Notes:
The purpose of this special issue is to examine the role the European Union has played in recent external crisis management and in peace support operations given the impact of the 2001 terrorist attack of 9/11 on Western policies and the EU's recently acquired access to military structures and forces, the so-called European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP). The volume assesses whether the EU's involvement in recent external conflict provides evidence for the emergence of a 'European approach' that is qualitatively different from that pursued by the United States. At the same time, starting from the assumption that reactions to real or perceived 'external crises' are shaped by internal politics, capabilities and policy-making structures of Western national states, the aim of this volume is to shed some light on the complex nature of EU policy-making in the area of crisis management by looking at its decision-making procedures, its civilian and military capabilities for external intervention and its evolving military doctrine and security strategy.
ID Number: JA020806
Year: 2004
Type: ART
Au-delà du projet de Constitution européenne : pour une communauté de défense.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 60ème année, no. 12, décembre 2004, p. 149-155.)
Author(s):
1. Pennebresque, Michel
Notes:
Si la Politique européenne de sécurité et de défense (PESD) a débouché sur des avancées concrètes dans le domaine de la gestion des crises, aucun progrès n'est en vue en matière de défense commune. La Convention européenne avait proposé l'instauration, au sein de l'Union, d'une coopération plus étroite entre les États qui souhaiteraient aller plus vite et plus loin en ce domaine. Le projet de traité ne retenant pas cette disposition, l'auteur propose que les États intéressés mettent sur pied cette 'Communauté de défense' à côté de l'Union.
ID Number: JA021117
Year: 2004
Type: ART

Parliamentary Scrutiny of European Security and Defence Policy : Is There Anybody in Charge ?.
(PERSPECTIVES, no. 22, Summer 2004, p. 75-93.)
Author(s):
1. Gavrilescu, Suzana-Elena
Notes:
The author takes a fresh look at parliamentary scrutiny of ESDP to ask : is there anybody in charge ? Both national and European parliamentary oversight mechanisms are insufficient to address in isolation the challenges of a multi-level policy such as the ESDP. The EU presently has a good opportunity to develop inter-parliamentary mechanisms able to bridge the gap between the national and European levels of scrutiny. But will this opportunity be grasped ?
ID Number: JA020883
Year: 2004
Type: ART

Not Such a Soft Power : The External Deployment of European Forces.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 46, no. 2, Summer 2004, p. 163-182.)
Author(s):
1. Giegerich, Bastian
2. Wallace, William
Notes:
Despite the failure of EU member states to meet their 2003 targets for the Headline Goal, which would make their formal commitment to a European Security and Defence Policy operational, there was significant progress in other areas of European defence cooperation that year. Among them were the 'Berlin-Plus' arrangements for cooperation between NATO and EU military operations; the transfer to the EU of responsibility for peacekeeping in Macedonia (Operation Concordia) and for policing in Bosnia; and the successful launch of the EU's first long-range operation, Operation Artemis, in the Eastern Congo. In fact, there has been a remarkable increase in the scale, distance and diversity of external operations by European forces - an increase that has scarcely registered in public debate across Europe, let alone the United States. At the same time that EU governments were slipping behind the Headline Goals target, they were sustaining 50,000-60,000 troops on operations outside their common boundaries, in more than 20 countries in southeast Europe, Afghanistan and Central Asia, Iraq and the Gulf, and Africa.
ID Number: JA020586
Year: 2004
ESDP and NATO: Assuring Complementarity.


Author(s):
1. Larrabee, F. Stephen

Notes:
The author analyses the impact of the latest developments in European defence on EU/US relations, underlining that since Spring 2003, ESDP has again emerged as a major source of discord. He argues that a rigid division of labour is unviable and puts forward a few suggestions aimed at improving transatlantic security cooperation.

ID Number: JA020413
Year: 2004
Type: ART

L'Europe, puissance par la defense ?.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 60e annee, no. 5, mai 2004, p. 42-54.)

Author(s):
1. Lefebvre, Maxime

Notes:
L'histoire nous enseigne que l'existence d'une menace commune n'a jamais permis d'unifier l'Europe. C'est l'éloignement de la menace après la fin de la guerre froide et le basculement d'une défense territoriale a une défense de projection, qui ouvre paradoxalement la voie a une 'Europe puissance' par la defense; mais les ambitions de cette 'Europe puissance' sont limitees a la fois par l'hyperpuissance americaine et par les divergences toujours possibles entre puissances europeennes.

ID Number: JA020483
Year: 2004
Type: ART

Suppletifs des Americains, belle ambition pour l'Europe.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 60e annee, no. 11, novembre 2004, p. 37-46.)

Author(s):
1. Magnuszewski, Pierre

Notes:
L'Europe a-t-elle, ou n'a-t-elle pas, les moyens de sa puissance ? Lui faut-il toujours ce tuteur si possessif ? On a parle d' 'inhibition incomprehensible'. Apres s'être, hier, dechiree sur la guerre en Irak, elle prefere aujourd'hui temperer, voire oublier; ou encore se resigner. La volonte politique, qui lui fait tant defaut, n'emanera pas des textes, elle viendra des individus. Sans doute lui faudra-t-il aussi une nouvelle race d'hommes . Dans le domaine de la defense, elle rappelle, avec force et determination, ce qu'elle disait au semestre precedent et qui reprenait deja ce qu'elle se proposait de decider six mois auparavant. Puis, elle s'aligne. Osera-t-elle un jour s'elancer, ou l'action (politique) l'effraie-t-elle a ce point ? Les craintes, quant a cette autonomie qu'elle pretend vouloir cultiver, sont largement fondees .

ID Number: JA021026
Year: 2004
Type: ART
The Arming of the European Union: Explaining the Armaments Dimension of European Security and Defence Policy.
(PERSPECTIVES, no. 22, Summer 2004, p. 7-21.)
Author(s):
1. Mawdsley, Jocelyn
Notes:
The author offers here an explanation of the arming of the European Union. The focus of ESDP is, surprisingly, on military capabilities and the armaments thus required. Such a direction is at odds with the former orientation of CFSP. The question is whether this is due to the dominance of Britain and France in ESDP, or whether the EU has acquired an arms dynamic which is leading to a shift in the way the EU constructs its own external identity.

ID Number: JA020879
Year: 2004
Type: ART

From Crisis to Catharsis: ESDP after Iraq.
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 80, no. 4, July 2004, p. 631-648.)
Author(s):
1. Menon, Anand
Notes:
For many observers, the Iraq crisis spelled the end of EU ambitions in the defence sphere. The profound public and bitter divisions that emerged were seen as illustrative of the insuperable problems confronting ESDP. This article argues, however, that the reverse is in fact the case. Far from sounding the death knell for ESDP, the crisis has had a cathartic effect in compelling the member states to face up to and resolve the major ambiguities that had always threatened to undermine EU defence policies. Consequently, these member states have, in the months following the war, laid the basis not only for a more modest but also for a more effective ESDP.

ID Number: JA020688
Year: 2004
Type: ART

2004: oser la defense europeenne !.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 60e annee, no. 5, mai 2004, p. 83-95.)
Author(s):
1. Montesquiou, Aymeri De
Notes:
En 2004, le defense europeenne est a un tournant de son evolution. Largement souhaitee par les citoyens, elle s'organise selon un axe franco-allemand avec l'appui decisif de la Grande-Bretagne, qui entretient des relations privilegiees avec les Etats-Unis mais qui sait que son avenir est désormais en Europe. La defense europeenne se construit egalemet au regard de la nouvelle doctrine strategique americaine qui privilegie les alliances de circonstance au detriment des alliances classiques et prone la guerre preventive.

ID Number: JA020486
Year: 2004
Type: ART
Le développement des capacités militaires de l'Union européenne.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 60e année, no. 6, juin 2004, p. 65-73.)
Author(s):
1. Perruche, Jean-Paul
Notes:
La défense européenne a commencé à se concretiser sur le terrain puisque deux opérations militaires, l’une proche, l’autre lointaine, ont été accomplies l’an dernier sous la bannière de l’Union. Une troisième est envisagée dans les Balkans dans les mois qui viennent. Si les capacités européennes d’analyse de la situation internationale et de décision autonome sont désormais en place et ont subi l’épreuve des faits, le développement de capacités militaires mobiles et interopérables est une condition majeure pour la crédibilité de la PESD.

ESDP and the Structure of World Power.
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 39, no. 1, January – March 2004, p. 5-17.)
Author(s):
1. Posen, Barry R.
Notes:
Disputes within the transatlantic alliance over the necessity and timing of the 2003 US-led war with Iraq and the modalities of the reconstruction of that country have produced doubts about the future of transatlantic relations. This article considers this future from a theoretical point of view: what does 'realism', the oldest and (arguably) most reliable theory of international politics, suggest about the future of transatlantic relations? What are the larger forces that shape this issue? These questions are examined in light of one of the more peculiar developments of the last decade: the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP). Why does the EU, absent the Soviet Union, and largely sheltered under the umbrella of the mighty United States, choose to spend time and resources on such a project?

