NATO AND THE EUROPEAN UNION
L’OTAN ET L’UNION EUROPÉENNE

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Subject(s):
1. SECURITY, INTERNATIONAL
2. NATO--NATIONAL SECURITY
3. EU--NATIONAL SECURITY
4. EU--NATO
5. NATO--EU

Notes:
'This report contains the ten most innovative recommendations to emerge from the first online global Security Jam, which was supported by both the European Commission and NATO and which took place in early February 2010.'

URI:

ID number: 80023267
Year: 2010
Type: M

NATO, the Credit Crunch and the New Security Environment - Brussels: Security & Defence Agenda.

Subject(s):
1. NATO
2. NATO--ARMED FORCES--DEFENSE SPENDING
3. GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS, 2008-2009
4. NATO--EU
5. EU--NATO

Notes:
'December 17, 2009, Cercle Gaulois, Brussels.
'This paper reflects some of the contributions of 14 speakers and over 200 participants who gathered to discuss the challenges facing NATO today. As the current economic crisis has placed financial constraints on EU and NATO budgets, achieving security goals in a changed global security paradigm has become more difficult. But the crisis may yet provide creative solutions.'

URI:
http://www.securitydefenceagenda.org/portals/7/reports/final_report.pdf

ID number: 80023164
Year: 2009
Type: M

vi, 18 p.; 28 cm.
ISBN: 9780892065851
Author(s):
1. Serfaty, Simon
2. Biscop, Sven

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. NATO--EU
4. EU--NATO
5. NATO--USA
6. EU--USA

Added entry(s):
1. Center for Strategic and International Studies (US)

Notes:
'A de facto evolution toward a 'two-pillar' NATO is taking place, but for the model to work effectively and a credible partnership of equals to emerge, Europe must speak, and act, as one. Yet, it should also be obvious that in an emerging multipolar environment that is making ample room for numerous poles of global power, regional influence, and local nuisance, even a stronger and ever-closer Euro-Atlantic community will not suffice to meet the new requirements of world order: the West is not about to be overcome by the rest, but the rest can no longer be ignored by the West either. That is not the least strategic challenge of the future, as America and Europe identify and cultivate new partners that complete their limited capabilities and legitimacy without eroding their shared interests and values.'

ID number: 80022964
Year: 2009
Type: M

124, 166 p.: ill.; 30 cm.
(HC ; 111)
ISBN: 9780215514165

Subject(s):
1. NATO
2. ISAF
3. NATO--ENLARGEMENT
4. NATO--EU
5. EU--NATO
6. NATO--SUMMITS--BUCHAREST, 2008

Added entry(s):
1. House of Commons. Defence Committee (GB)

Notes:
'This report seeks to offer a comprehensive analysis of the Atlantic Alliance, its role, purpose and prospects. The authors consider what role NATO should play in the future of UK and European defence and whether the Alliance has a viable, long-term future. They examine the way in which NATO manages its operations and considers whether the Alliance is militarily configured and financially resourced to handle situations like Afghanistan, and the lessons of NATO's operational deployments. They consider the impact of NATO's performance in Afghanistan on the future of the Alliance and analyse the progress made to
date in improving NATO's military capabilities. They highlight the capability gaps which remain and consider how these can best be addressed. They consider the existing division of risk within the Alliance and the issue of national caveats and address the challenges of Alliance burden-sharing and defence spending. Also considered is the issue of NATO enlargement.

NATO's relationship with the European Union is examined alongside the respective roles of NATO and the WEU. They analyse the role of, and prospects for, the European Security and Defence Policy and consider what implications a growing role for the European Union in defence and security might have for the long-term future of NATO.'

