

Chapter 1 : SAGE Books - Foreign and Security Policy in the European Union

EU foreign and security policy, which has developed gradually over many years, enables the EU to speak and act as one in world affairs. Acting together gives the EU's 28 members far greater clout than they would have if each pursued its own policies.

The point of departure for the book is a question: The question of why this is so difficult has been investigated along three main avenues. The first part of the book examines how the reluctant growth of EU integration in the CFSP field has developed since the mid s. The second part identifies national security policies and interests that often obstruct the development of a common policy in four important European countries: France, Germany, Britain and Spain. This book is published as part of a research project for the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Defence on EU foreign, security and defence policy and possible consequences for Norway. The project has produced several reports, articles and books. I am grateful for the financial support given to the project and for the interest shown by the Ministry in the publications resulting from our research efforts. I would like to express my thanks first and foremost to researcher Pinar Tank. Without her insistent and very energetic interest and help during the final completion of the manuscript, my task would have been nearly impossible to fulfil. She also teaches at Escuela Diplomática in Madrid. She has been Visiting Professor at several European universities. She has published books and articles on the Common Foreign and Security Policy, Spanish foreign policy, European organizations, Mediterranean security and the theory of international relations, including *La seguridad en la Nueva Europa*: He has previously been researcher at several Belgian institutions in the field of the political economy of the defence industry. He has published ten books and many articles on EC and European affairs, public management and political elites, including *The European Union: How Democratic Is It?* He has considerable experience from consultant and management development programmes in public agencies and private companies both in the Nordic countries and in Eastern Europe. He has been responsible for business school teacher training programmes and management development programmes in both Eastern Europe and Pacific Asia. His main interest is in defence industry and security issues. He has published books, articles and reports on European security, crisis management and arms control, including most recently: His major areas of research are theories and methods of international relations and foreign policy, peace and security studies, European security and European integration. Her PhD project is on state traditions and the liberalization of the telecommunications sector in France and Germany. After taking her postgraduate degree in international relations at the University of Oslo, she worked for the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, where she published on EU foreign policy and enlargement. He has published articles on European public administration and is co-editor of *The European Commission* The focus of her research is on security issues, in particular relating to European security, the Mediterranean region and terrorism, on which she has published several working papers. *Perceptions of International Relations* Adenauer, Konrad *Erinnerungen*, vol. *Adviesraad Vrede en Veiligheid Een nieuwe uitdaging*: Agence Europe a no. Agence Europe b no. Agence Europe c no. Agence Europe d no. *Military Centre of Strategic Studies*. *Photolithography of the Center for Higher Studies of Defence*. Roper Eds , *Western Europe and the Gulf*. *Institute for Security Studies*. *Amnesty International Memorandum: Document* , Paris, 6 November. *Is it the Case that before there can be Europeans, there must be Europe?* *Conflict Studies Research Centre*. Story Eds , *Democratic Spain: Reshaping External Relations in a Changing World*. Regelsberger Eds , *Synergy at Work: Spain and Portugal in European Foreign Policy*. *Institutions, Interests and Identities*. *Turkish Finance and Industry*. *Benelux Memorandum*, March. *The Policy Planning Dimension*.

Chapter 2 : Common Foreign and Security Policy - Wikipedia

The European Union: Foreign and Security Policy Congressional Research Service 1 Introduction The United States looks to Europe for partnership on an extensive range of global issues.

