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Chapter 1 : Common Security and Defence Policy - Wikipedia

Filling a surprising gap in existing studies, this book addresses many of the unanswered questions surrounding the role of European integration in shaping national defence policy. The impressive array of contributors consider the pressures on state policy emanating from the process of integration.

For many who favor greater cooperation among EU member states, the next step is to pursue defense integration. For EU leaders, defense integration effectively revolves around two ideas: Background The European Union already enjoys a robust precedent for military cooperation. Under the direct control of the Council of the European Union, Battlegroups were conceived as a military instrument for the EU to intervene rapidly in the event of any developing crisis. While Battlegroups have yet to see military action, the system remains operational. Germany, for example, will be leading an EU battlegroup operating air defenses in Lithuania. The Battlegroups also provide a formalized opportunity for EU member states to partake in joint military operations and gain necessary experience working together on defense matters [3]. With these mechanisms in mind, calls for greater defense integration have become more urgent in light of both perceived American withdrawal from foreign affairs and the specter of Russian aggression. Concerns that an isolationist United States under President Trump may be unwilling to honor its military and nuclear obligations to Europe have highlighted the potential vulnerability of a European Union without American military support. As an EU member state, the United Kingdom frequently worked to quash defense integration efforts, but now, defense integration efforts can be discussed or implemented without UK obstructionism [5]. In the same way, a Schengen of defense would break down the barriers impeding military cooperation, allowing for the sharing of military resources and capabilities. The facility will house around thirty EU military personnel who will oversee missions, conduct operational planning, and coordinate with their civilian counterparts at the Civilian Planning and Conduct Capability in Brussels [7]. Additionally, Gentiloni believes that a joint permanent military force, the European Multinational Force, is necessary if the EU is to realize a new Schengen of defense. The European Multinational Force would build upon the existing Battlegroup framework, possessing a unified strategic command, permanent forces, and an operational budget. Lastly, both Gentiloni and Paet assert that financial incentives are necessary if European defense integration is to be realized, such as excluding defense spending from budget deficit calculations [10]. Members of the European Defense Agency will contribute a small portion of their national budget to the CFM, which will provide temporary financing to countries who wish to participate in European defense research. The CFM poses two potentially serious implications for European defense integration. The Wall Street Journal Along with closer military cooperation, EU defense integration is also being discussed along nuclear lines: This idea, in contrast to the steps being taken toward military coordination, is certainly more rhetorical; the European Union itself has not taken concrete steps toward creating its own nuclear deterrent. However, significant power players in Europe, such as former Polish Prime Minister Jaroslaw Kaczynski, have begun talking about the idea, meriting a cursory discussion of what a possible EU nuclear program would look like for European security. In order to accomplish this, the nuclear arsenal would be placed either under a joint European command, funding plan, or defense doctrine. Roderich Kiesewetter, a lawmaker and foreign policy spokesman from the German ruling party, expressed measured support for the idea, believing that a European nuclear force may be necessary as a parallel or replacement program to the American nuclear weapons housed in Germany, Belgium, Italy, and the Netherlands. According to Kiesewetter, a European program would even acknowledge a shift in doctrine similar to Israeli nuclear policy. This security model closely follows the existing American one, with missiles based in Europe for a continental deterrent but tightly controlled by the United States. Such a plan avoids the challenges of implementing a common EU nuclear program while increasing the credibility of European deployment against Russian aggression. Indeed, housing the weapons outside France could make it probable that conflict would be waged far from French soil, a win for French foreign policy strategists [12]. Nuclear

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Proliferation in Europe. British Broadcasting Corporation Challenges European defense integration, whether in terms of military cooperation or a common nuclear deterrent, has been met with a great deal of opposition and skepticism. With the EDC struck down by France, Western European Union was created, an international organization and military alliance which was later absorbed by the European Union [13]. Outside of this historical failure, supporters of European Defense integration face the great democratic obstacle of political will. In the wake of Brexit and the electoral success of the far-right in recent European elections like the Alternative for Germany in the German national elections, EU leaders and domestic politicians must tread carefully if they wish to realize a more integrated Europe [14]. Popular sentiment against nuclear weapons is also an obstacle to a European nuclear deterrent. In Germany, antinuclear agitation has been widespread since the s, particularly after the Chernobyl accident in the Soviet Union. Considering the potential political landmine that is nuclear weapons technology, Merkel and other European Union leaders face a voting public uneasy with furthering nuclear proliferation of any kind on the continent. Fallon has pledged to veto European defense integration efforts while the U. The final challenge facing European integration is one of fiscal skepticism: As of now, only the U. It appears that European defense integration has enjoyed a resurgence as fears of an American withdrawal and geopolitical tensions with Russia have highlighted the importance of a robust European security alliance. Foreign policy makers have already pushed forward tighter integration measures, with the announcement of the Cooperative Financial Mechanism and the Military Planning and Conduct Capability facility, increasing the ability of the EU to fund defense research and coordinate joint military actions, respectively. Is Europe finally ready to push for concerted defense integration?

Chapter 2 : The European Union and National Defence Policy - Compra ebook na calendrierdelascience.co

This, the second book in The State and the European Union series, sheds light on an increasingly important and topical aspect of contemporary European security and will be essential reading for those studying European Politics, Public Policy and International Relations.

Chapter 3 : Defense Integration in the European Union: Penn Wharton Public Policy Initiative

Addressing questions surrounding the role of European integration in shaping national defence policy and outlining the history of attempts to link defence with integration, this book studies the four.

Chapter 4 : The European Union and National Defence Policy -

The Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) is the European Union's (EU) course of action in the fields of defence and crisis management, and a main component of the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP).

Chapter 5 : The European Union and National Defence Policy: 1st Edition (Paperback) - Routledge

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