ID number: 80022698
Year: 2008
Type: M
'NATO is at a crucial point in its development: on the one hand, the European members are seeking to redefine its mission as the security challenges have radically changed since 1990. Another thorny issue is the security responsibilities of the member states. At the same time, there are nine central and eastern European nations which are seeking an invitation to join NATO. There are general guidelines for evaluating nations seeking NATO membership; however, these guidelines are not a checklist that, when completed, would automatically guarantee membership. NATO members decide on the basis of consensus whether the admission of a state will serve the interests of the Alliance and promote European security and stability.'
The EU-NATO relationship continues to develop at a time of significant change for both organizations. Post 9/11, NATO embarked on a fundamental transformation, recasting itself as an organization with global strategic reach and interest, focused less on Europe than ever before. The EU, while having the ambition of a global security actor, still mostly concentrates on security in Europe and the 'near abroad'. Thus, there is growing evidence that over time the Union will take the primary place in providing military security in Europe. This volume combines political and legal methods to provide a comprehensive analysis of the current relationship between the EU and NATO.'
concentrates on security in Europe and the 'near abroad'. Thus, there is growing evidence that over time the Union will take the primary place in providing military security in Europe. This volume combines political and legal methods to provide a comprehensive analysis of the current relationship between the EU and NATO.'

448 /00054

Securite de l'Europe : quelle integration des politiques de defense ? -
144 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.
ISBN: 2845411030
Subject(s):
1. EU--ESDP
2. NATO--EU
3. EU--NATO
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 demonte 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 ?"

448 /00053

Transatlantic Transformation : Building a NATO-EU Security Architecture -
Washington : Atlantic Council of the United States.
xii, 32 p. ; 28 cm.
(Policy Paper)
Subject(s):
1. NATO--EU
2. EU--NATO
Added entry(s):
1. Atlantic Council of the United States (US)
ID number: 80020790
Year: 2006
Type: M
NATO versus EU: Security Strategies for Europe

Berlin: German Council on Foreign Relations.
185 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.

Subject(s):
1. NATO--EU
2. EU--NATO

Notes:
'NATO and the EU find themselves struggling hard to adjust to the challenges of a post-9-11 world. While trying to find their role in coping with the new threats, NATO and the EU are in the process of setting up a working relationship with each other. One of the strategies both institutions have chosen is promoting stability through enlargement - a strategy that is in return changing the institutions. Beyond enlargement, NATO and the EU are developing strategies that seem to be unrelated as well as parallel to each other - are they complementary or competitive?'

ID number: 80022487
Year: 2005
Type: M

The United States, the European Union, and NATO: After the Cold War and Beyond Iraq

Washington: Center for Strategic and International Studies.
vii, 21 p. ; 28 cm.

Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. NATO--USA
4. NATO--EU
5. EU--USA
6. EU--NATO

Notes:

ID number: 80020769
Year: 2005
Type: M
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.'

'The security challenges in the post-Cold War era in general and the horrific events of September 11, 2001, in particular have been the manifestations to that of the efforts for eliminating threats to security are neither in the monopoly of a superpower state nor less powerful states. The changing new security environment, transformation efforts of North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), and recent developments in the vicinity of Turkey is increasing the necessity of frequent analysis of possible strategies.'
Defending Europe: The EU, NATO and the Quest for European Autonomy -
Houndmills, UK: Palgrave MacMillan.
xii, 247 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.
(Europe in Transition)
ISBN: 140396114X
Subject(s):
1. EU--ESDP
2. EUROPE--MILITARY POLICY
3. ESDI
4. NATO--EU
5. EU--NATO
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 from 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.'

NATO and European Security: Alliance Politics from the End of the Cold War to the Age of Terrorism - Westport, CT: Praeger.
xxx, 186 p.; 25 cm.
(Humanistic Perspectives on International Relations)
ISBN: 0275976637
Subject(s):
1. NATO
2. EUROPE--NATIONAL SECURITY
3. EU--ESDP
4. NATO--EU
5. EU--NATO
Added entry(s):
2. Cohen, Lenard J., ed.
Notes:
'From the end of the Cold War to the terrorist attacks on the United States in September 2001, the NATO Alliance has changed profoundly. This book explores the multifaceted consequences of NATO's adjustment to new international and domestic political and security realities. Internal Alliance politics and matters of relative power within the membership have strongly influenced recent NATO developments. Several major issues challenging the Alliance are examined, including how the impact of efforts to develop an enhanced common European security and defence policy have affected NATO; whether missile defence is
driving the United States and its European allies closer or further apart; how the experience of NATO in the Balkans and elsewhere brought alliance members together or made NATO cohesion more difficult to maintain; and in what way the changing role of NATO has influenced American and Canadian participation in the Alliance.'

