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Klíčové slovo "rozpočet na obranu"

27 Nalezené výsledky

Datum vytvoření dokumentu : 18-04-2024

[Act in support of ammunition production](#)

Druh publikace Ve stručnosti

Datum 25-05-2023

Autor CLAPP SEBASTIAN

Oblast Bezpečnost a obrana

Klíčové slovo Evropa | evropská obranná politika | EVROPSKÁ UNIE | GEOGRAFIE | hlasování o zákonu | MEZINÁRODNÍ VZTAHY | obrana | politická geografie | POLITICKÝ ŽIVOT | práce parlamentu | rozpočet na obranu | struktura Společenství | střelná zbraň a střelivo | Ukrajina | vnější vztahy Evropské unie | výroba | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIE A VÝZKUM | výrobní kapacita

Shrnutí Put forward by the European Commission on 3 May 2023 to facilitate the ramping-up of production capacity for ammunition and missiles in the EU, the proposed act in support of ammunition production seeks to ensure that the European defence industry can better support Ukraine and EU Member States. Members agreed to trigger the urgent procedure during the May I 2023 plenary session. Parliament is set to proceed with a plenary vote on Parliament's position on the proposal, without a report, during the May II 2023 plenary session.

Ve stručnosti [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Establishing an EU rapid deployment capacity](#)

Druh publikace Ve stručnosti

Datum 11-04-2023

Autor CLAPP SEBASTIAN

Oblast Bezpečnost a obrana

Klíčové slovo evropská obranná politika | EVROPSKÁ UNIE | MEZINÁRODNÍ VZTAHY | obrana | rozpočet na obranu | společná zahraniční a bezpečnostní politika | strategie EU | struktura Společenství | vojenské vybavení | vojska v zahraničí

Shrnutí One of the flagship proposals of the Strategic Compass adopted in March 2022 is the creation of a new rapid reaction force for responses to crises outside the EU. This rapid deployment capacity (RDC) will be a modular force of 5 000 personnel that should be fully operational by 2025. To establish the RDC, important issues, particularly on cost-sharing, decision-making, size, readiness and enablers need to be resolved.

Ve stručnosti [EN](#)

[Russia's war on Ukraine: Reflections on European security, neutrality and strategic orientation](#)

Druh publikace Briefing

Datum 31-05-2022

Autor CLAPP SEBASTIAN

Oblast Bezpečnost a obrana

Klíčové slovo ekonomická analýza | ekonomická geografie | EKONOMIKA | Evropa | EVROPSKÁ UNIE | GEOGRAFIE | hospodářský důsledek | mezinárodní bezpečnost | MEZINÁRODNÍ VZTAHY | obrana | politická geografie | rozpočet na obranu | Rusko | společná zahraniční a bezpečnostní politika | struktura Společenství | Ukrajina | vojenský zásah | válka

Shrnutí The Russian war on Ukraine has shattered long-held views that war was 'a thing of the past' on the European continent. The new security situation has sparked debates in capitals all over Europe on security and defence arrangements, policies and strategic orientation. While it has become commonplace to argue that the EU has made substantial progress on European defence cooperation since 2016, the Strategic Compass, adopted in March 2022, represents a 'sea change' in EU defence landscape, according to High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy/Vice-President of the European Commission (HR/VP), Josep Borrell. The return of war to Europe has given Member States the strongest push in decades to make progress on common European security and defence. The Versailles Declaration promised significant progress and all eyes subsequently turned to the defence-focused European Council meeting in May 2022, to see whether EU leaders would take the first steps to live up to these expectations. Following a request from Member State leaders at Versailles, the Commission has presented a defence investment gap analysis, to be endorsed at the May 2022 meeting. Following the Russian invasion, a long-held taboo was also broken when Member States agreed to finance the provision of lethal arms to Ukraine with funds from the European Peace Facility (EPF). The war has also been a wake-up call for many EU countries when it comes to their defence policies and budgets. Many Member States announced significant increases in their defence budgets and U-turns in their defence policies, perhaps most notably Germany, which appears to be entering a new era in its security and defence policy. Moreover, Denmark is seeking to scrap its EU common security and defence policy (CSDP) opt-out. The war has also sparked debates in neutral and non-aligned states. Finland and Sweden have officially decided to apply for NATO membership, and countries such as Austria, Ireland and Malta have also started a reflection process on security, defence and neutrality.