L'Union a-t-elle besoin de la PESD ?
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 69e année, no. 2, ete 2004, p. 361-373.)
Author(s):
1. Rotfeld, Adam D.
Notes:
Une politique de sécurité commune européenne vise d'abord à préserver l'Europe d'un retour aux egoïsmes nationaux. Elle prend en compte la nécessité du multilateralisme, qui s'affirme de plus en plus nettement. Mais la Politique étrangère de sécurité et de défense (PESD) n'unifie ni les intérêts, ni les conceptions différentes des États participants. Les rapports de l'Union européenne et de l'Alliance constituent, entre ces États, un débat central : la Pologne croit que la PESD doit avancer en coopération et en harmonie avec l'Organisation du traité de l'Atlantique Nord (OTAN), et dans le respect des engagements déjà contractés. L'enjeu n'est ici rien moins que l'émergence d'une culture commune de sécurité entre Européens, qui leur donne les moyens de se mesurer aux problèmes stratégiques d'aujourd'hui : ceux que posent l'aire méditerranéenne, les armes de destruction massive ou le terrorisme.

ID Number: JA020553
Year: 2004
Type: ART

ID Number: JA020410
Year: 2004
Type: ART

ID Number: JA020606
Year: 2004
With the new terms provided for in the constitutional treaty the integration process in the fields of Common Foreign and Security Policy and Common Security and Defence Policy will continue in an undiminished scope, especially since most of these stipulations have already been initiated independently of the constitutional treaty by earlier decisions of the European Council. The willingness to find solutions to European problems could indeed be more distinct. But we should not forget that foreign and security policy represents a core area of national sovereignty which many politicians are still hesitant about consigning it to Europe. However, common foreign and security policy is a necessity if Europe is to succeed in meeting the challenges and in becoming a global actor.

This paper focuses on the place and potential of European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) in the European security structure and analyses the perception and reaction of Turkey towards such an emergent European security establishment as an example of a third country’s perception of ESDP. The paper firstly explains the development of ESDP, its content and its relationship with NATO, and discusses its place in the European security architecture. Secondly, the paper summarises the reactions of the US, Russia and other non-EU European NATO members towards the ESDP. Thirdly, the paper focuses on Turkey’s reaction towards the ESDP and analyses the reasons for its veto in NATO against the automatic recourse by the EU to NATO assets, coupled with the perception of the disruption of the balance between Greece and Turkey in the European security architecture. Finally, the paper presents an analysis of the developments that have led to the lifting of the Turkish veto and the agreement reached between the EU and NATO. It concludes that the transformation of the EU into a security actor distinct from NATO has the potential to create new dividing lines in Europe and thus the EU should preserve its civilian power image in order to continue to promote cooperation and inclusion in Europe.
NATO, the EU and ESDP: An Emerging Division of Labour?


Author(s):
1. Whitman, Richard G.

Notes:
The security landscape in Europe since the end of the Cold War has been marked by the dominance of NATO as the sole credible structure for military security. The situation is undergoing a transformation. There is now the existence of an embryonic division of labour between the European Union, through its ESDP, and NATO. To understand how this situation has arisen requires an understanding of the manner in which the EU has developed a military security identity and this article commences by examining the recent historical development of the ESDP. The article then proceeds to identify the nature of the emerging division of labour between the EU/ESDP and NATO. The examination is structured by identifying four sets of reasons behind the development of the emergent division of labour: the development of an EU consensus on military security; the 'new' NATO dynamic; atrophy in transatlantic relations; and finally, operational developments.

ID Number: JA021504
Year: 2004
Type: ART

The Reform of ESDP and EU-NATO Cooperation.


Author(s):
1. Wijk, Rob de

Notes:
The author examines the institutional development of ESDP to date and its effects on EU-NATO cooperation. European capabilities are, in his view, very important for NATO's effectiveness. Thus, he argues, if the US wants NATO to survive as an effective organisation, it should support the development of EU defence cooperation since this is the only way Europe can endow itself with credible capabilities.

ID Number: JA020414
Year: 2004
Type: ART

2003

The Institutional Reform of ESDP and Post-Prague NATO.

(INternational Spectator, vol. 38, no. 3, July - September 2003, p. 31-46.)

Author(s):
1. Bailes, Alyson J. K.

Notes:
The author analyses the rationale for reform of ESDP and its interrelationship with the parallel transformation of NATO. She notes that from the outset ESDP has been characterised by an emphasis on capabilities and crisis management based on coalitions of the willing and the able. However, the European Convention adopted reform proposals that seem to go in a different direction. One of these is to create a 'defence Euro-zone', which, in the author's view, could prove divisive and is unlikely to be accepted by the smaller and weaker countries. More convincing, according to the author, are other proposals such as introducing a solidarity clause for mutual assistance to deal with natural and man-made disasters and extending the so-called Petersberg tasks.

ID Number: JA019756
Year: 2003
GBVB: 'Gemeenschappelijk of Geen Buitenlands en Veiligheidsbeleid' ?.
(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 57, nr. 9, september 2003, p. 403-406.)
Author(s):  
1. Broek, Hans van den
Notes:  
The author argues that whereas in economic terms the European Union has proved to be a global giant, in international politics it is not much more than a dwarf, as has clearly been illustrated in the recent Iraqi crisis. In order to deliver the EU from this political micro status, it should accept leadership in its own set. The author therefore proposes that France, the United Kingdom and Germany now begin to take up their joint responsibility in crisis situations. These countries are the heavyweights among the member states, and, possibly even more important, in this 'Group of Three' the three different political mainstreams which tend to rival in each crisis situation, are represented, i.e. the transatlantic reflexes of the United Kingdom, the continental reflexes of France and the military reticent reflexes of Germany. Supposing these three countries are able - from their respective backgrounds and political orientations - to arrive at a joint proposal, there is a very good chance it will receive the support of the other member states (twenty-two in the future EU).

ID Number: JA019591
Year: 2003
Type: ART

Europäische Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 52. Jg., Nr. 11, November 2003, S. 8-12.)
Author(s):  
1. Brok, Elmar
ID Number: JA019915
Year: 2003
Type: ART

The European Parliament and European Union Security and Defence Policy.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 12, no. 2, Summer 2003, p. 1-20.)
Author(s):  
1. Cutler, Robert M.  
2. Lingen, Alexander Van
Notes:  
Acquisition of co-decisional authority in home and foreign affairs was a significant turning point in the institutional history of the European Parliament (EP). The EP has become, as a result, the driver behind the EU's institutional development and adaptation to its changing international environment. The increasing confluence of CFSP/ESDP issue areas with the issue areas of EU enlargement illustrates the significance of the EP's participation. The relevant deliberations of the Convention on the Future of Europe also reflect this development. The EP is, through its Members, the EU organ closest to the blurry frontier between the (EU) 'system' and its (international) 'environment'.

ID Number: JA020329
Year: 2003
Type: ART
Usage de la force et promotion des valeurs et normes internationales : quel(s) fondement(s) pour la politique européenne de sécurité et de défense ?
(ÉTUDES INTERNATIONALES, vol. 34, no. 1, mars 2003, p. 5-24.)
Author(s):
1. Delcourt, Barbara

Notes:
Dans une première partie, un relevé systématique des déclarations de la CE/UE et de ses États membres a été effectué afin de dégager les lignes directrices du positionnement européen en matière de recours à la force depuis les débuts de la coopération politique européenne. D'une part, on peut constater que, conformément à une tradition d'inspiration kantienne, l'usage de la contrainte est parfois considéré par les Européens comme une condition d'effectivité du droit, en particulier des normes relatives aux droits des personnes. D'autre part, un certain nombre de prises de position apparaissent nettement plus en phase avec des presupposes realistes d'inspiration hobbesienne qui établissent un lien entre l'existence d'interets particuliers et le recours à la force. En conclusion, on ne peut que relever le caractère très ambigu du discours européen, une situation qui peut s'expliquer par la difficulté de définir un projet politique commun.

ID Number: JA018947
Year: 2003
Type: ART

Flexible Models of Governance : Making CFSP and ESDP Work.
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 38, no. 3, July - September 2003, p. 15-30.)
Author(s):
1. Diedrichs, Udo
2. Jopp, Mathias

Notes:
The authors examine the rules and procedures regulating the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy. They concentrate, in particular, on the mechanisms for flexibility in conducting ESDP which allow willing and able EU members to engage in deeper defence cooperation even if other European partners do not wish to participate. The authors give an overall assessment of the new forms of flexibility introduced in the draft Constitutional Treaty adopted by the Convention. They emphasise that, if enacted, the many new flexibility options could contribute substantially to the consolidation and development of CFSP and ESDP, even if decision-making in those areas will mostly continue to be subject to unanimity.

ID Number: JA019755
Year: 2003
Type: ART

Komt er ooit een Europees veiligheidsbeleid ? Stappen in de Europese Conventie.
(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 57, nr. 12, december 2003, p. 590-595.)
Author(s):
1. Eekelen, W. F. van

Notes:
The author elaborates on several aspects of European security and defence policy as were discussed within the European Convention and were translated into provisions in the Convention's Draft of a European Constitution. The author, who was involved in the Convention's work as member of its Working Group on Defence, discusses such items as closer cooperation, structured cooperation (involving member states who meet criteria regarding greater military capabilities and who, in view of the most demanding missions, want to enter into more binding
agreements); European military headquarters; and the idea of a European Armaments Agency. This agency's establishment is scheduled for 2004, as was decided at the European Summit in Saloniki last June.