During his tenure, the position was expanded rapidly, with several more functions combined into the function of High Representative. In his 5-year mandate was renewed. He has also become president of the European Defence Agency. Solana played a pivotal role in unifying the remainder of the former Yugoslavian federation. He proposed that Montenegro form a union with Serbia instead of having full independence, stating that this was done to avoid a domino effect from Kosovo and Vojvodina independence demands. Local media sarcastically named the new country "Solania". On 21 January Solana said that the detainees at Guantanamo Bay should be treated as prisoners of war under the Geneva Convention. The EU has stated that it hopes to avoid another war like the Iraqi invasion through this and future negotiations, and Solana has said the most difficult moments of his job were when the United Kingdom and France, the two permanent EU Security Council members, were in disagreement. Solana operated as a quiet diplomat and found himself frequently pushed to the side in negotiations and sent on missions known to be impossible. On 22 July he met Ariel Sharon in Israel. Sharon had originally refused to meet Solana, but eventually accepted that, whether he liked it or not, the EU was involved in the Road Map. He criticised Israel for obstructing the Palestinian presidential election of 9 January, but then met Sharon again on 13 January. In November he assisted the United Kingdom, France and Germany in negotiating a nuclear material enrichment freeze with Iran. Ashton was previously the European Commissioner for Trade and otherwise had no foreign affairs experience. Ashton unexpectedly came to the top of the shortlist when she was nominated unanimously by the centre-left leaders who claimed the post. Slowly other staff and ambassadors were appointed in cycles. Although she refused to describe it as the first act of the external action service, Ashton did emphasise that it was the first time that such a co-ordination between all the various EU foreign policy actors had been accomplished before. Spain, which held the rotating Council presidency that would have taken charge before the Lisbon Treaty, took a back seat though assisted, for example by offering use of the Spanish base in Panama. However, the majority of aid relief was dealt with bilaterally between Haiti and individual member states [21] and Ashton was criticised afterward for being one of the few foreign representatives not to travel to Haiti personally. On the main issue, we should ask, have we tried to save lives, to support the people of Haiti? He also supported her over Syria and has asked her to stand for a second term. At the end of her time in office, people will be more positive about what she has done. She will leave a real legacy. It represents a problem for the EEAS, when it comes to public diplomacy, and reflects the system we have for choosing leaders. Too often, the EEAS is waiting until the last member state signs up to the position; they could set out a view much earlier. When you look at places like Egypt €” Cathy has been five times, but people are still not quite sure what the EEAS does or who speaks for Europe. The glass is less than half full. I think the criticism of Ashton is down to style and morale in the EEAS is not as good as it should be. In October, Der Spiegel wrote of her: But now the year-old baroness is suddenly at the center of world diplomacy. And whenever she is mentioned, she earns praise for her hard-nosed negotiating skills, her stamina and her diplomatic talents. It is said that U. Secretary of State John Kerry has much faith in her. A senior French diplomat was quoted as saying, "I tip my hat to her She truly played a decisive role". The report continued that, after initially insisting on negotiating only with other foreign ministers, by the latter stages of the negotiations the Iranian foreign minister Mohammad Javad Zarif "now Said a western diplomat, "That the others agreed to this was significant. For China and Russia to be outside while she was in the room negotiating details was quite remarkable". On 13 July, the Financial Times among other European newspapers reported that her nomination proposal had been opposed by some eastern European countries, including Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania and Poland, where her stance towards Russia concerning the Ukrainian crisis was considered to be too soft. At her first press conference she declared her

DOWNLOAD PDF FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

efforts will be devoted to establishing discussions between Russia and Ukraine to solve the crisis between the two countries. In , Mogherini won praise for her role in negotiating the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action , an international agreement on the nuclear program of Iran , and along with Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif was the one to announce the accord to the world. The European Council may end his term of office by the same procedure. He shall contribute by his proposals to the development of that policy, which he shall carry out as mandated by the Council. The same shall apply to the common security and defence policy. In exercising these responsibilities within the Commission, and only for these responsibilities, the High Representative shall be bound by Commission procedures to the extent that this is consistent with paragraphs 2 and 3.

Chapter 3 : Common Security and Defence Policy - Wikipedia

High Representative of the Union for foreign and security policy / Vice-President of the European Commission We have lived through an eventful year in Europe and beyond. If I think back to June , when I presented the Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy, the world was a very different place.

Chapter 4 : Glossary of summaries - EUR-Lex

EEAS homepage > Common Foreign & Security Policy (CFSP) > Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) EU Member states have committed themselves to a Common Foreign Security Policy for the European Union.

Chapter 5 : Common security and defence policy | Fact Sheets on the European Union | European Parliament

This book provides a comprehensive overview of why European integration in foreign and security policy has proved so difficult. The obstacles to developing the common policy in this second pillar of the European Union go to the heart of debates around the sovereignty of the nation-state.

Chapter 6 : The European Union: Foreign and Security Policy - Digital Library

The Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) is the organised, agreed foreign policy of the European Union (EU) for mainly security and defence diplomacy and actions.