Briefing [EN](#)

Member States' defence investment and capability gaps

Druh publikace Ve stručnosti

Datum 30-05-2022

Autor CLAPP SEBASTIAN

Oblast Bezpečnost a obrana

Klíčové slovo EVROPSKÁ UNIE | finance EU | financování a investice | FINANČNICTVÍ | GEOGRAFIE | investice | MEZINÁRODNÍ VZTAHY | OBCHOD | obchodní politika | obrana | politická geografie | politika spolupráce | rozpočet EU | rozpočet na obranu | společná bezpečnostní a obranná politika | struktura Společenství | vojenská spolupráce | vojenské vybavení | výdaje na obranu | zadávání veřejných zakázek | země NATO

Shrnutí Russia's war on Ukraine has been a wake-up call for many EU Member States when it comes to their defence budgets and capabilities, leading them to announce significant increases in their defence budgets after collaborative spending reached new lows in 2020. EU leaders made significant commitments on defence investment and capabilities at the Versailles Summit, which were subsequently underlined in the Strategic Compass. As a first step, the Commission presented a defence investment gap analysis on 18 May 2022. The analysis will be discussed at the special meeting of the European Council on 30-31 May 2022.

Ve stručnosti [EN](#)

European Defence Fund: Multiannual financial framework 2021-2027

Druh publikace Briefing

Datum 02-07-2021

Autor KARABOYTCHEVA Miroslava Kostova

Oblast Průmysl

Klíčové slovo akční program | dokumentace | ekonomická geografie | evropská bezpečnost | evropská obranná politika | EVROPSKÁ UNIE | finance EU | fondy (EU) | GEOGRAFIE | legislativní proces EU | management | mezinárodní bezpečnost | MEZINÁRODNÍ VZTAHY | návrh (EU) | obrana | PODNIKÁNÍ A HOSPODÁŘSKÁ SOUTĚŽ | politika spolupráce | program EU | právní předpisy Evropské unie | PRŮMYSL | průmyslová politika a struktura | rozpočet na obranu | rozvoj průmyslu | společná bezpečnostní a obranná politika | spolupráce EU-NATO | struktura Společenství | vojenská spolupráce | VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ A KOMUNIKACE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIE A VÝZKUM | výzkum a duševní vlastnictví | výzkum a vývoj | zpráva | členský stát EU

Shrnutí In June 2018, the European Commission presented a legislative proposal on a European Defence Fund, including a budget allocation of €11.5 billion in constant 2018 prices for the 2021-2027 period. The proposal aimed to streamline and simplify the set-up in place at the time by integrating the Preparatory Action on Defence Research (research window) and the European Defence Industrial Development Programme (as one part of the capability window) into a single Fund. The main aims of the Fund would be to foster the competitiveness and innovativeness of European defence and to contribute to the EU's strategic autonomy. In this regard, the Fund would inter alia support collaborative industrial projects; co finance the costs of prototype development; encourage the participation of small and medium-sized enterprises; and promote projects in the framework of permanent structured cooperation. Synergies were expected with other EU initiatives in the field of cybersecurity, maritime transport, border management, Horizon Europe, the space programme and the European Peace Facility. In April 2019, after several trilogue meetings, Parliament and Council reached a partial agreement on the Fund, covering the content, but not, among other things, budgetary issues. Parliament adopted its position at first reading in April 2019. A provisional political agreement on the outstanding issues was reached in December 2020. The Council adopted its first-reading position in March 2021 and the Parliament adopted the text at second reading on 29 April. The final act was published in the Official Journal on 12 May.

Briefing [EN](#)

The EU's Defence Technological and Industrial Base

Druh publikace Podrobná analýza

Datum 10-01-2020

Externí autor Dr Benedict Wilkinson, Associate Director of the Policy Institute, King's College London, UK

Oblast Bezpečnost a obrana

Klíčové slovo dokumentace | ekonomická geografie | EKONOMIKA | EVROPSKÁ UNIE | GEOGRAFIE | hospodářská politika | MEZINÁRODNÍ VZTAHY | OBCHOD | obchodní politika | obrana | politika spolupráce | protekcionismus | PRŮMYSL | průmyslová politika a struktura | průmyslová politika EU | přeshraniční spolupráce | rozpočet na obranu | společná bezpečnostní a obranná politika | struktura Společenství | vojenské vybavení | VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ A KOMUNIKACE | výdaje na obranu | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIE A VÝZKUM | výzkum a duševní vlastnictví | výzkum a vývoj | výzkumná zpráva | zadávání veřejných zakázek | zbrojařský průmysl | členský stát EU

Shrnutí The EU's Defence Technological and Industrial Base (EDTIB) has been a key focus of EU policy efforts in recent years, not just for security reasons, but also for economic ones. There have been a host of funds to strengthen and reinforce the EDTIB, and to ensure deeper cooperation, avoid duplication and underscore the interoperability of equipment. These funding streams have not been fully evaluated, but they are important symbols of the energy and commitment with which the EU has attempted to create an integrated pan-EU defence industry. There have, however, been challenges. The EU Member States remain predisposed to procuring weapons nationally or internationally, rather than regionally. There is a question as to whether these funds are great enough to be genuinely transformative, or whether in practice they are insufficient in relation to investment in the domestic defence industries. Finally, efforts to integrate the EDTIB also risk the EU being seen as protectionist, which may lead other major weapons suppliers such as the US to respond in kind.