ID number: 80018551
Year: 2003
Type: M

495.1 /00017
ISBN: 0742517594
Author(s):
1. Sloan, Stanley R.
Subject(s):
1. NATO--HISTORY
2. NATO
3. EU--ESDP
4. NATO--EU
5. NATO--EUROPE
6. EU--NATO
Notes:
'This book provides a full interpretive history of the transatlantic alliance, which has been at the heart of US and European foreign and security policies since NATO was founded in 1949. The author explores the deep roots of current tensions shaking the alliance as its members face the challenge of adapting to new threats posed by terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. This comes at a time when the US-European relationship itself is in transition as NATO and the EU are taking in new members and seeking constructive ties to Russia. Meanwhile, the United States is trying to adapt to its role as the world's only global power, sometimes acting too much like the hegemon that it has become. Concluding with a perspective on the future of transatlantic relations, the author argues that a new Atlantic Community treaty is needed to ensure the future vitality of transatlantic ties.'

ID number: 80018637
Year: 2003
Type: M

2002

448 /00027
(Adelphi papers, 0567-932X ; 353)
ISBN: 0198527993
Author(s):
1. Hagman, Hans-Christian
Subject(s):
1. EU--ESDP
2. CRISIS MANAGEMENT--EU
3. NATO--EU
4. EU--NATO
Added entry(s):
1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)
Notes:
'How much more security is being generated by the NATO/EU capability initiatives and what new formulas can produce
greater output? Although the EU has become a net exporter of
security and its members have a potentially wide security
palette at their disposal, coordination and cooperation is at
best embryonic, and often merely symbolic. This paper assesses
the substance of military and civilian capability initiatives
by both NATO and the EU, the development of EU instruments and
capabilities, the prospects for a strategic EU-US partnership,
and identifies the major challenges and opportunities in
increasing European capabilities for conflict prevention and
crisis management. The paper argues that the main opportunities
for increasing European capabilities lie in expanding national
and functional coordination and cooperation within Europe,
enhancing the EU's strategic decision-making capabilities,
developing the spectrum of European civilian and military
crisis management capabilities, and establishing new pragmatic
cooperation mechanisms between the EU and NATO.'

ID number: 80018443
Year: 2002
Type: M

The European Security and Defense Policy: NATO's Companion - or
80 p.; 30 cm.
(Rand Publications; MR-1463)
ISBN: 0833031171
Author(s):
1. Hunter, Robert Edwards, 1940-
Subject(s):
1. EU--ESDP
2. EU--ESDP--USA
3. NATO--EU
4. EU--NATO
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.'
URI: http://www.rand.org/publications/mr/mr1463
ID number: 80017865
Year: 2002
Type: M

The European Security and Defense Policy: NATO's Companion - or
xxvi, 98 p.; 30 cm.
(Rand Publications; MR-1463)
ISBN: 0833031171
Author(s):
1. Hunter, Robert Edwards, 1940-
Subject(s):
1. EU--ESDP
2. EU--ESDP--USA
3. NATO--EU
4. EU--NATO
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.'

Author(s):
1. Quinlan, Michael

Subject(s):
1. EU--ESDP
2. NATO--EU
3. EUROPE--MILITARY POLICY
4. EU--NATO

Added entry(s):
1. Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (US)

Notes:
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.
2010

The Brussels Wall.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 89, no. 3, May - June 2010, p. 7-12.)
Author(s):
1. Drozdiak, William
Subject(s):
1. NATO--EU
2. EU--NATO
Notes:
The article discusses the relationship between Europe and North America and how it can be strengthened. The author argues that a strong relationship can be reestablished through the cooperation of the European Union (EU) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), both located in Brussels, Belgium. He explains that these two organizations are equipped to confront modern threats such as climate change and failed states. Past efforts to unite the two organizations are talked about. Subjects of the article also include how the cooperation would serve Western security interests, the Lisbon Treaty, and how the US government, led by President Barack Obama, can push for this union.
ID Number: JA026768
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

Cyberguerre et cyberdefense dans le cadre de l'OTAN et de l'UE.
(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 731, juin 2010, p. 31-38.)
Author(s):
1. Smedts, Bart
Subject(s):
1. INFORMATION WARFARE
2. NATO--EU
3. EU--NATO
Notes:
La cyberguerre menace. La defense adequate consiste en une cooperation entre l'OTAN et l'Union europeenne : elle est indispensable a une approche integree pour la protection de l'infrastructure d'information critique, cle de voute de la cyberdefense.
ID Number: JA026889
Year: 2010
Language: French
Type: ART

** This list contains material received as of August 25th, 2010.– Cette liste est arretée au 25 août 2010.
L'Alliance et l'Union.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e annee, no. 4, avril 2009, p. 17-24.)