Die EU auf der Suche nach einer strategischen Rolle.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 52. Jg., Nr. 4, April 2003, S. 7-10.)
Author(s):
1. Fohrenbach, Gerd

The Future of ESDP : Defence Capabilities for Europe.
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 38, no. 3, July - September 2003, p. 7-14.)
Author(s):
1. Garden, Timothy
Notes:
This article gives a critical assessment of the plans to strengthen common European military capabilities, comparing them with the parallel efforts undertaken within the NATO context to build a quickly deployable military force. The author notes that EU countries have recently taken several steps that indicate greater resolve than in the past for giving the Union a credible military role, including the decision to work out a European strategic doctrine. He stresses, however, the need for the EU countries to move without further delay towards the pooling of some force elements. The development of pooled capabilities would not only help the Union address a number of practical problems more effectively but also contribute to making it a more credible partner for the US in the planning and execution of major military operations. To make more effective use of European national defence budgets, the author also suggests establishing a planning and budgetary system at the European level. Finally, he argues in favour of extending the EU's competition rules to the defence sector as a key measure for eliminating the current inefficiencies caused by national preferences.

Au-dela des apparences ou les lents progres de la PESD.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 68e annee, no. 3 - 4, automne - hiver 2003, p. 743-758.)
Author(s):
1. Howorth, Jolyon
Notes:
L'annee 2003 a pose trois defis a l'Union europeenne en matiere de defense : la consolidation d'une zone de securite sur ses nouvelles frontieres de l'Est; la reconstitution de son unite interne apres la crise irakienne; et la constitution de capacites militaires capables de repondre aux nouvelles menaces du siecle. Le conflit entre Paris et Londres, qui a permis aux Etats-Unis de jouer des divisions de l'Europe, a finalement ete surmonte a l'automne, quand les deux pays, avec Berlin, ont redefini leurs priorites pour une politique de defense viable. Enfin, si l'Union a commence a conduire de façon autonome ses premières missions de maintien de la paix, il lui reste a mettre a niveau ses capacites militaires avec les necessites de
The debate over NATO's future intensified after the Prague summit in November 2002 when the Alliance was deemed to have given itself a global role in the war on terror through the creation of the NATO Response Force (NRF). However, squabbles inside the Alliance over Iraq and continuing uncertainties about the potential future role of NATO forces 'out of area' re-launched the debate in the spring of 2003. Experts remain bitterly divided between the 'NATO is Dead' school and the 'NATO Rides Again' schools. One key to the future lies in the viability of the NRF as a form of glue, which can hold the EU member states, and the US together. Prague heralded a new honeymoon between the two sides of the Atlantic, but both political and military problems confront attempts to operationalize any matchmaking role for the NRF. Meanwhile, ESDP continues to make steady progress towards its own 'Headline Goal' of military forces. Whether NATO as an alliance or ESDP as an autonomous political-military project will become the priority concern of the individual EU member states depends in large measure on the future course of EU-US relations and on unforeseen 'events', but in the current climate it is difficult to express optimism about a renewed harmonious partnership between the two sides of the Atlantic.

The author evaluates whether and to what extent the current European defence plans can actually contribute to filling the transatlantic gaps in defence capabilities. He expresses cautious optimism with regard to ESDP's prospects. He underlines that two important innovations have been introduced, that is, the concept of a 'framework nation' to take the lead in procuring a particular common asset, and the member states' commitment to interim arrangements to fill their capabilities gaps. The author warns, however, that there continues to be a serious intra-EU capabilities gap, which is likely to widen as the EU takes in new member countries. He concludes with a set of policy suggestions including the creation of a specific EU institutional figure responsible for ESDP and the introduction of provisions providing for a EU-wide integration of national defence markets.
Turbulente stagnatie voorbij? Europese defensie in de IGC.
INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 57, nr. 12, december 2003, p. 595-600.
Author(s):
1. Kooij, Daniel
2. Osinga, Frans
Notes:
The authors deal with the European defence and security policy which after a year of stagnation seems about to make a big leap forward with the debate on several proposals in the context of the IGC. Those proposals concern the strategic concept for the EU, the expansion of the military missions the EU is considering to fall within its remit, and the mechanisms to achieve improvement in military capabilities. The article offers an overview of the various proposals. In addition it provides a concise discussion of the import and legal and political hurdles affecting the feasibility and acceptability of the proposals. This concerns in particular the so-called Solana paper, which in effect amounts to a virtual adoption of the United States' national security strategy. Although in concert the effort to put ESDP and CFSP back on the map again is laudable, and necessary in light of the developments during the tumultuous period after 9/11, due to the contentious nature of the issues it is again doubtful whether this new round of initiatives will actually bring Europe beyond the period of turbulent stagnation.

La consolidation de la cooperation europeenne de defense.
DEFENSE NATIONALE, 59e annee, no. 12, decembre 2003, p. 140-150.
Author(s):
1. Paris, Henri
Notes:
Un demi-siecle apres la creation des premieres institutions, le bilan de la construction europeenne parait bien maigre, surtout en matiere de defense. C'est que s'opposent, parmi les 25 Etats qui composeront l'Union europeenne, deux concepts antinomiques, celui de l'Europe-puissance et celui d'une Europe simple zone economique. Une Europe-puissance n'existera pas sans defense. Quatre Etats ont les bases economiques necessaires a la creation de cette Europe de la defense. Le probleme qui se pose aux Europeens est celui de l'elargissement ou de l'approfondissement.

Die europäische Sicherheitsstrategie.
Author(s):
1. Reiter, Erich
Notes:
(JOURNAL OF STRATEGIC STUDIES, vol. 26, no. 1, March 2003, p. 53-72.)
Author(s):
1. Rynning, Sten
Notes:
This article explains why the EU in recent years has gained an upper hand in Allied defence planning. The development is surprising in light of reforms undertaken by NATO in the mid-1990s and also the 1989-99 US ambition to reinforce NATO's defence planning process with the Defence Capabilities Initiative. The article argues that a number of European governments, notably including the British and French, has been motivated to seek change because NATO's defence planning process has proved difficult to adapt to new low-intensity threats and also because governments seek to control the political development of the EU itself. The article illustrates how these concerns are directly visible in the current EU design for military planning and offers an assessment of future NATO-EU relations.
ID Number: JA019392
Year: 2003
Type: ART

Why a Common Security and Defence Policy is Bad for Europe.
Author(s):
1. Sangiovanni, Mette Eilstrup
Notes:
Some European policymakers have been tempted to use the Iraq crisis to build new momentum for further integrating European security and defence policy. But proceeding along this path would be a mistake. Adding military force to the European Union at a time of fundamental disagreement about where and when to deploy troops is a waste of resources and will likely undermine European credibility by deepening divisions among its member states. If Europeans want more global clout, they should
instead focus on strengthening their capacity for what they do best, namely non-military crisis-management and post-war reconstruction.

The European Union's Security and Defence Policy: A Policy Without Substance?
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 12, no. 1, Spring 2003, p. 39-63.)

Author(s):
1. Shepherd, Alistair J. K.

Notes:
The European Union (EU) has declared its European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) operational. It has put the institutional structures in place to manage the political aspects of security and defence policy and the member-states have pledged a range of military capabilities, which the EU may call upon. However, there are significant issues that need to be resolved for the ESDP to be a truly effective and credible policy. On the whole, these issues revolve around military capabilities, defence spending and a strategic concept. Without investing in critical military capabilities and without a clear direction, ESDP will become a policy without substance.
(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT & SECURITY LAW, vol. 8, no. 2, October 2003, p. 265-288.)
Author(s):
1. Wessel, Ramses A.
Notes:
The debate lasted for more than fifty years, but with the entry into force of the Treaty of Nice on 1 February 2003, 'Europe' finally succeeded in establishing its own security and defence policy - at least in a procedural sense. This article aims to provide insight into the new European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP), and in particular looks at the question of whether the Nice Treaty has turned the European Union into a fully-fledged security and defence organization. The transfer of the main institutions and competences of the Western European Union (WEU) to the EU potentially allows the latter to become more active in the field of military operations. However, this has implications for relations with NATO and the UN.
ID Number: JA020170
Year: 2003
Type: ART

2002

What Kinds of Operational Needs for Which Purposes ?.
Author(s):
1. Barbera, Moreno
Notes:
In order to understand which requirements are going to define the operational needs of EU forces, and the tasks we try to achieve, they are presented from our perspective, setting the role of the military structures within the Helsinki Headline Goal. Perhaps new lights can thus be shed on the issue that lets us have a better idea of the whole subject.
ID Number: JA018741
Year: 2002
Type: ART

L'ambiguïté des relations OTAN-PESD : faux débat ou enjeu réel ?.
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 48, hiver 2002-2003, p. 129-137.)
Author(s):
1. Bono, Giovanna
Notes:
Depuis sa création lors du Conseil de Helsinki en décembre 1999, la PESD suscite de nombreux malentendus entre l'OTAN et l'UE. Le Conseil de Nice, en décembre 2000, semblait avoir esquisse une solution en instaurant des canaux institutionnels de communication entre les deux partenaires. Toutefois, les événements du 11 septembre 2001 ont créé de nouvelles divergences, notamment en ce qui concerne leur interprétation : les Américains défendant leur vision de 'lutte contre le Mal' face a l'exigence de multilateralisme des Européens. Afin de construire un nouvel équilibre, les États-Unis devront laisser l'Union européenne devenir un partenaire égal, tandis que les Quinze renonceraient à toute rhétorique anti-américaniste.
ID Number: JA018585
Year: 2002
Type: ART
Renforcer la Pesc et la PESD en modernisant les institutions de l'Union européenne (2e partie).
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 58e année, no. 1, janvier 2002, p. 85-101.)
Author(s):
1. Cardot, Patrice
Notes:
Qu'il s'agisse de l'Union politique ou de l'Union économique et monétaire, la coopération entre l'UE et les États doit obtenir des résultats. C'est pourquoi la prochaine étape d'approfondissement de l'intégration européenne devra créer les conditions d'une meilleure efficacité globale des processus mis en jeu dans les domaines de la politique étrangère, de la sécurité et de la défense. Elle devra également débattre du choix des institutions qui seront investies d'un pouvoir d'initiative, de décision ou de contrôle à l'égard des politiques de souveraineté et d'influence que l'Union veut mettre en œuvre, et reexaminer les règles et les paramètres du jeu inter-institutionnel qui s'y rapporte. Dans le présent article, se fondant sur le retour d'expérience d'une pratique quotidienne des institutions nationales et européennes ainsi que sur les résultats de travaux que certaines d'entre elles ont engagés sur ces questions, l'auteur s'attache à formuler des recommandations précises quant aux voies institutionnelles qui paraissent en mesure de creer, à breve échéance, les conditions d'une transition efficace vers cet objectif ultime que constitue la naissance d'une Europe politique fédérale.