Podrobná analýza [EN](#), [FR](#)

10 YEARS OF CSDP - Four in-depth analyses requested by the Sub-Committee on Security and Defence of the European Parliament (EP)

Druh publikace Podrobná analýza

Datum 10-01-2020

Externí autor Christoph O. Meyer; Benedict Wilkinson; Sophia Besch; Ben Jones

Oblast Bezpečnost a obrana

Klíčové slovo dokumentace | ekonomická geografie | EVROPSKÁ UNIE | GEOGRAFIE | Lisabonská smlouva | MEZINÁRODNÍ ORGANIZACE | mezinárodní role EU | MEZINÁRODNÍ VZTAHY | NATO | obrana | orgány EU a evropská veřejná služba | politika spolupráce | právní předpisy Evropské unie | PRŮMYSL | průmyslová politika a struktura | průmyslová politika EU | přeshraniční spolupráce | rozpočet na obranu | společná bezpečnostní a obranná politika | struktura Společenství | světové organizace | VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ A KOMUNIKACE | výbor EP | výdaje na obranu | výzkumná zpráva | zbrojařský průmysl | členský stát EU

Shrnutí This series of in-depth analyses provides a snapshot of some of the European Union's recent accomplishments related to its Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP): CSDP missions and operations, CSDP defence capabilities development, the EU's defence technological and industrial base, and the EU's institutional framework for defence matters.

Podrobná analýza [EN](#), [FR](#)

Establishing the European Defence Fund

Druh publikace Briefing

Datum 26-10-2018

Autor KONONENKO Vadim

Oblast Bezpečnost a obrana | Prostor svobody, bezpečnosti a spravedlnosti

Klíčové slovo evropská bezpečnost | evropská obranná politika | EVROPSKÁ UNIE | finance EU | fondy (EU) | konkurenceschopnost | legislativní proces EU | mezinárodní bezpečnost | MEZINÁRODNÍ VZTAHY | mezipodniková spolupráce | obrana | organizace podniku | PODNIKÁNÍ A HOSPODÁŘSKÁ SOUTĚŽ | právní předpisy Evropské unie | rozpočet na obranu | společná bezpečnostní a obranná politika | struktura Společenství | vojenský výzkum | výdaje na obranu | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIE A VÝZKUM | výzkum a duševní vlastnictví | výzkum a vývoj | zbrojařský průmysl

Shrnutí One of a number of MFF-related impact assessment reports, this IA provides a comprehensive overview of the problems facing European defence development, as well as the general objectives that the proposed European Defence Fund is meant to address. It would nevertheless have gained by including a more detailed explanation behind the merger of the two financing windows, as well as a more detailed analysis of impacts. Finally, the lack of more specific objectives appears to have weakened the analysis of monitoring mechanisms and it is unclear how stakeholders' views have fed into the analysis.

Briefing [EN](#)

NATO and EU defence [What Think Tanks are thinking]

Druh publikace Briefing

Datum 12-05-2017

Autor CESLUK-GRAJEWSKI Marcin

Oblast Bezpečnost a obrana

Klíčové slovo Amerika | armáda | dokumentace | ekonomická geografie | Evropa | evropská obranná politika | EVROPSKÁ UNIE | expertní skupina | GEOGRAFIE | MEZINÁRODNÍ ORGANIZACE | MEZINÁRODNÍ VZTAHY | NATO | obrana | politická geografie | politický rámec | POLITICKÝ ŽIVOT | prezidentský režim | případová studie | rozpočet na obranu | Rusko | Spojené státy | spolupráce EU-NATO | strategická jaderná zbraň | struktura Společenství | světové organizace | VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ A KOMUNIKACE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIE A VÝZKUM | výzkum a duševní vlastnictví

Shrnutí The US President, Donald Trump, will meet with the other leaders of the NATO member states at a summit in Brussels on 25 May 2017. Among issues on the table are the new US Administration's commitment to Europe's security, and the levels of military spending in Europe, which Washington considers too low. President Trump's early statements created doubts in Europe about the future of transatlantic relations, but he and his officials have since reassured both NATO and the European Union that such ties will remain very important. This note offers links to commentaries, studies and reports by major international think tanks, on NATO, its relations with the EU and the wider issue of European security. More papers on the topics can be found in a previous edition of 'What Think Tanks are thinking', published in December 2016, PE 589.766.