Author(s):
1. Bentegeat, Henri

Subject(s):
1. NATO--EU
2. EU--NATO

Notes:
L'Europe se remet a rever de defense commune, au moment ou l'OTAN approfondit sa mutation. Quelle position l'Union europeenne doit-elle adopter pour ne pas devenir une replique de l'OTAN ? La complementarite des deux structures est-elle possible ? Si oui, comment ?

ID Number: JA025875
Year: 2009
Language: French
Type: ART

OTAN et PESD : complexites institutionnelles et realites politiques.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 74eme annee, no. 4, 2009, p. 817-828.)

Author(s):
1. Howorth, Jolyon

Subject(s):
1. NATO--EU
2. EU--NATO
3. EU--ESDP

Notes:
Sur le terrain, la relation OTAN/PESD se passe bien. La confusion, politique et fonctionnelle, domine pourtant entre l'Alliance et l'Union europeenne. Elle renvoie aux geneses, et aux logiques, tres differentes des politiques des deux institutions. Il faut sans doute, pour l'avenir immediat, preferer les accords ponctuels, secteur par secteur, a une entente generale rendue difficile par la mue acceleree que connaissent aujourd'hui a la fois l'Alliance et l'UE.

ID Number: JA026503
Year: 2009
Language: French
Type: ART


Author(s):
1. Malek, Martin

Subject(s):
1. NATO--UKRAINE
2. NATO--EU
3. UKRAINE--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:
Ukraine faces a long-standing absence of unity in political, economical, ethnic, cultural, religious, and mental terms. Especially EU- and NATO-related matters suffer from domestic disagreement and infighting over the future external orientation of the country. In 2004, the Orange Revolution brought in a new Ukrainian leadership under President Viktor Yushchenko which put EU and NATO accession right at the top of its foreign policy priorities. But NATO has always been unpopular in Ukraine, especially in the Russian-speaking
regions. NATO standards are to be introduced in all fields of the management bodies of the Armed Forces. European integration has been a key priority of Ukraine’s foreign policy already for a considerable period of time; it was not initiated by the Orange leadership after 2005. Russia is still a very important factor in nearly all aspects of Ukraine's foreign and security policy. Moscow is firmly convinced that the entire cooperation between Ukraine and NATO is nothing but directed against Russia. It makes considerable political, economic and diplomatic efforts to undermine Kyiv's rapprochement towards the West. Thus, the Kremlin pursues 'integration' plans within the 'post-Soviet space' which aim, among other goals, at denying Ukraine's accession to the EU. Taking account of Russia's stance, NATO and EU obviously do not push Ukraine's accession.

2008

Les relations OTAN-UE au seuil d'une nouvelle ère ?.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 64e année, no. 7, juillet 2008, p. 115-123.)

Author(s):
1. Hoop Schеffer, Jaap de

Subject(s):
1. NATO--EU
2. EU--NATO

Notes:
L'Union européenne et l'OTAN ont de nombreux points de convergence; aucune des deux ne peut remplir complètement le rôle ou les fonctions de l'autre, les deux organisations sont donc nécessaires. Les avancées de l'une sont de l'intérêt de l'autre et vice-versa. Le Secrétaire général de l'OTAN considère que le chevauchement croissant des activités des deux organisations rend incontournables une PESD forte et des relations plus étroites entre l'OTAN et l'UE. Pour lui, le moment est venu de passer de la 'detente' a un véritable travail commun. Il appelle de ses vœux l'élaboration d'une
'initiative conjointe portant sur les capacites', ou encore un 'projet conjoint de transport aerien strategique'.

EU-NAVO-samenwerking : tijd voor transformatie.
(Internationale Spectator, jg. 62, nr. 6, juni 2008, p. 343-348.)

