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Sortowanie Sortuj według daty
Słowo kluczowe "misja wojskowa UE"

32 Rezultaty wyszukiwania

Data utworzenia : 20-04-2024

Charting a course through stormy waters: The EU as a maritime security actor

Rodzaj publikacji Briefing

Data 07-03-2023

Autor CLAPP SEBASTIAN | PICHON Eric

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona

Słowo kluczowe bezpieczeństwo morskie | Europejska Agencja ds. Bezpieczeństwa na Morzu | europejska polityka obronna | flota wojenna | instytucje UE | europejska służba publiczna | misja wojskowa UE | nadzór morski | obrona | polityka transportowa | polityka współpracy | PRAWO | prawo międzynarodowe | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | TRANSPORT | transport morski | transport morski i śródlądowy | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | współpraca międzynarodowa | współpraca UE-NATO | zintegrowana polityka morska

Streszczenie On 8 March 2023, the European Commission is set to adopt an update of its first EU maritime security strategy from 2014. The EU is a one-of-a-kind maritime actor, a fact that brings both opportunities and responsibilities. It has been argued that, if the EU-27 were to combine the capacities and capabilities of their navies, they would form one of the world's largest maritime powers. There is therefore space for better integration of capabilities and greater coherence among the EU's tools to promote its multi-dimensional strategic maritime interests. As around 90 % of global goods are traded via maritime routes, freedom of navigation, security, sustainability and respect for international law are crucial for the EU. These routes are, however, becoming increasingly contested and restricted, reflecting new patterns of global power distribution. The EU's common security and defence policy instruments, particularly its missions and operations abroad, are the most visible manifestation of its maritime actorness. The EU currently has two naval military operations: EUNAVFOR Atalanta in the western part of the Indian Ocean, and EUNAVFOR MED Irini in the central part of the Mediterranean Sea. In following the orientations provided by its maritime security strategy and the Strategic Compass, the EU is aiming to increase its capacity and reliability as a maritime security actor. One example is its coordinated maritime presences (CMPs), launched in January 2021 with a pilot case in the Gulf of Guinea, and another CMP launched in February 2022 in the north-western Indian Ocean, to boost the EU's maritime capacity and global outreach. Another is the EU's action to boost its maritime defence capabilities through the various post-2016 initiatives that aim to incentivise collaborative projects. Finally, the EU has also enhanced its cooperation with partners, in particular with NATO, in ensuring maritime security in the transatlantic space, although political obstacles remain. This updates a February 2021 briefing by Tania Lałtici, Eric Pichon and Branislav Stanicek.

Briefing [EN](#)

The European Peace Facility: A new tool in action

Rodzaj publikacji W skrócie

Data 04-02-2022

Autorzy zewnętrzni Bilquin, Bruno

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | FINANSE | finanse Unii Europejskiej | finansowanie | finansowanie i inwestycje | instrument finansowy UE | misja wojskowa UE | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | utrzymywanie pokoju | zapobieganie konfliktom | zaprowadzenie pokoju

Streszczenie The European Peace Facility (EPF) has been operational since 1 July 2021. This off-EU budget instrument finances operations with military implications (previously financed by the Athena mechanism and the African Peace Facility), and provides support to the EU partner countries' armies with infrastructure, training and equipment, including with lethal weapons. So far, it has funded operations in places as diverse as the Western Balkans, the Eastern Neighbourhood, in particular Ukraine, and sub-Saharan Africa. As stated in the Strategic Compass process, the EU aims to strengthen its crisis management role, with the EPF playing a crucial role in this process.

W skrócie [EN](#)

Jihadist networks in sub-Saharan Africa: Origins, patterns and responses

Rodzaj publikacji Briefing

Data 30-09-2021

Autor STANICEK BRANISLAV

Obszar polityki Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Afryka | Afryka Subsaharyjska | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | bezpieczeństwo regionalne | GEOGRAFIA | konflikt religijny | kraje muzułmańskie | misja wojskowa UE | obrona | prawa i wolności | PRAWO | ramy polityczne | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | szkoła wojskowa | terroryzm | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | zapobieganie konfliktom | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE | życie polityczne i bezpieczeństwo publiczne