Briefing [EN](#)

Europe of Defence? Views on the future of defence cooperation

Druh publikace Briefing

Datum 07-07-2016

Autor LAZAROU Eleni

Oblast Bezpečnost a obrana

Klíčové slovo Amerika | ekonomická geografie | Evropská obranná agentura | evropská obranná politika | evropská politika zbrojení | EVROPSKÁ UNIE | GEOGRAFIE | Lisabonská smlouva | MEZINÁRODNÍ ORGANIZACE | MEZINÁRODNÍ VZTAHY | NATO | obrana | orgány EU a evropská veřejná služba | politická geografie | politika spolupráce | prohlubování Evropské unie | právní předpisy Evropské unie | příslušnost EP | rozpočet na obranu | Spojené státy | spolupráce EU-NATO | struktura Společenství | světové organizace | vojenská spolupráce | výdaje na obranu | členský stát EU

Shrnutí Against the backdrop of growing security challenges, the debate regarding the future of European defence cooperation has grown in relevance. While the Lisbon Treaty introduced significant possibilities with regard to the future of EU defence policy, and while there has been consistent EU Member State public support for further cooperation in this area, progress has been slow. The impact of the economic crisis on defence budgets, fears concerning the effects of more integration on national defence industries and various political considerations are some of the reasons that have been given to explain the reluctance to move towards closer cooperation in defence until now. In early 2015, comments by European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker regarding the possibility for the creation of an EU army sparked a wide debate among experts and political elites. In June 2015, the European Council concluded that work would continue on a more effective Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), on the further development of civilian and military capabilities, and on the strengthening of Europe's defence industry. A revamped role for the EU in defence is an important part of the EU Global Strategy presented to Member States at the European Council in June 2016. Individual Member States have also taken the lead in the proposals on how to move ahead, suggesting that the momentum is there on many fronts. The European Parliament has been a longstanding advocate of a stronger and more effective CSDP. This briefing complements an earlier briefing, European defence cooperation: State of play and thoughts on an EU army, published in March 2015.

Briefing [EN](#)

NATO in figures – ahead of the Warsaw summit

Druh publikace Ve stručnosti

Datum 05-07-2016

Autor DIETRICH Christian | PERCHOC Philippe

Oblast Bezpečnost a obrana

Klíčové slovo GEOGRAFIE | mezinárodní bezpečnost | MEZINÁRODNÍ ORGANIZACE | MEZINÁRODNÍ VZTAHY | NATO | obrana | politická geografie | politika spolupráce | rozpočet na obranu | světové organizace | vojenská spolupráce | vojenský zásah | země NATO

Shrnutí The end of the Cold War and the 2001 terrorist attacks in the USA changed the face of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The alliance has developed, with interventions both within and outside Europe (the Balkans, Afghanistan, the African Horn, and Sub-Saharan Africa). More recently, the alliance has increasingly organised exercises in Europe, in order to reassure its members in the face of military build-up to the East of its borders.

Ve stručnosti [EN](#)

The 2016 NATO Summit in Warsaw: Expectations and priorities

Druh publikace Briefing

Datum 01-07-2016

Autor LAZAROU Eleni

Oblast Bezpečnost a obrana

Klíčové slovo Asie a Oceánie | asymetrická válka | ekonomická geografie | Evropa | evropská bezpečnost | EVROPSKÁ UNIE | GEOGRAFIE | geopolitika | humanitní vědy | mezinárodní bezpečnost | MEZINÁRODNÍ ORGANIZACE | mezinárodní politika | MEZINÁRODNÍ VZTAHY | migrace | migrační proud | NATO | obrana | politická geografie | politika spolupráce | rozpočet na obranu | Rusko | SOCIÁLNÍ OTÁZKY | spolupráce EU-NATO | struktura Společenství | světové organizace | Sýrie | Turecko | Ukrajina | vojenská spolupráce | vrcholná schůzka | VĚDA | zastrašování

Shrnutí The 2016 Warsaw Summit of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) will convene on 8–9 July, bringing together member countries' heads of state or government in order to facilitate dialogue, and establish new policies and strategies for the Alliance. The main issues on the agenda will include balancing the Alliance's policies towards the east and the south; EU-NATO relations; and ensuring that Allies are fulfilling their defence budget commitments. In the face of emerging and complex threats in the European security environment, the challenge is for NATO to maintain and project a cohesive, united and effective vision for transatlantic security.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Future of EU Defence Research

Druh publikace Studie

Datum 30-03-2016

Externí autor Frédéric MAURO and Klaus THOMA

Oblast Bezpečnost a obrana

Klíčové slovo evropská bezpečnost | Evropská kosmická agentura | Evropská obranná agentura | evropská organizace | evropská politika zbrojení | EVROPSKÁ UNIE | finance EU | financování EU | konkurenceschopnost | mezinárodní bezpečnost | MEZINÁRODNÍ ORGANIZACE | MEZINÁRODNÍ VZTAHY | obrana | organizace podniku | PODNIKÁNÍ A HOSPODÁŘSKÁ SOUTĚŽ | POLITICKÝ ŽIVOT | politický život a bezpečnost veřejnosti | PRŮMYSL | průmyslová politika a struktura | průmyslová restrukturalizace | reforma základních institucí | rozpočet na obranu | rozpočet na výzkum | spolupráce EU-NATO | struktura Společenství | vojenský výzkum | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIE A VÝZKUM | výzkum a duševní vlastnictví | výzkumný program | zbrojařský průmysl