ID Number: JA017405
Year: 2002
Type: ART

La défense européenne, condition nécessaire à la formation d'une identité européenne ?.
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ETSTRATEGIQUE, no. 48, hiver 2002 - 2003, p. 109-118.)
Author(s):
1. Chilton, Paul A.
Notes:
De quelle manière un lien de causalité peut-il être établi au sein du triptyque constitué par les termes défense, identité et Europe ? Pour répondre à cette question, il faut envisager dans quelle mesure la construction d'une défense commune est le moteur ou le catalyseur de l'identité européenne. Pour ce faire, il est nécessaire d'étudier les conditions de la formation de l'identité et de les appliquer à la notion de défense. Il sera alors possible de déterminer les conditions - tant socio-historiques que cognitives - grâce auxquelles la conceptualisation de la défense correspond à celle de l'identité et, par conséquent, de mesurer comment la notion de défense pourrait contribuer à la genèse d'une identité européenne.

ID Number: JA018582
Year: 2002
Type: ART
The European Defence Project and the Prague Summit.  

Author(s):  
1. Clarke, Michael  
2. Cornish, Paul

Notes:  
This article reviews the state of the two security and defence institutions available to west Europeans: NATO and the EU's common European Security and Defence Policy. In each case, the authors assess the political maturity and stability of the institution, and then ask what it can contribute in terms of coordinated military capability to west European's strategic readiness. NATO's Prague summit in November 2002 will address the thorny issue of the next tranche of post-Cold War enlargement. But beyond the predictable debate about which candidates to admit, and what should be offered to those unsuccessful in their bid, there will be a far more urgent and important agenda to be discussed at Prague — the military capabilities of the European allies. Given that ESDP is still far from achieving its capability goals, the authors argue that the time is right for European allies to begin thinking in terms of generating a composite, joint strike force which could be configured to be interoperable with US forces and which could salvage something useful from the disheartening lack of progress in developing a European military capability.

ID Number: JA018517  
Year: 2002  
Type: ART

Colloquium: Core Group, Directoire, Enhanced Cooperation?: Finding the Key to an Effective Foreign and Defence Policy for Europe.  
(STUDIA DIPLOMATICA, vol. 55, no. 3, 2002, numero entier.)

ID Number: JA020209  
Year: 2002  
Type: ART

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 11, no. 2, Summer 2002, p. 75-100.)

Notes:  
The Common European Security and Defence Policy (CESDP) of the European Union (EU) was launched in 1999 and has been perceived as a landmark step toward European security cooperation, particularly in the field of crisis management. Still in its early stages, some difficult issues have become apparent. Of these, the so-called 'third-country' issue may prove to be among the most significant. This problem refers to the necessity of associating states outside the EU with CESDP. In this regard, three states stand out — the United States, Turkey and Russia — and this article considers their concerns and the European response in detail. This is prefaced by a general overview of how the third-country problem emerged and what the EU has done to address it. It concludes by suggesting that third-country considerations could well determine where and how EU-led missions operating under the auspices of CESDP are deployed.

ID Number: JA018497  
Year: 2002  
Type: ART
Notes:

Après le point fait à l'occasion du Sommet de Séville fin juin, la Convention européenne a entrepris d'aborder les questions diplomatiques et militaires ; les groupes de travail vont rassembler des conventionnels sur le thème du devenir de la Pesc et de son prolongement, la PESD. Les quelques propositions avancées dans cet article tentent d'apporter une perspective concrète à des travaux souvent confinés dans des questions juridiques (avenir du Traité de Bruxelles modifié) ou institutionnels (interférence entre MM. Solana et Patten).

ID Number: JA018194
Year: 2002
Type: ART

Notes:

As at mid-2002, taking into account the impact of 11 September, the prospect of EU enlargement and the emerging work of the Convention on the future of the EU, most commentators tend to believe that the momentum for the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) has been lost. The Europeans appear to be as divided as ever; the technological gap between European and American military forces is supposedly increasing every day; the NATO-EU relationship is still in limbo; and except for the Balkans, where the EU is showing real political involvement, the Europeans are suspected of being unwilling to tackle any security issue seriously.

ID Number: JA018742
Year: 2002
Type: ART

Notes:

European Security and Defence Policy as a Framework for Defence Co-operation.

ID Number: JA017549
Year: 2002
Type: ART
Defense européenne et contrôle démocratique : une tâche pour la Convention sur l'avenir de l'Europe.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 67e année, no. 2, avril - juin 2002, p. 455-470.)
Author(s):
1. Hilger, Michael
Notes:
The Assembly of WEU, the national parliaments of WEU and EU member states and the European Parliament have tried so far without success to remedy what one could call the 'parliamentary deficit' of the new European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP): it has arisen because the EU has set up politico-military crisis-management structures under the ESDP with a view to deploying forces for the so-called Petersberg tasks, which may include combat operations to restore peace. National parliaments, which have their constitutional responsibilities and must scrutinise their governments, have no means of acquiring information first-hand at EU level. The decision to deploy troops to crisis areas and the means to finance such missions were voted in national parliaments. Yet there is no interparliamentary body within the EU to supervise intergovernmental cooperation. At the same time, the EU treaty does not give the European Parliament the necessary competence for security and defence questions and member states remain reluctant to transfer sovereignty in that area. This is why the Convention on the future of Europe should give national parliaments collective representations at EU level by taking the interparliamentary model as a basis.
ID Number: JA018067
Year: 2002
Type: ART

Die Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik der Europäischen Union.
(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 40. Jg., Heft 3, Mai - Juni 2002, S. 267-277.)
Author(s):
1. Hochleitner, Erich
ID Number: JA017818
Year: 2002
Type: ART

Defense européenne et sciences sociales : ou en est le débat théorique ?.
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 48, hiver 2002 - 2003, p. 79-88.)
Author(s):
1. Ironnelle, Bastien
Notes:
Pour établir un bilan du débat théorique sur la défense européenne dans le champ des sciences sociales, toujours dominé par la science politique, il faut analyser la primauté des approches empirico-descriptives. En ce sens, une normalisation des paradigmes et des outils théoriques s'avère nécessaire pour étudier l'objet 'défense européenne'. Cette démarche se place alors à l'encontre d'une posture s'appuyant sur la nature sui generis de l'intégration européenne pour promouvoir un paradigme de l'exception européenne. Elle permet enfin de développer des perspectives de recherche pluridisciplinaires autour des problématiques de l'institutionnalisation de l'Europe de la défense et de l'europeisation.
ID Number: JA018579
Year: 2002
Type: ART
(PERSPECTIVES, no. 19, Winter 2002 - 2003, p. 32-51.)
Author(s):
1. Lizec, Borek
ID Number: JA019121
Year: 2002
Type: ART

Veiligheid voor geheel Europa?.
(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 56, nr. 10, oktober 2002, p. 501-506.)
Author(s):
1. Lowenhardt, John
Notes:
The author claims that European Security and Defence Policy is making little progress. Americans are pushing NATO full steam ahead towards Central Europe where in Prague, this autumn, decisions will be taken on its further enlargement. But since September 2001, leaders of the European Union and its member states seem disoriented and incapable of setting firm priorities. Wasting energy on issues far from home, they tend to ignore the pressing problems in their 'near abroad'. In doing so they run the risk of their rapid intervention force, to be operative next year, turning into a failure.
ID Number: JA018404
Year: 2002
Type: ART

Europe's Security Policy Today.
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 3, no. 4, 2002, p. 29-34.)
Author(s):
1. Missiroli, Antonio
Notes:
Europe's Security and Defense Policy (ESDP) faces three challenges. In January it will begin its first on-the-ground operation in supervising the police in Bosnia. In the course of 2003 it will have to define its foreign policy institutions better as the European Convention makes its constitutional recommendations. And it will somehow have to squeeze out higher defense budgets if it is not to lose interoperability with the US superpower.
ID Number: JA018823
Year: 2002
Type: ART

EU-NATO Cooperation in Crisis Management: No Turkish Delight for ESDP.
(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 33, no. 1, March 2002, p. 9-26.)
Author(s):
1. Missiroli, Antonio
Notes:
The issue of how to organize and implement a European security and defence 'identity' has been discussed at both the political and the academic level throughout the past decade. Initially, it was basically related only to NATO or, at best, to the NATO-WEU interface. As such, it did not make much progress, in spite of the commitments taken especially in Berlin (1996) and the limited decisions adopted in the WEU framework in 1997. Even at that time, the main bones of contention were the extent to which NATO 'assets and capabilities' would be put at the disposal of 'European-led' peace support operations and, as a consequence, the role and the rights of those European allies that were not full members of the WEU. With the onset of the ESDP and the de facto withering away of the WEU, the issue has become a bilateral one between the European Union and the
Alliance. The controversial points have remained more or less the same, but the political and legal contexts have changed. Ever since, apparently, the main obstacle to an arrangement between the two organizations allowing the EU to have 'assured access' to NATO planning capabilities has been Turkey's attitude. The article examines in detail all the problems involved, assessing the current state of affairs and drawing some conclusions for the future.