Streszczenie Sub-Saharan Africa has become a new global hotspot for jihadist activity. Armed groups have increasingly developed strong Salafi jihadist ideologies and forged ties with jihadist movements predominantly active in the Middle East, namely Al-Qaeda and the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), also known by its Arabic acronym, Da'esh. The rise of jihadist activity in the region of the Sahel, Lake Chad, the Great Lakes and the Horn of Africa, and more recently in northern Mozambique, cannot be attributed solely to the influence of jihadist ideology from the Middle East. A number of factors have contributed to the deterioration of security, among them poverty, corruption, various local grievances, separatist movements, pre-existing intercommunal violence between herders and farmers over land rights (exacerbated by the consequences of climate change), weak state presence, and lack of prospects for young people. In Mali, jihadist groups emerged from the conflict triggered by the separatist Tuareg movement. More recently, in Mozambique, grievances and poverty in one of the country's poorest provinces, Cabo Delgado, provided fertile ground for jihadist ideology, nurtured further by foreign preachers and returning students. The spike in violence attributed to jihadist groups and their ties to foreign movements has prompted international stakeholders, including the European Union, to launch counterterrorism operations, also involving local actors. The European Parliament has condemned these terrorist groups on several occasions and supported EU military and civilian missions in the region. Nevertheless, the military approach that the international community has preferred up to now has not succeeded in addressing deeper community grievances and strengthening state presence.

Briefing [EN](#)

European Peace Facility - Investing in international stability and security

Rodzaj publikacji Briefing

Data 02-06-2021

Autor IMMENKAMP Beatrix

Obszar polityki Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | dokumentacja | EKONOMIA | finanse Unii Europejskiej | fundusz (UE) | handel | broń | kraj trzeci | misja wojskowa UE | międzynarodowa rola UE | obrona | ORGANIZACJE MIĘDZYNARODOWE | organizacje pozarządowe | organizacje pozarządowe | OŚWIATA | KOMUNIKACJA | pokój | polityka gospodarcza | polityka współpracy | pomoc UE | prawa człowieka | prawa i wolności | PRAWO | sprawozdanie | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | wkład krajów członkowskich | współpraca wojskowa

Streszczenie A key objective of the EU's external action is to preserve peace, prevent conflicts and strengthen international security, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. In the context of its common foreign and security policy (CFSP), the Union offers assistance to third states, international organisations and regional organisations engaged in peace support operations. Moreover, the EU's common security and defence policy (CSDP) – part of the CFSP – provides the Union with its own operational capacity, allowing it to deploy civilian and military assets (provided by the EU Member States) in third countries. While many of the operations and missions the EU supports have military and defence implications, the EU cannot finance activities with military or defence implications from the EU budget. EU Member States therefore have mechanisms to fund expenditure with military and defence implications directly from national budgets. The European Peace Facility (EPF) is a new off-budget fund with a financial ceiling of €5.692 billion financed by Member State contributions. The EPF, which will be operational by 1 July 2021, will make it easier for Member States to share the costs of EU military operations. It will also help the EU to support military peace-support operations conducted by third countries and regional organisations, anywhere in the world. Controversially, for the first time, the EU will be able to provide the armed forces of partner countries with infrastructure and equipment, including weapons. Several non-governmental organisations (NGOs) have warned that the new facility risks fuelling conflict and human rights abuses around the world. They warn that this could exacerbate violence and arms proliferation, and fuel the very dynamics the EPF seeks to address. By contrast, practitioners believe the facility will ensure that the EU is taken seriously as a security provider and is able to maintain its influence in conflict areas. The Council has called for swift operationalisation of the EPF and has invited Member States and the High Representative to present proposals for assistance measures.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [European Peace Facility: Investing in international stability and security](#)

CSDP missions and coronavirus

Rodzaj publikacji W skrócie

Data 15-06-2020

Autor LAZAROU Eleni

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Koronawirus | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | choroba koronawirusowa | epidemia | misja cywilna UE | misja wojskowa UE | ramy społeczne | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | utrzymywanie pokoju | wpływ społeczny | ZAGADNIENIA SPOŁECZNE | zdrowie

Streszczenie As Covid-19 adds increased pressure on international security, the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions and operations have been adapted and contributed to the mitigation of the effects of the pandemic in host countries.