Shrnutí There is an increasing demand for the EU to become a 'Security Provider'. This demand comes from Europe's best ally, namely the U.S., but also from Member States themselves. For the first time ever the defence solidarity clause of article 42.7 of the Treaty on European Union was invoked in November 2015. Ultimately the demand to put 'more defence in the Union' comes from European citizens who wonder why Europe does not protect them in the current turmoil. From the answer to this question depends not only Europe's 'strategic autonomy', but possibly the future of the whole European project. Several steps have already been initiated to answer the call for more defence in Europe. Since the beginning of his mandate, President Juncker has declared defence a 'priority', called for the implementation of the Permanent Structured Cooperation enshrined in the Lisbon Treaty and reiterated the long term vision of a 'European army'. In June 2016, a 'global strategy' will be issued and a Commission Defence Action Plan should follow by the end of 2016. A 'Pilot Project', adopted by the European Parliament in autumn 2014, has been launched and should open the path to a 'Preparatory Action on Defence Research' that may be voted in 2016 for the 2017-2020 budgets. A natural underpinning of those efforts should be the undertaking of a full-fledged Union programme in defence research. The size, the shape and the steps to be taken towards setting it up are the subject of the present report.

Studie [EN](#)

Progress on European defence to be evaluated by the European Council

Druh publikace Briefing

Datum 25-06-2015

Autor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Oblast Bezpečnost a obrana

Klíčové slovo evropská obranná politika | evropská politika zbrojení | EVROPSKÁ UNIE | mezinárodní právo | MEZINÁRODNÍ VZTAHY | OBCHOD | obchod se zbraněmi | obchodní politika | obrana | politika spolupráce | prohlubování Evropské unie | PŘÁVO | rozpočet na obranu | smlouva na veřejnou zakázku | společná bezpečnostní a obranná politika | struktura Společenství | suverenity států | vojenská spolupráce | výdaje na obranu | zbrojařský průmysl

Shrnutí Against the backdrop of the long-term decline in European defence budgets, the deteriorating security context just beyond Europe's borders and the worsening relationship with Russia have been seen as providing a wake-up call to European leaders regarding the necessity to adapt the EU's foreign and security policy to the new challenges and deepen their defence cooperation. At the major debate on defence scheduled to take place at the June 2015 European Council meeting, the EU's Heads of State or Government are expected to assess the progress achieved so far in the area of security and defence, and task the High Representative/Vice-President of the Commission with the review of the 2003 European Security Strategy. However, expectations of the outcome on security and defence issues have not been raised too high, not least given the other significant points on the agenda of the European Council (fight against terrorism, the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, euro area economic governance). The most recent Council Conclusions on CSDP, of 18 May 2015, will most probably represent the basis for discussions and for the outcome. On the other hand, a series of proposals on how to effectively boost European defence cooperation, including from the President of the European Commission, some EU Member States, as well as the defence industry and various think-tanks, might still raise the level of ambition of the European Council decisions.

Briefing [EN](#)

Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) - EUCO policy developments since December 2013:

European Council Briefing

Druh publikace Briefing

Datum 17-06-2015

Autor ANGHEL Suzana Elena

Oblast Bezpečnost a obrana | Přijímání právních předpisů EP a Radou

Klíčové slovo duální technologie | evropská politika zbrojení | Evropská rada | EVROPSKÁ UNIE | informace a zpracování informací | informatika | MEZINÁRODNÍ VZTAHY | obrana | ochrana údajů | orgány EU a evropská veřejná služba | politika spolupráce | počítačová kriminalita | rozpočet na obranu | společná bezpečnostní a obranná politika | struktura Společenství | technologie a technické předpisy | vnější vztahy Evropské unie | vojenská spolupráce | vojenský výzkum | VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ A KOMUNIKACE | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIE A VÝZKUM | výzkum a duševní vlastnictví | zbrojařský průmysl | činnost orgánů

Shrnutí The June 2015 European Council will deal mainly with European Common Security and Defence Policy developments, i.e. progress made in implementing the roadmap established in December 2013. The Heads of State or Government will agree a new roadmap enabling Member States to deepen defence and security cooperation and to better address the emerging threats with which the EU is increasingly confronted. A revised policy implementation framework, which will include objectives and reporting deadlines, is also expected to be agreed.

Briefing [EN](#)

Cuba: foreign policy and security aspects

Druh publikace Ve stručnosti

Datum 17-04-2015

Autor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Oblast Zahraniční věci

Klíčové slovo Amerika | Asie a Oceánie | Brazílie | diplomatické vztahy | ekonomická geografie | Evropa | GEOGRAFIE | hospodářské vztahy | Kuba | mezinárodní bezpečnost | mezinárodní organizace | mezinárodní politika | mezinárodní sankce | MEZINÁRODNÍ VZTAHY | obchod se zbraněmi | obrana | politická geografie | rozpočet na obranu | Rusko | Spojené státy | Venezuela | zahraniční politika | zbrojařský průmysl | Čína

Shrnutí Having improved economic, trade and military ties with a large number of countries, Cuba is now focusing on the recent breakthrough in its strained relations with the United States. In terms of national security, lack of finances continues to constrain Cuba's armed forces.