La fin du complexe europeen de puissance ?.
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 48, hiver 2002 - 2003, p. 99-107.)
Author(s):
1. Nivet, Bastien
Notes:
L'Europe apparait, a travers les grands dossiers geostrategiques mediatises, comme une 'etrange superpuissance', dotee de pouvoirs dans le domaine economique et commercial, mais impuissante sur les plans politique et strategique. Le developpement de la PESD est alors aujourd'hui frequemment presente comme le signal que l'UE s'approche peu a peu du statut de 'puissance'. Cette interpretation doit toutefois etre nuancee, au vu des rapports ambigus qu'elle entretient avec la notion de puissance. L'irruption de la defense dans le champ d'action de l'UE est peut-etre alors, en realite, plus l'expression d'une prise de conscience des elements fondamentaux du complexe européen de puissance que le moyen pour les Europeens d'acceder collectivement au rang de puissance sur la scene internationale.

La PECSD ante la presidencia espanola.
(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 16, no. 85, enero - febrero 2002, p. 69-93.)
Notes:
Tras el impulso del Consejo de Colonia de 1999 para la constitucion de una politica europea de seguridad y defensa, la presidencia espanola se propone consolidar en 2002 este pilar de la UE.

Directoria als remedie voor het GBVB ?.
(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 56, nr. 12, december 2002, p. 608-614.)
Author(s):
1. Sauer, Tom
Notes:
The author discusses the establishment of directories as a possible remedy compensating for rigidities in decision-making in the field of implementing a Common European Security and Defence Policy. In 2003, the European Union will possess a Rapid Reaction Force, but not the decision-making procedures needed to use this new mechanism in an efficient way. In order to overcome the consensus rule, some propose creating a directorate of the three largest member states: France, the United Kingdom and Germany, able to intervene with military means on behalf of the EU for purposes of crisis management. This article sketches costs and benefits of such a directorate. It concludes that potential benefits do not outweigh the costs.
The author outlines an ambitious alternative that creates a framework for effective and legitimate European military crisis management: a federal Europe, although limited to an inner-core of member states.

ID Number: JA018654
Year: 2002
Type: ART

The EU-NATO Interface: Defining Boundaries and Forging Links.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 147, no. 1, February 2002, p. 16-17.)
Author(s):
  1. Smith, Rupert
ID Number: JA017550
Year: 2002
Type: ART

La construction d'une defence europe enne : emergence d'un defi politique et appels a la resolution.
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 48, hiver 2002 - 2003, p. 119-128.)
Author(s):
  1. Soetendorp, Ben
Notes:
  La politique de securite ayant longtemps ete consideree par les Etats membres de l'Union europeenne comme appartenant au domaine reserve de l'Etat-nation, l'elaboration de la Politique europeenne de securite et de defense (PESD) a, par consequent, suscite un vif debat entre les Etats membres quant a la maniere de repondre a cet objectif politique. Cet article analyse les arguments de ce debat, ainsi que leur evolution, en mettant l'accent en particulier sur l'opportunité, la nature et la forme que devrait prendre la defence commune europeenne. En effet, si les arguments utilises par les Etats refletent leurs interes et leurs preferences, leur conceptualisation change au cours de leur interaction.
ID Number: JA018583
Year: 2002
Type: ART

Le developpement des capacites militaires de l'Union europeenne.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 58e annee, no. 6, juin 2002, p. 9-16.)
Author(s):
  1. Solana, Javier
Notes:
  Since Saint-Malo considerable progress has been achieved in building the military capability of the European Union. However, adapting forces and capabilities is an ongoing and permanent process and further work will continue to be needed. The results achieved to-date have been obtained through a specific process which can be characterized by three general principles: recourse to voluntary contribution, using national assets, and following a capability approach. This approach has proved to be effective. After two cycles of this process, the voluntary contributions announced by Member States, and set out in a 'Force Catalogue', constitute a pool of forces that fully satisfy the needs identified to carry out the different types of crisis management missions within the Headline Goal. However, work remains to be done in order to allow the Union to carry out the most complex operations as efficiently as possible, and to reduce any limitations or restrictions. A European Capability Action plan has been designed and agreed to that effect. It is mainly focused on rectifying the remaining deficiencies by rationalising Member States respective defence efforts and increasing the synergy between their national and
multinational projects. The initial steps of this plan are 
encouraging, experts groups have been created to identify 
possible solutions for all the significant shortfalls. However, 
the actual implementation of the results of this process will 
need financial resources and innovative solutions will have to 
be developed to that effect, along with the enhancement of 
cooperation in the armament field in support of ESDP.

ID Number: JA017949
Year: 2002
Type: ART

La politique europeenne de securite et de defense et la presidence 
estpagnole de l'Union.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 58e annee, no. 2, fevrier 2002, p. 15-23.)
Author(s):
1. Trillo, Federico
ID Number: JA017568
Year: 2002
Type: ART

Expliquer la defense europeenne : un defi pour les analyses theoriques.
89-97.)
Author(s):
1. White, Brian
Notes:
Les theories classiques de l'analyse de l'integration europeenne 
dans le domaine de la defense, que sont le neofonctionnalisme, 
le neorealisme et l'intergouvernementalisme, ont du faire face 
au developpement de la Politique europeenne de securite et de 
defense (PESD) depuis 1998. Si certains postulats fondamentaux 
sur lesquels reposaient ces theories ont ete remis en cause, il 
apparait cependant que l'intergouvernementalisme est la theorie 
la plus appropree pour fournir une analyse pertinente de la 
PESD. Neanmoins, le concept d'"europeanisation' et les 
approches constructivistes constituent des perspectives 
alternatives qui posent un defi fondamental aux analyses 
classiques.
ID Number: JA018580
Year: 2002
Type: ART

Fortress Europa : European Defense and the Future of the North Atlantic 
Alliance.
Author(s):
1. Wilkie, Robert
Notes:
The author's review of NATO's future explores the question that 
has preoccupied America's European allies for over 50 years : 
whether to be a good Atlanticist or a good European. With NATO 
and the European Union both expanding their spheres of 
influence, old jealousies based on fears of American hegemony 
and European indolence continue. The author's trip through 
NATO's history since the fall of the Soviet Union provides the 
reader with an understanding of the strategic framework 
required to ensure the successful continuation of the alliance 
and its competitor, the European Union. The author supports a 
relationship comprised of a NATO based on American primacy 
providing a strategic framework for operations outside the 
European theater, with the European Union focusing on a 
military force capable of dealing with contingencies on the 
continent.
ID Number: JA018551
Europese defensie in de NAVO en de Europese Unie: eenheid en complementariteit.

(VREDE EN VEILIGHEID, jg. 31, nr. 2, 2002, p. 205-224.)

Author(s):
1. Wouters, Jan
2. Naert, Frederik

Notes:

The European Security and Defence Policy: What Impact on the EU's Approach to Security Challenges?


Author(s):
1. Youngs, Richard

Notes:
The development of a European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) has been seen by some as key to giving the EU greater international influence, by others as a threat to the EU's strengths as a civilian power. This article finds that, as of 2002, the EU's new military dimension could not be conceived as a fundamental threat to its civilian power acquis. Concerns have justifiably been raised over the possible diversion of resources into the military sphere, the emergence of a less transparent policy-making culture and ESDP's effect on the way the EU is perceived from outside. However, force levels have remained limited and most policy-makers see the new EU Rapid Reaction Force (RRF) as an instrument for complementing civilian elements of crisis management. This article measures ESDP mores specifically against the substantive approaches towards security challenges that the EU has elaborated. It argues that European strategies suffer most notably from political-level conceptual weaknesses that cut across both civilian and military domains and that the incipient ESDP has yet to address.

ID Number: JA018061
Year: 2002
Type: ART
Shaping the Requirements for the European Rapid Reaction Force.
Author(s):
1. Annati, Massimo

Notes:
The 1999-2000 period has been particularly significant for the development of European defence policies. In March 1999, the launch of 'Allied Force' provided a painfully clear demonstration that Europe is not able to deploy a combat force comparable with the US's, not even when such a force is needed to deal with a major crisis on the European continent itself. In April 1999, the NATO Defence Capability Initiative shaped the guidelines for the future development of a large part of the European defence structures. In December 1999, the Helsinki Summit formalised the European commitment towards the establishment by 2003 of a 50,000-60,000 strong joint force able to be deployed within 60 days for Petersberg mission. Finally, on 20 November 2000 the 15 EU nations met in Brussels to confirm the Helsinki commitment and detail the respective national capabilities they intend to contribute to the joint force.