W skrócie [EN](#)

Unlocking the potential of the EU Treaties: An article-by-article analysis of the scope for action

Rodzaj publikacji Badanie

Data 07-01-2019

Autor BASSOT Etienne

Obszar polityki Demokracja w UE, prawo instytucjonalne i prawo parlamentarne | Prawo UE: system i akty prawne

Słowo kluczowe bezpieczeństwo europejskie | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | FINANSE | informacja i przetwarzanie informacji | misja cywilna UE | misja wojskowa UE | nadużycie finansowe na szkodę UE | ochrona danych | OŚWIATA | KOMUNIKACJA | prawo Unii Europejskiej | przestrzeń wolności, bezpieczeństwa i sprawiedliwości | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | stosunki walutowe | strefa euro | struktura europejska | technologia informacyjna i przetwarzanie danych | terroryzm | traktaty europejskie | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | wspólna polityka zagraniczna i bezpieczeństwa | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE | życie polityczne i bezpieczeństwo publiczne

Streszczenie Public opinion often expresses the view that the European Union should do more to improve the lives of citizens in various policy areas, but a lack of convergence among Member States on the desired changes, not to mention likely hurdles in the ratification process, as well as other factors make any significant reform of the EU Treaties unlikely in the near term. This study identifies and analyses 34 policy areas where there may be the potential to do more under the existing legal bases provided by the Treaties without recourse to any amendment or updating of those texts. It looks at currently unused or under-used legal bases in the Treaties with a view to their contributing more effectively to the EU policy process.

Badanie [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

Peace and Security in 2018: An evaluation of EU peacebuilding in the Western Balkans

Rodzaj publikacji Badanie

Data 22-05-2018

Autor IOANNIDES Isabelle

Obszar polityki Demokracja | Ocena prawa i polityki w praktyce | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Azja i Oceania | Bałkany Zachodnie | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | Bośnia i Hercegowina | Chorwacja | Europa | finanse Unii Europejskiej | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | instytucje UE i europejska służba publiczna | Kosovo | Macedonia Północna | misja wojskowa UE | podział środków unijnych | polityka międzynarodowa | Rada Europejska | Serbia | stosunki międzynarodowe | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | Turcja | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | utrzymywanie pokoju | współpraca UE-NATO

Streszczenie This first thematic study of the Peace and Security series focuses on European Union (EU) peacebuilding efforts in the Western Balkans. The series will make an annual evaluation of EU performance in the field of peace and security in a specific geographical region. Examining EU engagement in the Western Balkans, the study assesses the extent to which the Union has been able to transform and strengthen the region's governance, economy and resilience. The study is organised around three key inter-connected (and at times overlapping) phases in EU post-conflict peacebuilding – stabilisation, state-building and EU enlargement – to explain the strengths, weaknesses and limits of EU engagement. It ends with an assessment of the new EU strategy for the Western Balkans and analyses the potential to remedy past deficiencies and help move the region towards genuine, inclusive and sustainable peace. A parallel study, published separately, provides an overview of current EU action on peace and security and of the outlook for the future. The studies have been drafted with a view to their presentation at the Normandy World Peace Forum, in June 2018.

Badanie [EN](#), [FR](#)

Women in CSDP missions

Rodzaj publikacji Badanie

Data 06-12-2017

Autorzy zewnętrzni WIIS, Women in International Security Brussels, Belgium

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Przestrzeń wolności, bezpieczeństwa i sprawiedliwości | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe administracja | wynagrodzenie za pracę | Belgia | Europa | Europejska Służba Działań Zewnętrznych | Finlandia | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | Hiszpania | instytucje UE i europejska służba publiczna | kadra wojskowa | misja cywilna UE | misja policyjna UE | misja wojskowa UE | Niemcy | obrona | policja | pracownik-kobieta | prawa i wolności | PRAWO | PRZEDSIĘBIORSTWO I KONKURENCJA | przyjęcie do pracy | rynek pracy | równouprawnienie płci | równowaga między życiem zawodowym a prywatnym | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | Szwecja | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | warunki i organizacja pracy | zarządzanie | zarządzanie kryzysowe | ZATRUDNIENIE I PRACA | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE | życie polityczne i bezpieczeństwo publiczne

Streszczenie Promoting women's participation in CSDP missions and operations is important to sustain EU's credibility, to improve effectiveness, to promote equality at home and abroad, to increase the talent pool for personnel, and to make the best use of our financial resources. More needs to be done by both member states and the EU to fulfil promises to implement the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. This report looks at three issues that contribute to more inclusion and better effectiveness: First, the structures that promote equality in the security sector institutions within the EU; second, the effects of women's participation in missions and operations; third, how CSDP structures and EU member states policies could be further adapted to create a working environment that is conducive to both men and women contributing their full potential to better solutions to security challenges. Political commitment and hands-on leadership by the EU and its Member States is key to more diversity and inclusivity in CSDP structures. A pro-active approach to recruitment and retention of female staff, adapted job-descriptions, comprehensive family policies, and employing an approach that values diversity and creates a positive work environment are all necessary in this regard.