Ve stručnosti [EN](#)

European defence cooperation: State of play and thoughts on an EU army

Druh publikace Briefing

Datum 23-03-2015

Autor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Oblast Bezpečnost a obrana

Klíčové slovo Amerika | armáda | dokumentace | ekonomická geografie | Evropa | evropská bezpečnost | evropská obranná politika | evropská politika zbrojení | EVROPSKÁ UNIE | GEOGRAFIE | mezinárodní bezpečnost | MEZINÁRODNÍ ORGANIZACE | mezinárodní právo | MEZINÁRODNÍ VZTAHY | NATO | obrana | orgány EU a evropská veřejná služba | politická geografie | politika spolupráce | PRÁVO | předseda Komise ES | rozpočet na obranu | Rusko | Spojené státy | společná bezpečnostní a obranná politika | struktura Společenství | suverenity států | světové organizace | veřejné prohlášení | vojenská spolupráce | VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ A KOMUNIKACE | zahraniční politika | členský stát EU

Shrnutí The recent comments by European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker, welcoming the eventual creation of an EU army in the long run, have sparked a wide debate across European capitals and the expert community. If for some the possibility of an EU army represents an illusion that may distract EU Member States from dealing with the real issues at stake – strengthening their military capabilities, integrating defence planning and procurement and defining an overarching strategy – for others, the idea is a welcome incentive for reflection on European defence.

Conceivably prompted by the deteriorating security context just beyond Europe's borders, as well as the worsening relationship with Russia, the call for joint European armed forces comes amid a wider reassessment of European defence cooperation and the European security strategy initiated by the European Council in December 2013.

In advance of the next major debate on defence at the June 2015 European Council meeting, during which EU Heads of State or Government are expected to assess the progress achieved so far in security and defence matters, a number of ambitious proposals to advance towards more integration of European defence have been put forward.

Briefing [EN](#)

NATO after the Wales Summit: Back to Collective Defence

Druh publikace Briefing

Datum 19-11-2014

Autor KAROCK Ulrich

Oblast Bezpečnost a obrana

Klíčové slovo ekonomická geografie | Evropa | Evropská obranná agentura | EVROPSKÁ UNIE | GEOGRAFIE | Gruzie | MEZINÁRODNÍ ORGANIZACE | mezinárodní politika | MEZINÁRODNÍ VZTAHY | Moldavsko | NATO | Norsko | obrana | politická geografie | rozpočet na obranu | spolupráce EU-NATO | struktura Společenství | světové organizace | Ukrajina | vrcholná schůzka | západní Balkán

Shrnutí At their September 2014 summit in Wales, the heads of state and government of the North Atlantic Council – the principal political decision-making body of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) – reaffirmed their commitment to fulfilling all three core tasks set out in their 'Strategic Concept': collective defence, crisis management, and cooperative security – NATO's 'triple C'. For the first time since the end of the Cold War, NATO leaders confirmed that collective defence efforts should go beyond missile and cyber defence. The Ukraine crisis has imbued the conventional task of defending European territory with fresh verve. Reinvigorating European defence is first and foremost a task for Europeans – it is a task for the EU Member States, individually and jointly, and it is the duty of the EU institutions to support the Member States in their efforts. NATO-EU cooperation is essential for European security and defence. If this cooperation stumbles, substantial risks arise, for both organisations and for their members. A failure of the cooperation on collective defence, crisis management, and cooperative security will not serve European or transatlantic security interests.

Briefing [EN](#)

European defence cooperation: New impetus needed

Druh publikace Briefing

Datum 18-12-2013

Autor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Oblast Bezpečnost a obrana

Klíčové slovo EKONOMIKA | evropská obranná politika | evropská politika zbrojení | EVROPSKÁ UNIE | hospodářská politika | mezinárodní právo | MEZINÁRODNÍ VZTAHY | obchod se zbraněmi | obrana | politika úsporných opatření | PRÁVO | rozpočet na obranu | společná bezpečnostní a obranná politika | struktura Společenství | suverenity států | vojenské vybavení | zbrojařský průmysl | zásobování zbraněmi

Shrnutí The December 2013 European Council summit is due to debate the EU's security and defence policy. Many expect the summit to give renewed impetus to European defence, as economic austerity has had a severe impact on the defence budgets and military capabilities of EU Member States (MS). The importance of greater cooperation in further developing the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), in closing capability gaps and in strengthening the European defence industry is increasingly underlined in both academic and official circles. However, MS are still reluctant to cooperate fully in an area they consider clearly a matter of national sovereignty.