ID Number: JA016437
Year: 2001
Type: ART

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 55, nr. 11, november 2001, p. 536-540.)
Author(s):
1. Biscop, Sven

Notes:
The author of this article states that now that the institutions and the military capacity of the European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP) are getting into place, it is time to consider a strategic concept in which due attention should be given to the Mediterranean. Although no direct military threat emerges from that region, the EU should formulate a policy on 'hard' security issues, in order to safeguard its interests in the Mediterranean. The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership includes an ambitious security basket, but as a result of the ongoing conflicts in the region and the lack of trust between the northern and southern shores of the Mediterranean, this has not been implemented to date. In the first place the EU should therefore actively contribute to the resolution of all current conflicts, notably in the Middle East. The EU can then open up the ESDP to participation by its Mediterranean partners, as a first step to a Euro-Mediterranean security partnership. After 11 September, this would be the clearest signal of the EU's willingness to cooperate with instead of confronting the Arab World.

ID Number: JA017201
Year: 2001
Type: ART
La défense européenne après le conseil européen de Nice.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 57e année, no. 2, février 2001, p. 23-34.)

Author(s):
1. Blanc, Emile
2. Fennebresque, Michel

Notes:
Après un rapide rappel de la laborieuse montée en puissance de l'Europe de la défense, puis de l'accélération donnée à Saint-Malo entretenue à Helsinki, Cologne et Feira, le bilan de Nice, particulièrement positif pour la défense, est dressé. Les suites à donner à ce sommet sont développées : mettre en place un dispositif de gestion de crise et se doter d'une capacité autonome d'appréciation, de décision et d'action. Au-delà, il faudra bien s'intéresser aussi à la défense collective, ce qui implique de clarifier les relations de l'Europe avec l'OTAN, et donc avec les États-Unis. Déjà la cohérence des actions a mener dans tous les domaines exige des États membres une vision commune de l'Europe qu'ils veulent construire, et une volonté sans faille d'y aboutir.

ID Number: JA016266
Year: 2001
Type: ART

Renforcer la Pesc et la PESD en modernisant les institutions de l'Union européenne.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 57e année, no. 12, décembre 2001, p. 19-35.)

Author(s):
1. Cardot, Patrice

Notes:
Nombreux sont ceux qui souhaitent que l'Union européenne puisse relever les défis que lui pose cette ambition retrouvée d'exercer sur la scène internationale les responsabilités qui incombent à un acteur régional en plein exercice. Ils attendent une impulsion politique forte et décisive se traduisant par des mesures concrètes, qui ne saurait produire tous ses effets si elle n'était précédée d'un nouvel approfondissement de l'intégration politique de l'Union. L'auteur examine dans cet article l'étendue réelle des pouvoirs qui sont actuellement conférés aux institutions et organes appelés à intervenir formellement dans le cadre des architectures qui gouvernent la mise en œuvre opérationnelle de la Pesc et de la PESD. Il propose une mise en perspective des évolutions attendues ainsi que des initiatives et orientations qui pourraient émerger du processus de refonte institutionnelle qui sera engagé à l'issue du Conseil européen de Laeken, les 14 et 15 décembre 2001.

ID Number: JA017340
Year: 2001
Type: ART

Une programmation militaire pour l'Europe.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 57e année, no. 4, avril 2001, p. 59-78.)

Author(s):
1. Chautard, Sophie

Notes:
Les points abordés durant cette journée de colloque ont permis d'examiner la répartition des tâches entre les différentes armées européennes, la place de l'Union dans l'Alliance atlantique, la mise en place d'une défense européenne credible, les conditions d'une politique européenne de l'armement et le projet crucial d'une programmation militaire européenne.

ID Number: JA016545
Year: 2001
Type: ART
De militaire integratie van de Europese Unie na Nice.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 55, nr. 6, juni 2001, p. 304-309.)

Author(s):
1. Cogen, Marc

Notes:
The author deals with military integration in the European Union.
Based upon the historic European Council meeting of Helsinki (December 1999), the EU finally embarked upon the long road to military integration. This project may constitute the last major component of national sovereignty to be brought under the umbrella of the EU. At the European Council of Nice (December 2000) further steps were taken. The WEU has been deleted from the EU Treaty, implying a clear decision to transfer all WEU operational activities to the EU. Only the WEU article on collective self-defence is still waiting to be transferred.
Another important decision was the upgrading of the Political and Security Committee as the linchpin of decision-making in CFSP matters. The emergence of EU military integration offers both opportunities for creating a security structure in Europe and challenges to NATO. The author advocates the establishment of a Defence Council in the Union in order to develop a European defence policy, including its technological base and the defence industry. The Belgian EU Presidency of the second half of 2001 may table this issue.

Beyond the EU/NATO Dichotomy : The Beginnings of a European Strategic Culture.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 77, no. 3, July 2001, p. 587-603.)

Author(s):
1. Cornish, Paul
2. Edwards, Geoffrey

Notes:
The European Union and its member states have moved with considerable speed towards the creation of a European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP). Whether what has been achieved so far adds up to a revolution remains a moot point. The Common Foreign and Security Policy of the Maastricht Treaty has not always been noted for its binding character, and too often the debate over security and defence has degenerated into an artificial, zero-sum-type game between Atlanticists and Europeanists. What is required for the success of the ESDP is not simply continued commitment to achieving the Headline Goals set out at Helsinki in 1999 but also the development of what the authors call a 'strategic culture', i.e. an institutional confidence and processes to manage and deploy military force as part of the effective range of legitimate policy instruments of the Union. The authors argue that political commitment at the highest levels has been underpinned by the institutionalization, within the Council Secretariat, of the 'military option' in the form of the Military Committee and a Directorate General for the EU's Military Staff (DGEUMS). Even more importantly, there are already signs, especially through such concepts as 'security sector reform' and 'structural stability', that the EU, through its development and humanitarian programmes, has already recognized the necessity of military solutions.
Les bases d'un concept stratégique européen.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 57e année, no. 6, juin 2001, p. 108-117.)
Author(s):
1. Dumoulin, André
Notes:
La politique européenne de sécurité et de défense a besoin d'une base conceptuelle et idéologique reconnue de tous, legitimate et encadrant la montée en puissance de l'Union européenne.
L'appui des opinions et l'adoption de valeurs communes permettront aux citoyens et aux politiques, aux diplomates et aux militaires, aux États et aux ONG de se rejoindre dans la détermination des principes d'engagement, d'intervention, de légitimation ou de partage des risques. Ainsi pourra se construire cette base commune de valeurs, de droits et de devoirs, de cultures et d'intérêts, reponse à la question "c'est quoi l'Europe ? ", a partir de laquelle doit se définir la politique européenne commune ; ici de sécurité et de défense. D'un véritable Livre blanc européen de la sécurité et de la défense à l'intégration d'une dimension sécuritaire au sein d'une future charte constitutionnelle, en passant par l'adoption d'un concept stratégique européen sur l'environnement de sécurité, les initiatives prudentes sont déjà perceptibles.
ID Number: JA016696
Year: 2001
Type: ART

NATO and the European Security and Defence Policy.
(COMMITTEE REPORTS (NATO Parliamentary Assembly), October 2001, 22 p. (491.6/24).)
Author(s):
1. Eekelen, Wim van
Notes:
The effort by the EU to develop its European Security and Defence Policy holds real hope for filling a need in European security in the post-Cold War era. It is not surprising that European countries have recognised the need to be able to manage crises without having to depend on NATO in every case, and ESDP could provide a valuable means to address such security challenges in the future. At the same time, it holds the potential of rectifying the long-standing imbalance in burden-sharing between the United States and the European Allies. But while the idea is welcome, the execution will be difficult. Europe bearing a greater share of the defence burden is desirable, but undermining NATO would ultimately leave both sides worse off. Including the European Allies outside of the EU in ESDP is essential. Because European defence budgets are limited, there must be a minimum of duplication of capabilities available at NATO, but the non-EU Allies must work with the EU to assure that both sides will have access to these assets. Finally, it is essential that ESDP develop the defence capabilities that are needed for the European countries to carry out the missions that have become critical to European security.
ID Number: JA017427
Year: 2001
Type: ART

NATO and the European Security and Defence Policy.
(COMMITTEE REPORTS (NATO Parliamentary Assembly), Spring 2001, 14 p. (491.6/24).)
Author(s):
1. Eekelen, Wim van
ID Number: JA017125
Year: 2001
Type: ART
Defense européenne : irrealisme conceptuel financier et politique.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 57e année, no. 12, décembre 2001, p. 36-44.)
Author(s):
1. Faure-Dufourmantelle, Alain
Notes:
En l’absence de concept de défense, l’Europe construit une force d’intervention destinée à maintenir l’ordre plutôt que la paix. Inconsciente de la proximité des dangers, l’Europe ne peut alors établir une politique de défense, par manque de volonté politique. L’analyse des budgets de défense des Quinze comparés à celui des États-Unis confirme qu’il faudrait au moins doubler l’effort de chacun pour pouvoir se comparer aux Américains, qui peuvent ainsi maintenir leur position dominante.