Author(s):
1. Santen, Hans van
2. Molenaar, Arnout

Subject(s):
1. NATO--EU
2. EU--NATO

Notes:
The authors survey the European Union and NATO on the eve of a new era of cooperation. Increasingly, both organisations operate side by side in crisis management missions and their engagements are interdependent. However, the current framework for EU-NATO cooperation has become outdated. This so-called Berlin-plus arrangement dates back to the early years of European security and defence development, focusing on military-to-military cooperation between EU and NATO, and in particular on EU access to NATO assets. The arrangement did not take into account current practice of EU civilian missions (e.g. in Afghanistan and Kosovo) working side by side with NATO military missions. The near future offers opportunities for a transformation in EU-NATO cooperation. However, for this to happen progress needs to be made on the frozen conflict in Cyprus.

ID Number: JA025007
Year: 2008
Language: French
Type: ART

Het tweede militaire hoofdquartier in Brussel : nieuwste duplicatie in relatie EU-NAVO.
(Internationale Spectator, jg. 61, nr. 9, september 2007, p. 425-428.)

Author(s):
1. Dijkstra, Hylke

Subject(s):
1. EU--NATO
2. NATO--EU
3. EU--ESDP

Notes:
The author deals with the EU Operational Centre in Brussels which opened its doors last January. This Centre is capable of autonomously carrying out military operations in the framework of the European Security and Defence Policy. For a long time the United States has managed to halt this development by emphasising the importance of NATO to its European allies. The efficiency of the actions of the West at the world stage will for that matter not be enhanced by a duplication of scarce resources. Yet, the Operational Centre was established, albeit on a limited scale. The author discusses the context of these developments, the rationale for the creation of the Centre as well as its composition, and finally deals with the implications for the European Union and NATO.

ID Number: JA024937
Year: 2008
Language: Dutch
Type: ART
Wo bleibt die Zusammenarbeit zwischen NATO und EU ?.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 56. Jg., Nr. 3, Marz 2007, S. 48-51.)
Author(s):
1. Olshausen, Klaus
Subject(s):
1. NATO--EU
2. EU--NATO
ID Number: JA023446
Year: 2007
Language: German
Type: ART

Elargissement de l'UE, PESD, OTAN : vers une geometrie variable ?.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGEREE, 72e annee, no. 2, 2007, p. 381-393.)
Author(s):
1. Roloff, Ralf
Subject(s):
1. EU--ENLARGEMENT
2. EU--ESDP
3. EU--NATO
4. NATO--EU
Notes:
La presidence allemande de l'Union europeenne souhaite concentrer
ses efforts sur deux espaces : les Balkans occidentaux et la
region de la mer Noire, pour y appliquer la strategie
d'exportation de stabilité de l'Union europeenne. Le concept de
geometrie variable, tel qu'il est deja developpe, de fait, dans
le cadre de la PESD, devrait etre adopte comme reference : il
autorise a depasser le debat sur l'elargissement et ses
impasses, et peut aider a definir une nouvelle entente
transatlantique.
ID Number: JA023834
Year: 2007
Language: French
Type: ART

2006

Defense europeenne, UE et OTAN.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 62e annee, no. 3, mars
2006, p. 13-25.)
Subject(s):
1. NATO--EU
2. EU--NATO
Notes:
Le texte presente des recommendations concretes sur les questions
suivantes : puisque l'UE a adopte une politique europeenne de
securite et de defense (PESD) autonome, comment la mettre en
oeuvre dans le contexte de la relation transatlantique ? En
particulier, comment s'assurer qu'une position definie en
commun en matiere de PESD sera bien defendue an sein de
l'Alliance atlantique par les pays qui appartiennent aux deux
organisations ? Faut-il prevoir egalement une structure
particuliere de dialogue entre l'UE et les Etats-Unis ?
ID Number: JA022318
Year: 2006
Language: French
Type: ART
Reform und Transformation in NATO und EU.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 55. Jg., Nr. 12, December 2006, S. 34-35.)
Author(s):
1. Olshausen, Klaus
Subject(s):
1. NATO--EU
2. EU--NATO
ID Number: JA023191
Year: 2006
Language: German
Type: ART