Briefing [EN](#)

Proceedings of the Workshop on "The Implementation of the Common Security and Defence Policy"

Druh publikace Podrobná analýza

Datum 04-09-2013

Externí autor Anita SĚK (Marie Curie Integrated Training Network on EU External Action - EXACT, TEPSA, Brussels, Belgium)

Oblast Bezpečnost a obrana

Klíčové slovo ekonomická geografie | evropská politika zbrojení | EVROPSKÁ UNIE | evropské síly rychlé reakce | GEOGRAFIE | mezinárodní bezpečnost | MEZINÁRODNÍ VZTAHY | nadnárodní ozbrojené síly | novinka | obrana | rozpočet na obranu | společná zahraniční a bezpečnostní politika | struktura Společenství | vojenské cvičení | vojenské vybavení | výdaje na obranu | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIE A VÝZKUM | výzkum a duševní vlastnictví | zbrojařský průmysl | členský stát EU

Shrnutí Proceedings of the workshop on "The Implementation of the Common Security and Defence Policy", held on 10 July 2013, in Brussels.

Podrobná analýza [EN](#)

Strasbourg-Lisbon-Chicago: NATO Quo Vadis?

Druh publikace Podrobná analýza

Datum 19-08-2013

Autor KAROCK Ulrich

Oblast Bezpečnost a obrana

Klíčové slovo Amerika | ekonomická geografie | evropská bezpečnost | evropská obranná politika | EVROPSKÁ UNIE | GEOGRAFIE | Lisabonská smlouva | mezinárodní bezpečnost | MEZINÁRODNÍ ORGANIZACE | MEZINÁRODNÍ VZTAHY | NATO | obrana | politická geografie | politika spolupráce | právní předpisy Evropské unie | rozpočet na obranu | Spojené státy | společná bezpečnostní a obranná politika | strategická obrana | struktura Společenství | světové organizace | vojenská spolupráce | výdaje na obranu

Shrnutí The past three summits of NATO in Strasbourg / Kehl (2009), Lisbon (2010) and Chicago (2012) have addressed rather turbulent developments in the alliance's strategic environment, requiring it to adapt to new situations faster than ever before. NATO's structures have been revised several times, and from the 16 headquarters with 20 000 staff in the 1990s only 7 will survive, with less than 9 000 staff. Territorial defence, once key element of NATO's defence posture, will mainly consist of missile and cyber defence, and - perhaps - critical infrastructure protection. So far, NATO has become much more focused on sustainable high-end operations abroad, but the perspective of more such action is rather unlikely. With the financial crisis and the concentration of the US on its security interests on their pacific coast, the European allies are required to do more for European security. Previous such attempts in the 1990s 'drowned' during the war on terror; NATO and the EU now need to emerge in a true and mutually benefiting cooperation. With the arrival of the Lisbon treaty abolishing the pillar divides between the security and defence policy and the other Union policies, the EU can play its security role thoroughly. The Treaty on European Union requires the 'progressive framing of common union defence policy'. This process, however, is all but well underway. It is unclear if the forthcoming European Council on defence matters in December 2013 will put this issue on its strategic agenda. The model of NATO, on which the EU treaties are based since Maastricht and Amsterdam, refers to a NATO that has significantly changed since. This is why reflecting on this matter becomes more important than ever before.

Podrobná analýza [EN](#)

NATO in the aftermath of the financial crisis

Druh publikace Briefing

Datum 03-04-2013

Autor PONTIROLI GOBBI Francesco

Oblast Bezpečnost a obrana

Klíčové slovo EKONOMIKA | EVROPSKÁ UNIE | finance EU | financování a investice | FINANČNICTVÍ | hospodářská recese | hospodářská situace | MEZINÁRODNÍ ORGANIZACE | MEZINÁRODNÍ VZTAHY | NATO | obrana | plán financování | politika spolupráce | rozpočet na obranu | souhrnný rozpočet (EU) | spolupráce EU-NATO | struktura Společenství | světové organizace | vojenská spolupráce | výdaje na obranu

Shrnutí Since the onset of the financial crisis, in 2008, NATO members have cut their defence budgets by billions of euros. Investment in equipment, and research and development has also been reduced. NATO allies face the choice of pooling and sharing certain capabilities at an international level or losing the capacity to act globally.

Briefing [EN](#)

The Impact of the Financial Crisis on European Defence

Druh publikace Studie

Datum 23-05-2011

Externí autor MÖLLING, Christian, Research Fellow, Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik – German Institute for International and Security Affairs, GERMANY
BRUNE, Sophie-Charlotte, Research Associate, Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik – German Institute for International and Security Affairs, GERMANY

Oblast Bezpečnost a obrana | Finanční a bankovní záležitosti

Klíčové slovo ekonomická geografie | EKONOMIKA | evropská bezpečnost | evropská obranná politika | EVROPSKÁ UNIE | GEOGRAFIE | hospodářská recese | hospodářská situace | Lisabonská smlouva | mezinárodní bezpečnost | mezinárodní spolupráce | MEZINÁRODNÍ VZTAHY | obrana | politika spolupráce | právní předpisy Evropské unie | PRŮMYSL | průmyslová politika a struktura | průmyslová politika EU | rozpočet na obranu | společná bezpečnostní a obranná politika | struktura Společenství | vojenské vybavení | vojenský personál | členský stát EU