ID Number: JA017341
Year: 2001
Type: ART

Europäische Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik : der Erfolg von Nizza ? !.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 50. Jg., Nr. 2, Februar 2001, S. 10-12.)
Author(s):
1. Frietzsche, Helmut
2. Parchmann, Dirk
Notes:
With the implementation of the decisions taken by the European Council of Nice, the Union will achieve capacity to act in crisis management by 2003. However, the EU will have to rely on a close cooperation with NATO in future, too, especially in military crisis management missions at the top spectrum of the 'Petersberg' resolutions. Germany has reached its goal to integrate the WEU into the EU. What seemed to be unattainable only a few years ago has now taken shape with the Nice summit. The EU is about to become able to also act in the field of security policy. This will strengthen Europe's role in NATO, a requirement that has been established by our American allies over and over again since the 1960s. For a positive public perception of this progress it is important that the institutional measures will be directly followed by concrete improvements in the field of armed forces capabilities. The partners will have a particularly close look at Germany in this matter. The restructuring of the Bundeswehr must also be seen against this background.

ID Number: JA016223
Year: 2001
Type: ART

L'Europe de la defense en puissance.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 57e année, no. 4, avril 2001, p. 51-58.)
Author(s):
1. Gautier, Louis
Notes:
Pour l'Europe de la défense, la fin de la guerre froide change la situation du tout au tout. Après une phase dynamique marquée par les accords de Maastricht (1991) et la création d'un corps européen (1992), la défense européenne pétine. Le processus est relancé par l'initiative franco-britannique de Saint-Malo en décembre 1998. En deux ans des progrès considérables furent accomplis, aboutissant au sommet de Nice en décembre 2000 à la mise en place d'une architecture institutionnelle pour traiter les sujets de défense et de sécurité. Au même moment, l'Union européenne adoptait des objectifs de capacité militaire. À terme, sa crédibilité militaire sera proportionnelle à son niveau d'autonomie. Concrètement cela exige qu'elle se dote progressivement des moyens de renseignement, de planification, de commandement et de contrôle qui lui font aujourd'hui défaut.
La réussite de l'Europe de la defense implique une bonne coordination 'interpiliers' de façon a permettre la conjugaison harmonieuse des instruments civils et militaires de gestion de crise. En outre, la mise en oeuvre de l'Europe de la defense passe aussi par les relations et les arrangements que l'Union et l'OTAN établissent puis développent. Dans l'immédiat, il faut en avoir conscience et s'y préparer, le sort de la defense européenne risque d'être largement déterminé par le premier emploi en opérations d'une force dirigée par l'Union. Celle-ci fera véritablement précédent, or jusqu'à 2003 ses marges d'action restent étroites et les moyens comptes.

ID Number: JA016544
Year: 2001
Type: ART

Europa als internationaler Akteur.
Author(s):
1. Gloannec, Anne-Marie Le
Notes:

ID Number: JA016333
Year: 2001
Type: ART

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 146, no. 6, December 2001, p. 19-24.)
Author(s):
1. Lubkemeier, Eckhard
Notes:
Developing a European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP) is a dynamic EU project, which is still in its early days. Like enlargement, it will play a significant role in determining the future of the Union. The central aim is to complete and thus strengthen the EU’s external ability to act through the development of civilian and military capabilities for international conflict prevention and crisis management. If the EU member states work together successfully in these fields, this will help forge a common identity and will deepen integration. The ESDP is therefore also a key project for the further unification of Europe.

ID Number: JA017251
Year: 2001
Type: ART
The Development of a Military Capability for the European Union.
(MILITARY TECHNOLOGY, vol. 25, no. 8, 2001, p. 81-89.)
Author(s):
1. Messervy-Whiting, Graham
Notes:
The aim of this article is to give an overview of the current state of development of the European Union's Common European Security and Defence Policy (CESDP).
ID Number: JA017076
Year: 2001
Type: ART

Towards a European Defence Policy.
Author(s):
1. Minuto Rizzo, Alessandro
Notes:
The author gives his views on the state of the development of European defence and on the major obstacles that need to be overcome to provide the Union with credible crisis management capabilities.
ID Number: JA017238
Year: 2001
Type: ART

European Defence and NATO : The Case for New Governance.
Author(s):
1. Moens, Alexander
ID Number: JA016898
Year: 2001
Type: ART

Post-Ismay Europe : Britain and the Rebalance of European Security.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 12, no. 4, Fall 2001, p. 106-119.)
Author(s):
1. Pagedas, Constantine A.
ID Number: JA017233
Year: 2001
Type: ART

European Security and Defence Co-operation.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 146, no. 2, April 2001, p. 54-59.)
Author(s):
1. Quinlan, Michael
ID Number: JA016400
Year: 2001
Type: ART

L'Europe de la defense.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 57e annee, no. 1, janvier 2001, p. 7-15.)
Author(s):
1. Richard, Alain
ID Number: JA016178
Year: 2001
Type: ART
Providing Relief or Promoting Democracy?: The European Union and Crisis Management.
Author(s):
1. Rynning, Sten
Notes:
In the last decade, the EU has assumed a greater role in managing conflicts on the peripheries of Europe and is now aiming to strengthen its capabilities to perform this role. Most official documents emphasize the need to build up capacities for providing humanitarian relief, but the history of the EU is linked to the liberal hope of transcending conflict through democratic governance. Empirical evidence of the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy, as well as the political ambitions that underpin the European Security and Defense Policy, strongly indicates that in performing crisis management the EU is turning to the more ambitious policy of democratic enforcement. The experience of involvement in the Balkans illustrates the risks of such a policy and highlights the problems that local balances of power pose to democratic development. The most probable answer from the EU is a muddled compromise between continuity and change, but a clue to a more sound answer can be found in developing a broader range of policy options that could be applied selectively to specific contexts of crisis. This would amount to creating a mechanism of variable geometry to promote a greater range of specific activities that would alleviate human suffering while escaping quagmires of democratization.

ID Number: JA016494
Year: 2001
Type: ART

El progreso de la politica de defensa europea.
Author(s):
1. Serra, Narcis
Notes:
Dos factores han acelerado los avances de la UE en materia de seguridad y defensa en los ultimos anos: la guerra de Kosovo y el cambio de actitud de Reino Unido. Desde el Consejo Europeo de Colonia hasta el de Gotemburgo, los Quince han ido poniendo en marcha los mecanismos para dotarse de una capacidad militar propia sin romper el dialogo transatlantico en el seno de la OTAN.

ID Number: JA017807
Year: 2001
Type: ART

Desafios de la defensa europea.
(Política Exterior, vol. 15, no. 79, Enero - Febrero 2001, p. 73-83.)
Author(s):
1. Solana, Javier
Notes:
La rapidez con que progressa la dimension de defensa en la union Europea obliga a recapacitar sobre lo conseguido, las instituciones y procedimientos acordados - en particular la fuerza de reaccion rapida - y aclarar algunas malinterpretaciones. Entre ella, las que creen ver en el proyecto un intento de debilitar la Alianza Atlantica y las relaciones euronorteamericanas.

ID Number: JA016227
Year: 2001
Type: ART
L'autonomie, cle de voute d'une veritable defense europeenne.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 57e annee, no. 2, fevrier 2001, p. 35-44.)
Author(s):
1. Viriot, Jean-Marie
Notes:
Les declarations du president de la Republique francaise a la veille du sommet de Nice, evocant une Europe de la defense 'coordonnee avec l'Alliance', mais 'independante par rapport au Shape' pour ce qui concerne 'son elaboration et sa mise en oeuvre', ont fait l'effet d'un pave dans la mare euro-atlantique alors qu'elles levent certaines ambiguites : l'Europe doit avoir l'ambition d'etre une puissance forte politiquement et militairement. L'attitude des Etats-Unis est guidee par la volonte de ne pas voir leur leadership remis en cause : il n'est donc pas question de toucher a son expression en europe, l'OTAN. Ils sont sans doute prets a tolerer, peut-être meme a accepter, voire pour certains a souhaiter, une Europe militaire relativement forte, mais ils excluent pour l'instant une europe politique forte. Les relations futures entre l'UE et l'OTAN s'en ressentiront mais il est temps de comprendre qu'il y aura dans l'avenir deux types d'operations militaires : celles avec les Etats-Unis au sein de l'OTAN; et celles sans les Etats-Unis concues et conduites par les Europeens.
ID Number: JA016267
Year: 2001
Type: ART

La defense europeenne : de l'autonomie a l'integration.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 66e annee, no. 2, avril - juin 2001, p. 341-352.)
Author(s):
1. Walch, Jacques
Notes:
After much vacillation, European defence has become a reality. Its advent is announced through organisations, procedures and obligations. Henceforth, member states and the Union itself will have to plan for the coexistence between present military structures and the new ones. For the European Union, it is a matter of finding a comprehensive efficiency through the coalescing of the practices of its three pillars. The present members will have to manage the issue of a genuine European command structure. France will have to balance the discrepancies between its traditional strategy and the new European military policy.
ID Number: JA016952
Year: 2001
Type: ART

European Defense Edges Towards a New Spirit of Co-Operation.
(INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE REVIEW, vol. 34, January 2001, p. 54-58.)
Author(s):
1. Wilson, Gordon
Notes:
Technological advancement is a major element in Europe's latest steps toward a new defense identity.
ID Number: JA016024
Year: 2001
Type: ART
The author discusses the European Union's security and defence policy. Recently, steps have been taken to strengthen the resources, as well as the decision-making procedures of the EU in this field. Yet, a clear indication of the cases in which this military capacity will be deployed does not exist. At present, it is unclear where and when 'Europe' will intervene: will the EU become a police officer with a mandate worldwide or will EU-forces intervene only in case of a direct threat to European security? The author argues that a European Strategic Concept is needed in order to answer these questions. Without such a concept the future of the EU's security and defence policy looks bleak.