Badanie [EN](#)

Western Balkans: Parliamentary oversight of the security sector

Rodzaj publikacji Briefing

Data 02-05-2017

Autor LILYANOVA Velina

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Bałkany Zachodnie | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | demokratyzacja | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | misja wojskowa UE | międzynarodowa rola UE | NATO | niezawisłość sędziowska | obrona | OECD | organizacja wymiaru sprawiedliwości | ORGANIZACJE MIĘDZYNARODOWE | organizacje światowe | parlament | parlament narodowy | państwo prawne | polityka międzynarodowa | PRAWO | przystąpienie do umowy | ramy polityczne | rozbrojenie | społeczeństwo obywatelskie | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | wojsko | władza wykonawcza | służba publiczna | zapobieganie konfliktom | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE | życie polityczne i bezpieczeństwo publiczne

Streszczenie Both the European Union and NATO have sought to promote democratic security sector governance as one of the criteria for their respective accession candidates. Consequently, the Western Balkan countries – Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH), Kosovo, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYR Macedonia), Montenegro and Serbia – have begun security sector reforms as part of their Euro-Atlantic integration. The overall objective of these reforms is to support the transformation of the security sector in accordance with democratic norms and the principles of good governance, rule of law, protection of human rights and efficient use of public resources. In this context, a special focus is placed on improving governance through greater civilian and parliamentary oversight of security processes. Since the 1990s, Western Balkan countries have all, in the push to reform their security sectors, made significant progress in terms of setting up the necessary legal framework and oversight mechanisms, including parliamentary committees. However, when it comes to aligning their security sectors with the principles of democratic governance, they have had varying success.

Briefing [EN](#)

A global strategy on foreign and security policy for the EU

Rodzaj publikacji Briefing

Data 02-03-2017

Autor PAWLAK Patryk

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Globalne zarządzanie

Słowo kluczowe analiza ekonomiczna | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | dron | EKONOMIA | europejska polityka obronna | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | Internet | Komitet Wojskowy UE | komunikacja społeczna | kraj trzeci | misja cywilna UE | misja wojskowa UE | obrona | OŚWIATA | KOMUNIKACJA | państwo członkowskie UE | polityka współpracy | polityka zagraniczna | przestępstwo komputerowe | statystyka UE | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | technologia informacyjna i przetwarzanie danych | TRANSPORT | transport lotniczy i kosmiczny | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | wojsko | wspólna polityka bezpieczeństwa i obrony | współpraca wojskowa | łączność satelitarna

Streszczenie Tracking European Commission priority initiatives in 2017 – Number 1 The letter from Donald Tusk, President of the European Council, of 31 January 2017, notes that ‘the challenges currently facing the European Union are more dangerous than ever before in the time since the signature of the Treaty of Rome’. Indeed, the current evolving international environment and geopolitical shifts highlight the need for effective and coherent implementation of the EU global strategy. The top strategic priorities for the implementation of the strategy, as decided by the Foreign Affairs Council on 17 October 2016 include: security and defence; building resilience and an integrated approach to conflicts and crises; addressing the internal/external security nexus; updating existing strategies and preparing new ones; and enhancing public diplomacy. Strengthening EU cooperation on external security and defence was also discussed at the European Council meeting in December 2016. Heads of State or Government focused on three priorities: implementation of the EU global strategy in the security and defence area, the European defence action plan, and the implementation of the EU-NATO Joint Declaration signed in Warsaw in July 2016. The first implementation report is expected in June 2017. This is an updated edition of a briefing published in April 2016.

Briefing [EN](#)

Civilian and Military Personnel in CSDP Missions and Operations

Rodzaj publikacji Badanie

Data 16-02-2017

Autorzy zewnętrzni Annalisa CRETA, Alberto di MARTINO, Mark NEMEDI (Sant’Anna School of Advanced Studies, Pisa, Italy) and Petteri TAITTO (Laurea University of Applied Sciences, Vantaa, Finland)
The paper has been developed under the overall scientific supervision of Andrea de Guttry (DIRPOLIS Institute, Sant’Anna School of Advanced Studies, Pisa, Italy)

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe administracja | wynagrodzenie za pracę | eksterytorialność | immunitet dyplomatyczny | jurysdykcja | kadra wojskowa | misja cywilna UE | misja wojskowa UE | obrona | organizacja wymiaru sprawiedliwości | personel cywilny | polityka międzynarodowa | postępowanie karne | powództwo w sprawie karnej | PRAWO | prawo karne | prawo międzynarodowe | przestępstwo | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | szkolenie przyzakładowe | sądownictwo | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | zarządzanie personelem | zatrudnienie | ZATRUDNIENIE I PRACA