Last Alliance Standing ? NATO after 9/11.
Author(s):
1. Schmidt, John R.
Subject(s):
1. NATO--EU
2. EU--NATO
Notes:
The author argues that, during and after the NATO leaders meeting in Riga in November, how they and their successors manage the frictions generated by NATO-EU competition will determine the future of the transatlantic alliance.
ID Number: JA024193
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

A Challenged and Challenging Europe : Impact on NATO-EU-US Relations.
INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 41, no. 1, January - March 2006, p. 61-70.)
Author(s):
1. Serfaty, Simon
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. NATO--USA
4. NATO--EU
5. EU--USA
6. EU--NATO
Notes:
The author strongly supports relaunched cooperation between the EU, US and NATO. The need to do so is pressing, yet he warns that there should be no room for complacency about its prospects. Europe is 'challenged' by its multiple crises, ranging from economic stagnation, a leadership vacuum, instability on its borders and the winding down of the Franco-German motor. These crises are all the more 'challenging' to the US because of their structural rather than time-contingent nature. Europe's ills are no reason for US contempt, but rather good reason for profound US and NATO concern. In fact, Europeans and Americans have common goals and interdependent means. In order to meet shared transatlantic challenges, the author proposes greater transparency in EU and NATO decision-making, improved EU-US coordination, and an increased effort to pinpoint areas of joint EU-NATO action.
ID Number: JA022515
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART
This paper analyses the developing relations of the European Union and North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, both adapting to a new international security environment and building a network of interactions with each other. While the nature and functions of these two organisations remain different, their aims are becoming closer and new capabilities are being formed to achieve the same goals. The paper looks first at the declared level of cooperation with its benefits and limits, questioning whether this level corresponds to the practical one. It then envisages the modalities of EU-NATO practical cooperation in Bosnia and in the Western province of Sudan, Darfur.

ID Number: JA023290
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

The author argues for an expanded NATO role in the greater Middle East. This is obviously a controversial proposition, but he shows that NATO's history offers an encouraging precedent. Out of a major NATO crisis in the 1960s came what was known as the Harmel Commission, which developed a creative, coherent, and very successful NATO policy toward Eastern Europe. The author believes that an analogous process could make for a successful NATO policy toward the greater Middle East.

ID Number: JA021148
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

This article deals with the growing EU-NATO relationship in the period between March 2000, when the EU's military structures were created, and March 2003, when the 'Berlin Plus' agreements finally came into effect and the EU launched its first-ever military operation, Concordia. The author examines principally but not exclusively military-to-military relations between the two organisations, focusing in particular on six issues in the sequence in which they first arose: liaison; intelligence, geographic, command, control and communications; capabilities;
security; exercises and training; police and operations. The author argues that the EU-NATO relationship will be instrumental in further developing a strategic culture in Europe that favours the early, rapid and where necessary robust intervention required for both EU and NATO operations.

ID Number: JA021695
Year: 2005
Language: English
Type: ART

2004

Transformation and the Future of Berlin Plus.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 149, no. 5, October 2004, p. 38-45.)
Author(s):
1. Bergeron, James
Subject(s):
1. NATO--ARMED FORCES--REORGANIZATION
2. NATO--EU
3. EU--ESDP
4. EU--NATO
5. DEFENSE TRANSFORMATION--NATO
Notes:
Transformation as a concept is wonderfully vague and thus richly pliable. The discourse of transformation resides in concepts rather than metrics. It designates a 'way of war', with all the political and strategic assumptions that entails.
ID Number: JA020977
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Saving NATO from Europe.
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 83, no. 6, November - December 2004, p. 111-120.)
Author(s):
1. Cimbalo, Jeffrey L.
Subject(s):
1. EUROPEAN CONSTITUTION
2. NATO--EU
3. EU--NATO
4. EU--CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
Notes:
Long the bulwark of the transatlantic security relationship, NATO now faces a threat from within Europe itself. The proposed EU constitution makes clear that the new Europe seeks to balance rather than complement US power - making European political integration the greatest challenge to US influence in Europe since World War II. Washington must begin to adapt accordingly.
ID Number: JA021013
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART
The experiences gained and lessons learned from the first concrete military cooperation of EU and NATO in Macedonia are convincing and encouraging for the future. This applies also to those fields where certain deficiencies were identified and where an additional demand for action has been determined. In a small-scale operation like 'Concordia' the lacking regulations and agreements were still possible to be overcome without any problems by pragmatism and the willingness of all actors on all levels to make compromises. For future and larger scale EU operations it is necessary, however, to have clear-cut regulations worked out and put into force for a cooperation with NATO in all fields and sectors. It is not at all surprising in this context that it is primarily about administrative regulations and agreements and about legal requirements such as an own EU status of forces agreement. But it is also about the cooperation in the fields of intelligence, common security and data protection, logistics and financial issues.