Shrnutí The financial crisis may pose a risk as well as offer an opportunity for the European defence sector: on the one hand, it sounds plausible that shrinking budgets increase the pressure on member states to cooperate and thus overcome the EU's problems related to capability development and restructuring of the defence industries and markets. On the other hand, national prerogatives still dominate despite a decade of rhetoric and initiatives for more cooperation and less state in EU defence. If this national focus continues to dominate under current financial circumstances, EU member states run the risk to implement cuts in their Armed Forces in an uncoordinated way. As a result, member states might end up with potentially even bigger capability gaps than they have today and hence even less opportunities to implement the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). This study provides a comprehensive and detailed overview on the ongoing impact of the financial crisis on EU Member States defence spending. In addition, it examines the potential of overcoming the need to cut defence spending by greater cooperation in the framework of the European Union and by drawing upon the innovations in the Lisbon Treaty. The study highlights the need to address the challenges of the economic crisis, a growing number of initiatives by various EU countries as well as the opportunities the Lisbon Treaty offers for pursuing an effective defence sector strategy that goes beyond the current incremental approach. The study has been requested to provide Members of the European Parliament, broader defence policy community and European public a first comprehensive overview of the impact of the financial crisis on European defence and at the EU level, as well as its wider impact on the future of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). It includes recommendations to be developed by the European Parliament and decision makers at the national and EU level.

Studie [EN](#)

Pooling of EU Member States Assets in the Implementation of ESDP

Druh publikace Podrobná analýza

Datum 27-02-2008

Externí autor Jean-Pierre Maulny, Deputy Director, Institut de Relations Internationales et Stratégiques (IRIS), and Fabio Liberti, Research Fellow, IRIS
Study carried out within the framework agreement between ISIS Europe and the European Parliament

Oblast Bezpečnost a obrana | Zahraniční věci

Klíčové slovo EVROPSKÁ UNIE | mezinárodní bezpečnost | MEZINÁRODNÍ VZTAHY | nadnárodní ozbrojené síly | obrana | politika spolupráce | rozpočet na obranu | společná bezpečnostní a obranná politika | struktura Společenství | vojenská spolupráce

Podrobná analýza [EN](#)

The Protection of the European Defence Technological and Industrial Base

Druh publikace Podrobná analýza

Datum 02-10-2007

Externí autor Prof. Michael Brzoska

Oblast Bezpečnost a obrana | Průmysl | Zahraniční věci

Klíčové slovo Amerika | ekonomická geografie | EVROPSKÁ UNIE | financování a investice | FINANČNICTVÍ | GEOGRAFIE | MEZINÁRODNÍ VZTAHY | normalizace | nová technologie | obrana | organizace podniku | PODNIKÁNÍ A HOSPODÁŘSKÁ SOUTĚŽ | politická geografie | právo společností | PRŮMYSL | průmysl moderní technologie | průmyslová politika a struktura | rozpočet na obranu | Spojené státy | společná bezpečnostní a obranná politika | struktura Společenství | technologie a technické předpisy | VÝROBA, TECHNOLOGIE A VÝZKUM | výzkum a duševní vlastnictví | výzkum a vývoj | zahraniční investice | zbrojařský průmysl

Podrobná analýza [EN](#)

The cost of non-Europe in the area of security and defence

Druh publikace Studie

Datum 19-06-2006

Externí autor Dr. Hartmut Kuechle
Bonn International Center for Conversion

Oblast Bezpečnost a obrana

Klíčové slovo EVROPSKÁ UNIE | jednotný trh | kodex chování | mezinárodní politika | MEZINÁRODNÍ VZTAHY | mezivládní spolupráce (EU) | obrana | rozpočet na obranu | společná bezpečnostní a obranná politika | struktura Společenství | vojenské vybavení | výdaje na obranu | zbrojní politika

Studie [EN](#)

Defence Equipment for European Crisis Management

Druh publikace Studie

Datum 01-03-2003

Externí autor Dr. Stephen Pullinger, Project Leader, Executive Director of International Security Information Service (ISIS), Brussels

Oblast Bezpečnost a obrana

Klíčové slovo evropská obranná politika | EVROPSKÁ UNIE | mezinárodní role EU | MEZINÁRODNÍ VZTAHY | OBCHOD | obchodní politika | obrana | rozpočet na obranu | smlouva na veřejnou zakázku | společná bezpečnostní a obranná politika | struktura Společenství | vojenské vybavení | zbrojní politika

Shrnutí The paper summarises the key issues in regard to crisis management in the context of European Security and Defence Policy, especially those concerning military equipment and capabilities. It suggests how deficiencies may be rectified.

Studie [EN](#)