Streszczenie The workshop was organised on January 26, 2017 at the initiative of the Subcommittee on Security and Defence (SEDE) with the aim to highlight trends, challenges and recommendations regarding civilian and military personnel deployed in CSDP missions and operations in particular in the areas of force generation, training and the national follow-up on crimes and offences perpetrated during deployment.
Annalisa Creta is research fellow of the Sant’Anna School of Advanced Studies in Italy, specialised in civilian crisis management with a particular focus on training issues. Petteri Taitto is affiliated with the Laurea University of Applied Sciences in Finland as principal scientist. Alberto di Martino is full professor of criminal law at the Sant’Anna School of Advanced Studies in Italy.

Badanie [EN](#)

The 2016 “Winter Package” on European Security and Defence: Constitutional, Legal and Institutional Implications

Rodzaj publikacji Analiza

Data 16-12-2016

Autorzy zewnętrzni Steven Blockmans (CEPS and University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands)

Obszar polityki Prawo UE: system i akty prawne

Słowo kluczowe analiza ekonomiczna | bezpieczeństwo europejskie | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | dron | EKONOMIA | europejska polityka obronna | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | Internet | Komitet Wojskowy UE | komunikacja społeczna | misja wojskowa UE | obrona | OŚWIATA | KOMUNIKACJA | państwo członkowskie UE | polityka współpracy | polityka zagraniczna | przestępstwo komputerowe | statystyka UE | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | technologia informacyjna i przetwarzanie danych | TRANSPORT | transport lotniczy i kosmiczny | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | wojska lotnicze | wojsko | wspólna polityka bezpieczeństwa i obrony | współpraca wojskowa | łączność satelitarna

Streszczenie This study was commissioned by the European Parliament's Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs at the request of the Committee on Constitutional Affairs of the European Parliament. It examines a series of constitutional, legal and institutional implications of the proposals endorsed by the December 2016 European Council for the further development of the Common Security and Defence Policy in the framework of the current Treaties.

Analiza [EN](#)

The European Council and European defence cooperation: Developments since June 2016

Rodzaj publikacji Briefing

Data 12-12-2016

Autor ANGHEL Suzana Elena

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona

Słowo kluczowe analiza ekonomiczna | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | dron | EKONOMIA | europejska polityka obronna | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | instytucje UE i europejska służba publiczna | Internet | Komitet Wojskowy UE | komunikacja społeczna | misja cywilna UE | misja wojskowa UE | obrona | OŚWIATA I KOMUNIKACJA | państwo członkowskie UE | polityka współpracy | polityka zagraniczna | przestępstwo komputerowe | Rada Europejska | statystyka UE | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | technologia informacyjna | przetwarzanie danych | TRANSPORT | transport lotniczy i kosmiczny | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | wojska lotnicze | wspólna polityka bezpieczeństwa i obrony | współpraca wojskowa | łączność satelitarna

Streszczenie At its December 2016 meeting, the European Council will consider options for strengthening European defence cooperation. This paper focuses on security and defence developments since June 2016, when the European Council last addressed security and defence, in particular EU-NATO cooperation. It considers the process that led to the inclusion of security and defence on the December 2016 European Council agenda, as well as the expected outcome of the meeting.

Briefing [EN](#)

The European Council and Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)

Rodzaj publikacji Badanie

Data 14-09-2016

Autor ANGHEL Suzana Elena

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Ocena prawa i polityki w praktyce

Słowo kluczowe Europejska Służba Działań Zewnętrznych | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | instytucje UE i europejska służba publiczna | kraj trzeci | misja wojskowa UE | Narody Zjednoczone | NATO | obrona | ONZ | organizacja przedsiębiorstwa | ORGANIZACJE MIĘDZYNARODOWE | organizacje światowe | państwo członkowskie UE | polityka współpracy | prawo Unii Europejskiej | PRZEDSIĘBIORSTWO I KONKURENCJA | siedziba firmy | siły szybkiego reagowania | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | Sztab Wojskowy UE | Traktat o Unii Europejskiej | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | wspólna polityka bezpieczeństwa i obrony | współpraca wojskowa | zarządzanie | zarządzanie kryzysowe