ID Number: JA020325
Year: 2004
Language: German
Type: ART

When the author speaks of a clear need to give real substance to NATO-EU relationship by extending their mutual cooperation to new functional and geographic areas, he broadly echoes the underlying message of the Bratislava conference (March 18-19, 2004). Namely, the endurance of the transatlantic partnership will largely depend on the ability of the two organizations to work together in more volatile regions, such as the Balkans, the Caucasus or Central Asia and to offer closer partnership and even the prospects of eventual NATO and EU membership to new neighbors of these organizations.

ID Number: JA020758
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART
ESDP and NATO: Assuring Complementarity.


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

Subject(s):
1. EU--ESDP
2. NATO--EU
3. EU--NATO

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
Language: English
Type: ART

Les relations UE-OTAN: une vision europeenne.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 60e annee, no. 5, mai 2004, p. 135-144.)

Author(s):
1. Morel, Jean-Francois

Subject(s):
1. NATO--EU
2. EU--NATO

Notes:
Examen des relations UE-OTAN par un membre de l'etat-major militaire de l'UE (EMUE); particulièrement opportun après les operations Concordia et Artemis, et l'adoption de la strategie europeenne de securite. La montee en puissance de l'UE devrait conduire, selon l'auteur, a une clarification des relations transatlantiques et a des actions complementaires de l'UE et de l'OTAN.

ID Number: JA020488
Year: 2004
Language: French
Type: ART

La OTAN y la UE: una interaccion necesaria.

Author(s):
1. Prat y Coll, Juan

Subject(s):
1. NATO--EU
2. EU--NATO

Notes:
La UE y EE UU comparten muchos intereses. Por ello la relacion transatlantica es deseable e indispensable. Juntos forman una fuerza unica para garantizar la seguridad y estabilidad mundiales.

ID Number: JA020641
Year: 2004
Language: Spanish
Type: ART
NATO, the EU and ESDP: An Emerging Division of Labour?


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

Subject(s):
1. NATO--EU
2. EU--ESDP
3. EU--NATO

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
Language: English
Type: ART

The Reform of ESDP and EU-NATO Cooperation.


Author(s):
1. Wijk, Rob de

Subject(s):
1. EU--ESDP
2. NATO--EU
3. EU--NATO

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
Language: English
Type: ART
The Institutional Reform of ESDP and Post-Prague NATO.

(IINTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 38, no. 3, July - September 2003, p. 31-46.)

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

Subject(s):
1. EU -- ESDP
2. NATO -- EU
3. EU -- NATO

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
Language: English
Type: ART

Rebellen in de NAVO, voortrekkers in de EU ? Strategisch concept voor verenigings- en defensiefbeleid na Irak.

(IINTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 57, nr. 6, juni 2003, p. 275-281.)

Author(s):
1. Biscop, Sven

Subject(s):
1. NATO -- EU
2. EU -- ESDP
3. EU -- NATO

Notes:
The author argues that the crisis within NATO, caused by the 'rebels' Belgium, France and Germany made it quite clear that the debate about the role of NATO is not over yet. But what is their alternative? At the quadrilateral defence summit (29 April 2003) the three plus Luxembourg agreed to concrete commitments for further military cooperation, including a European headquarters. They also engaged to work together in the European Convention to propose a European Security and Defence Union as a framework for enhanced cooperation or otherwise, the EU would succeed in creating a performing military capacity. This would also affect relations within NATO. A two-pillar structure would then become feasible, in which each pillar would assume responsibility for security on its side of the Atlantic. But then the EU first has to agree on a strategic concept. By committing the necessary means to the implementation of their declaration of 29 April, the 'rebels' in NATO could become the forerunners in the European Union.