ID Number: JA015693
Year: 2000
Type: ART

The European Security and Defence Policy: Threat to NATO.
(PERCEPTIONS, vol. 5, no. 3, September - October 2000, p. 108-114.)
Author(s):
1. Cash, Bill

ID Number: JA015719
Year: 2000
Type: ART

The Military Security Pool: Towards a New Security Regime for Europe?.
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 35, no. 4, October - December 2000, p. 41-54.)
Author(s):
1. Deighton, Anne

ID Number: JA016338
Year: 2000
Type: ART

Les ambitions de l'Europe: de l'apres-Kosovo aux indicateurs de coherence.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 65e annee, no. 2, ete 2000, p. 485-498.)
Author(s):
1. Dumoulin, Andre

Notes:
L'auteur analyse ici les ambitions europeennes en matiere de securite et de defense au lendemain de l'intervention au Kosovo. Selon lui, il est necessaire que l'Union europeenne se dote d'une reelle capacite de defense et ne se limite pas a un simple processus d'integration economique. C'est le seul moyen pour l'Europe d'exister en temps que veritable acteur diplomatique et strategique independant des Etats-Unis. Apres nous avoir mis en garde contre une americanisation des mentalites europeennes, l'auteur plaide en faveur de l'elaboration d'une doctrine strategique propre a l'Union, ce qui necessite de depasser les divergences internes, de ne pas dissocier IESD et PESC, et d'articuler le processus a l'Alliance atlantique.

ID Number: JA015593
Year: 2000
Type: ART
In the field of security policy, the European nations are now faced with an eminent task of shaping peace and stability. The progress made in the past year and a half in the development of a Security and Defense Policy of the European Union were breathtaking. The way in which the European nations are going to solve this task today and in the future will decisively shape the international security architecture of tomorrow. A greater ability of the EU and the Europeans in NATO to act in matters of security policy is in accordance with the necessities in the new Europe. It meets the conditions of globalization under which Europe can stand its ground only as a politically united power. The tasks lying ahead of the European nations are numerous and ambitious. At the EU summit in Nizza it is expected that the transition to the necessary permanent political and politico-military decision-making committees will be decided on and that the indispensable cooperation between NATO and European Union will be institutionally provided for as soon as possible.

ID Number: JA015960
Year: 2000
Type: ART

Europe is about to create a unified military force. Done wrong, it could strain transatlantic relations and weaken European defense.

ID Number: JA015535
Year: 2000
Type: ART

By any measure, the European Union's efforts to forge a new European security and defence policy (ESDP) have made remarkable progress. The essentially intergovernmental nature of the project, which thereby is not a frontal challenge to state sovereignty, is one of the reasons for this progress. However, a certain studied imprecision about the eventual destination has also been essential. This is not an unusual feature of the European integration process, in which progress
has often depended on defining practical objectives first, and deferring to a later stage the consideration of issues of principle and of implementation. However, the virtues of ambiguity are now reaching their limit: the force planners charged with fulfilling the 'headline goal' will need some guidance as to what the force is supposed to do; and the corresponding budget input will have to be defined.

Europa en defensie: de volgende stap pen.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 54, nr. 12, december 2000, p. 596-601.)

Author(s):
1. Kreemers, Bert

Notes:
The author reports on current developments on the road toward an autonomous European defence. It is by no means certain that the fifteen EU Member States will fulfill the expectations raised with respect to the Helsinki Headline Goal for an autonomous military capacity in 2003. Too many differences in the structure and orientation of the armed forces of the European countries make it difficult to carry out large and complicated military operations without external assistance. A great number of collective capabilities have yet to be built up and will not be ready in the near future. Europe could overcome this problem and stimulate the fulfilment of the Helsinki Headline Goal by restricting itself in the short run - to strengthening its role in current peacekeeping operations in the Balkans. Such an enhanced role would ease American concerns and doubts. Without such a promise irritation and criticism in Washington may threaten the present European consensus on the development of a common security and defence policy.

Der europaische Sicherheitspfeiler: Stein des Anstosses fur die USA.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 55. Jahr, Nr. 3, Marz 2000, S. 43-48.)

Author(s):
1. Meiers, Franz-Josef

Notes:
Die Herausbildung einer Europaischen Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik (ESVP) wird zum Zankapfel zwischen den USA und Europa. Der Autor analysiert die Positionen Frankreichs, Deutschlands und der USA und zeigt gemeinsame Wege auf.

La politique europeenne de securite et de defense.

(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 39, automne 2000, p. 51-58.)

Author(s):
1. Nivet, Bastien

ID Number: JA015392
Year: 2000
Type: ART

ID Number: JA016000
Year: 2000
Type: ART

ID Number: JA015530
Year: 2000
Type: ART

ID Number: JA015699
Year: 2000
Type: ART
Top-Down or Bottom-Up: Is Security and Defence Policy in the EU a Question of Political Will or Military Capability?.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 9, no. 2, Summer 2000, p. 13-30.)
Author(s):
1. Shepherd, Alistair J. K.
Notes:
Much of the debate since the formation of the Common Foreign and Security Policy has focused on the political will, or lack thereof, as the principal obstacle to a successful European security policy. However, even if a cohesive will to develop a clear and operational foreign and security policy exists, the lack of military capabilities within the EU would make the implementation of that policy difficult, if not impossible, for the foreseeable future. The emerging political will to develop a CFSP needs to be paralleled by significant improvements in the force projection capabilities of the EU member states in order for a CFSP and future Common Defence Policy to be credible.
ID Number: JA015723
Year: 2000
Type: ART

The End of Civilian Power EU: A Welcome Demise or Cause for Concern?.
Author(s):
1. Smith, Karen E.
Notes:
This article argues that despite the obvious current weaknesses of the EU's defence dimension, it is now abandoning its civilian power image. The second section questions the assumptions that lie behind such a move, in particular the widespread perception that the EU will be unable to act effectively in international affairs unless it can use military instruments. The third section examines the security threats facing the EU and questions how military instruments would help reduce or eliminate them. The EU risks generating a 'security dilemma' itself, if outsiders feel threatened by the establishment of an armed bloc centred on the Union. Finally, the article argues that the case for a civilian power EU is still strong.
ID Number: JA015513
Year: 2000
Type: ART

Common European Foreign and Security Policy Targets for the Future.
(NATO'S NATIONS AND PARTNERS FOR PEACE, no. 1, 2000, p. 106-107.)
Author(s):
1. Solana, Javier
Notes:
As the European Union enters the 21st Century it faces three main challenges: it has to follow through on its historic decision to enlarge to include potentially a further 13 Member States. This will increase dramatically both the physical size of the Union and its population. It will create a stronger and a more diverse Union. The EU has also to adjust to the tremendous pace of economic change. In particular it must make rapid progress in the fields of information and communication technologies if it is to remain competitive. Thirdly, it is committed to developing a truly effective common foreign and security policy complete with a defence component.
ID Number: JA015633
Year: 2000
Type: ART
Hacia una política de seguridad y defensa europea.
(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 74, no. 76, julio - agosto 2000, p. 95-106.)
Author(s):
1. Staden, Alfred van
2. Kreemers, Bert
Notes:
La guerra de Kosovo impulso el desarrollo de una capacidad europea autónoma en materia de defensa, pero son aun numerosos los obstáculos a su completa realización. Las suspicacias transatlanticas y las diferencias europeas en presupuestos y efectivos suponen importantes limitaciones.
ID Number: JA015605
Year: 2000
Type: ART

Vers l'Europe de la defense.
Author(s):
1. Vernet, Daniel
ID Number: JA016122
Year: 2000
Type: ART

1999

De Saint-Malo a Feira : les enjeux de la renaissance du projet de defense europeenne.
(STUDIA DIPLOMATICA, vol. 52, no. 4, 1999, numero special.)
Author(s):
1. Dehousse, Franklin
2. Galer, Benoit
Notes:
Le Conseil européen de Cologne a defini des projets en apparence ambitieux pour l'identite europeenne de securite et de defense (ESDI). Ces projets ont ete confirmes, et dans une certaine mesure corriges, par les Conseils europeens d'Helsinki et de Feira. Ceux-ci ont mis davantage l'accent sur les aspects de capacite militaire (definition du projet 'Headline Goal') et moins sur les aspects institutionnels (integration de l'UEO dans l'UE). Avant d'examiner les implications de ce projet, il faut rappeler les structures internationales concernees par la securite europeenne : l'OTAN, l'UEO, et l'OSCE.
ID Number: JA015796
Year: 1999
Type: ART

Europaische Sicherheits- und Verteidigungspolitik : Ergebnisse der deutschen Doppelpräsidentschaft in EU und WEU.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 48. Jg., Nr. 12, Dezember 1999, S. 14-18.)
Author(s):
1. Sommer, Peter-Michael
Notes:
The first 6 months in 1999 have produced decisive progress in the European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP). Prominent events which were also given much attention in the coverage by the media and, as a result of that, met with great public response were the NATO summit in Washington and the conference of the European Council in Cologne. Another important date was the 1st of May when the Amsterdam Treaty came into effect. In addition, The Council of Ministers of the Western European Union (WEU) in Bremen has also considerably contributed to giving the development of the European capabilities in the field of security and defense a new impulse.
ID Number: JA014747
Year: 1999
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