Streszczenie This study assesses the planning, command and control of civilian and military CSDP missions and operations, progress made in developing civilian and military capabilities, particularly rapid response capabilities in the form of the EU Battlegroups, as well as challenges encountered during the force generation process. In recent years, the European Council has repeatedly called for further progress in all of these areas. The study concludes that, despite recent progress in reviewing crisis management procedures, operational planning remains cumbersome and slow. The findings indicate that the chain of command for CSDP military operations would benefit from further streamlining, possibly through the creation of a Follow-up Centre for Missions and Operations placed under the supervision of the European Union Military Staff. 'Modular' configurations specific to high-readiness alert units should also be explored as a priority when further developing rapid reaction military capabilities. The study also shows that, for civilian CSDP, the delays encountered in the force generation process could be reduced by further developing national rosters of experts deployable on missions and operations.

Badanie [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

EU-Led Security Sector Reform and Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Cases: Challenges, Lessons Learnt and Ways Forward

Rodzaj publikacji Badanie

Data 14-07-2016

Autorzy zewnętrzni Samir BATTIS, José LUENGO-CABRERA and Pol MORILLAS

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona

Słowo kluczowe bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | misja policyjna UE | misja wojskowa UE | międzynarodowa rola UE | obrona | rozbrojenie | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | utrzymywanie pokoju | wojsko | zapobieganie konfliktom | zaprowadzenie pokoju

Streszczenie Although the EU has become a leading multilateral actor in the field of security sector reform (SSR), it continues to face significant challenges that hinder its potential for delivery. In the run-up to the prospective adoption of an EU-wide strategic framework for supporting SSR, this study aims to shed light on the realities faced by SSR policy makers and practitioners. By looking at the EU's SSR track record, as well its involvement in the complementary process of disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR), this study provides an assessment of the lessons learnt and highlights the ways forward for the EU as a security provider, particularly ahead of the launch of its maiden Global Strategy on Foreign and Security Policy (EUGS).

Badanie [EN](#)

Financing of CSDP missions and operations

Rodzaj publikacji W skrócie

Data 11-02-2016

Autor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona

Słowo kluczowe finanse Unii Europejskiej | misja policyjna UE | misja wojskowa UE | struktura europejska | system finansowania UE | UNIA EUROPEJSKA

Streszczenie The complex financing rules governing crisis-management operations, deployed under the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), affect the Union's ability to respond efficiently to crises. While civilian missions fall under the EU budget, the costs of military operations are borne by the participating states. The European Parliament has called for increased flexibility, transparency, and accountability, as well as simpler procedures for the financing of CSDP operations.

W skrócie [EN](#)

Migrants in the Mediterranean: Protecting Human Rights

Rodzaj publikacji Badanie

Data 29-10-2015

Autorzy zewnętrzni Samuel COGOLATI; Nele VERLINDEN and Pierre SCHMITT, Leuven Centre for Global Governance Studies, Institute for International Law, KU Leuven, Belgium.

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Demokracja | Demokracja w UE, prawo instytucjonalne i prawo parlamentarne | Pomoc rozwojowa i humanitarna | Prawa człowieka | Przestrzeń wolności, bezpieczeństwa i sprawiedliwości | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Agencja Praw Podstawowych Unii Europejskiej | Agencja Unii Europejskiej ds. Azylu | analiza ekonomiczna | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | EKONOMIA | Frontex | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | instytucje UE i europejska służba publiczna | konwencja międzynarodowa | kraj trzeci | migracja | migracja nielegalna | migrant | misja wojskowa UE | Międzynarodowa Organizacja ds. Migracji | Morze Śródziemne | nadzór morski | Narody Zjednoczone | ORGANIZACJE MIĘDZYNARODOWE | organizacje światowe | państwo członkowskie UE | polityka migracyjna UE | polityka międzynarodowa | polityka współpracy | prawa człowieka | prawa i wolności | PRAWO | prawo międzynarodowe | prawo obcych | przestrzeń wolności, bezpieczeństwa i sprawiedliwości | ruch migracyjny | statystyka | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | uchodźca | Układ z Schengen | UNHCR | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | współpraca międzynarodowa | ZAGADNIENIA SPOŁECZNE | zewnętrzna granica UE | ŚRODOWISKO | środowisko naturalne

Streszczenie In reaction to recurrent tragedies in the Mediterranean Sea, the European Union (EU) has adopted a series of measures seeking to improve the protection of migrants trying to reach the borders of the EU by sea and to share responsibility among countries involved by increasing cooperation with transit countries. This study focuses on the existing and planned EU policies and actions to protect the human rights of migrants before entering the EU by sea or after they have left the territory of the EU. The picture that emerges from the evaluation of EU policies and actions is a mixed one. On the one hand, it cannot be denied that instruments of sea borders surveillance and instruments of cooperation with third countries have now generally included human rights safeguards. On the other hand, implementation, monitoring and control remain problematic. Furthermore, the primary aim of existing EU policies and actions still seems to be the protection of the external borders against so-called 'illegal' immigration and the return of illegally staying migrants, rather than the development of effective strategies to protect human rights of migrants and the saving of lives on the Mediterranean. The study therefore offers specific recommendations to ensure a coherent human rights-based EU approach to improve the protection of the rights of migrants aiming to reach the EU.