ID Number: JA019532
Year: 2003
Language: Dutch
Type: ART
ESDP and NATO: Wedlock or Deadlock?

Author(s):
1. Howorth, Jolyon

Subject(s):
1. NATO--EU
2. EU--ESDP
3. NATO--ARMED FORCES--NRF
4. EU--NATO

Notes:
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 European Defence Plans: Filling the Transatlantic Gaps.
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 38, no. 3, July - September 2003, p. 61-77.)

Author(s):
1. Keohane, Daniel

Subject(s):
1. EU--ESDP
2. EU--DEFENSES
3. NATO--EU
4. EU--NATO

Notes:
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.

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(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 38, no. 3, July - September 2003, p. 61-77.)

Author(s):
1. Keohane, Daniel

Subject(s):
1. EU--ESDP
2. EU--DEFENSES
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ID Number: JA019758
Year: 2003
After Prague: Relations between NATO and the EU.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 148, no. 1, February 2003, p. 46-50.)
Author(s):
1. Parry, Emyr Jones
Subject(s):
1. NATO--EU
2. NATO--SUMMITS--PRAGUE, 2002
3. EU--NATO
Notes:
Since the Prague Summit in November 2002, the burgeoning relationship between NATO and the EU has become clearer. This relationship, asserts the UK Permanent Representative to NATO, Sir Emyr Parry Jones, is rooted in an increasingly common agenda based on the same interests and a belief that the way forward is a more dynamic interaction between the organizations across a wide range of issues.

ID Number: JA018831
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

EU-NATO Cooperation and Complementarity between the Rapid Reaction Forces.
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 38, no. 3, July - September 2003, p. 47-60.)
Author(s):
1. Riggio, Daniele
Subject(s):
1. NATO--EU
2. EU--ARMED FORCES--ERRF
3. NATO--ARMED FORCES--NRF
4. EU--NATO
Notes:
The author addresses here the problem of cooperation between the EU and NATO. He concentrates, in particular, on the problem of how to create a strategically sound complementarity between the respective rapid reaction forces of the two organisations. He argues that the European Rapid Reaction Force (ERRF) will presumably deal with traditional peacekeeping, conflict prevention and postwar reconstruction, while NATO's Response Force (NRF) is more likely to deal with high-intensity conflicts. The author notes, however, that the fact that EU member states and even EU officials have different views of the Union's security and defence tasks continues to constitute a major obstacle to the development of EU-NATO cooperation. Hence the need for the EU countries to develop a common understanding on the meaning and scope of the Petersberg tasks.

ID Number: JA019757
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART
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.
El futuro de la defensa europea tras la cumbre de Praga.
(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 17, no. 92, marzo - abril 2003, p. 113-122.)
Author(s):
1. Trillo-Figueroa, Federico
Subject(s):
1. EU--ESDP
2. NATO--SUMMITS--PRAGUE, 2002
3. NATO--EU
4. EU--NATO
Notes:
La ultima cumbre de la Alianza Atlantica y la perspectiva de una futura ampliacion a mas paises abre una nueva etapa en la seguridad de Occidente y en la politica europea.
ID Number: JA018995
Year: 2003
Language: Spanish
Type: ART

NATO after Prague and Copenhagen.
Author(s):
1. Weinrod, W. Bruce
Subject(s):
1. NATO--SUMMITS--PRAGUE, 2002
2. NATO--EU
3. EU--NATO
Notes:
NATO faces three basic challenges to its continued relevance.
First, global security threats have intensified in recent years, especially with respect to terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, and Iraqi defiance of UN-mandated requirements. Second, there remains unfinished business within Europe's borders. Third, there are growing transatlantic differences in a variety of areas. The meetings at Prague and Copenhagen addressed at least in principle key issues in all of these areas.
ID Number: JA019310
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

2002

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
Subject(s):
1. EU--ESDP
2. EU--ESDP--TURKEY
3. CRISIS MANAGEMENT--EU
4. NATO--EU
5. EU--NATO
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.

ID Number: JA017752
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART
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