Badanie [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

First measures of the European Agenda on Migration

Rodzaj publikacji Briefing

Data 17-06-2015

Autor ORAV Anita

Obszar polityki Przestrzeń wolności, bezpieczeństwa i sprawiedliwości

Słowo kluczowe Afryka | bezpieczeństwo morskie | Frontex | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | instytucje UE i europejska służba publiczna | Libia | migracja | migracja nielegalna | misja wojskowa UE | Morze Śródziemne | nadzór morski | polityka migracyjna UE | polityka transportowa | PRAWO | prawo międzynarodowe | przyjmowanie cudzoziemców | regulacja migracji | struktura europejska | TRANSPORT | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | ZAGADNIENIA SPOŁECZNE | zewnętrzna granica UE | ŚRODOWISKO | środowisko naturalne

Streszczenie The unprecedented influx of migrants on the EU's southern borders, and the large numbers of tragic deaths of people attempting to cross the Mediterranean irregularly, has brought home the need for more effective management of migration to deal with the current situation. Gathered at the special meeting of the European Council on 23 April 2015, Member States' leaders agreed on the urgent need to seek solutions to the escalating situation. The European Commission was tasked with proposing measures for immediate action, as well as policy options for the medium and longer term.

On 15 May 2015, the Commission presented its proposal for a European Agenda on Migration, which was followed on 27 May 2015 by the implementation plan for the first measures.

This first set of proposals, currently under debate among the Member States as well as various stakeholders, was discussed by the Interior Ministers of the Member States on 16 June 2015 and will subsequently be addressed in the European Council on 25 and 26 June 2015. The European Parliament is preparing an own-initiative report on a holistic approach to migration.

Briefing [EN](#)

[EU mounts new maritime operation to tackle Mediterranean people traffickers](#)

Rodzaj publikacji W skrócie

Data 05-06-2015

Autor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Afryka | bezpieczeństwo morskie | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | handel ludźmi | Libia | migracja | migracja nielegalna | misja wojskowa UE | nadzór morski | Narody Zjednoczone | negocjacje międzynarodowe | ORGANIZACJE MIĘDZYNARODOWE | polityka migracyjna UE | polityka międzynarodowa | polityka transportowa | PRAWO | prawo karne | prawo międzynarodowe | Rada Bezpieczeństwa ONZ | regulacja migracji | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | TRANSPORT | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | wody terytorialne | ZAGADNIENIA SPOŁECZNE

Streszczenie On 18 May 2015, the Council established a new Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) operation – EUNAVFOR MED, with the aim of disrupting the business model of human smugglers and traffickers in the Mediterranean. The EU is currently seeking both a UN Security Council (UNSC) mandate and consent from Libya for certain aspects of its planned operations.

[W skrócie](#) [EN](#)

[The European Year for Development: Peace and Stability](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Briefing

Data 07-05-2015

Autor MANRIQUE GIL Manuel

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Demokracja | Globalne zarządzanie | Pomoc rozwojowa i humanitarna | Prawa człowieka | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Afryka | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | EKONOMIA | Europejski Fundusz Rozwoju | finanse Unii Europejskiej | finansowanie unijne | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | misja policyjna UE | misja wojskowa UE | międzynarodowa rola UE | państwo prawne | polityka współpracy | pomoc rozwojowa | rachunki narodowe | ramy polityczne | Republika Środkowoafrykańska | Róg Afryki | Sahel | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | ubóstwo | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | zapobieganie konfliktom | zaprowadzenie pokoju | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE

Streszczenie Conflict and poverty have a circular relation: violence negatively affects development and vice versa – poverty is often one of the root causes of conflict. The EU has long recognised the need for conflict prevention, resolution and peace building, as well as for addressing the root causes of conflict, which include poverty, weak governance and human rights abuses. The EU increasingly works to better harmonise its security and development objectives, as well as to coordinate its external policy tools in a 'comprehensive approach'. The European Parliament (EP) has welcomed this coordination, while also asking that anti-poverty objectives not be marginalised, and that humanitarian aid not serve political ends. The EU has dedicated financial instruments for promoting peace; they include the African Peace Facility and the Instrument contributing to Security and Peace. The EP has also underscored the need for a long-term engagement with fragile states and for ensuring that women participate in resolving conflicts and building democracy.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

[Crisis in Central African Republic: the EU response](#)

Rodzaj publikacji W skrócie

Data 30-01-2014

Autor CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Afryka | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | konflikt religijny | migracja | migracja przymusowa | misja wojskowa UE | ofiary cywilne | polityka współpracy | pomoc humanitarna | prawa i wolności | PRAWO | przestępstwo wojenne | Republika Środkowoafrykańska | siły wielonarodowe | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | utrzymywanie pokoju | wojna domowa | ZAGADNIENIA SPOŁECZNE | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE | życie polityczne | bezpieczeństwo publiczne

Streszczenie Long viewed as a fragile state, the Central African Republic (CAR) is now confronted with a deep political, security and humanitarian crisis, which reached a peak in December 2013. The EU is the main donor to CAR and has stepped up its humanitarian and development aid in response to the crisis.

[W skrócie](#) [EN](#)

[Human rights applied to CSDP operations and missions](#)

Rodzaj publikacji Briefing

Data 21-01-2014

Autor POPTCHEVA Eva-Maria Alexandrova

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Prawa człowieka

Słowo kluczowe bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | Europejska konwencja praw człowieka | Europejski Trybunał Praw Człowieka | immunitet dyplomatyczny | misja policyjna UE | misja wojskowa UE | międzynarodowe prawo dotyczące praw człowieka | międzynarodowe prawo publiczne | odpowiedzialność | organizacje europejskie | ORGANIZACJE MIĘDZYNARODOWE | polityka międzynarodowa | prawa i wolności | PRAWO | prawo cywilne | prawo międzynarodowe | prawo Unii Europejskiej | prawo unijne - prawo krajowe | siły wielonarodowe | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | UNIA EUROPEJSKA

Streszczenie The European Union must not only promote the observance of human rights by other international actors, but also respect them itself in the course of all its actions abroad. However, the applicability of international human rights instruments to EU Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) operations is problematic since the EU itself, as opposed to its Member States, is not party to these instruments.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

China's role in UN peacekeeping operations

Rodzaj publikacji Briefing

Data 22-04-2013

Autor LECARTE Jacques

Obszar polityki Globalne zarządzanie | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | Chiny | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | misja wojskowa UE | Narody Zjednoczone | ONZ | ORGANIZACJE MIĘDZYNARODOWE | siły wielonarodowe | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | utrzymywanie pokoju

Streszczenie Since the early 1990s, China has become a major contributor to UN peacekeeping missions. The EU, the US and UN officials have welcomed China's growing involvement. As of 31 December 2012, a total of 1 869 Chinese peacekeepers were participating in nine UN operations around the world.

Briefing [EN](#)

The EU Strategic Framework for the Horn of Africa : A Critical Assessment of Impact and Opportunities

Rodzaj publikacji Badanie

Data 03-10-2012

Autorzy zewnętrzni Ahmed SOLIMAN, Alex VINES and Jason MOSLEY (Chatham House, United Kingdom)

Obszar polityki Demokracja | Pomoc rozwojowa i humanitarna | Prawa człowieka | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Afryka | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | bezpieczeństwo regionalne | finanse Unii Europejskiej | GEOGRAFIA | instrument finansowy UE | misja wojskowa UE | polityka współpracy | pomoc rozwojowa | prawa człowieka | prawa i wolności | PRAWO | Róg Afryki | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | sytuacja polityczna | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | zaprowadzenie pokoju | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE | życie polityczne i bezpieczeństwo publiczne

Streszczenie Adoption of the Strategic Framework for the Horn of Africa should open new opportunities for successful engagement in the region. More coherent action creates the opportunity for the EU to be recognised in the region as an actor in its own right, and with the influence that the scale of its engagement should bring. The appointment of an EUSR for the Horn of Africa should allow the EU to speak more clearly with one voice in the region. Doing so would allow the EU to exploit more fully its comparative advantage in the region: as a bloc, it is one of the most significant sources of assistance and investment into the region and an important trade partner. The EU is clearly active across the region, especially through high profile engagement in Somalia and the Sudans. However, quiet engagement in Ethiopia and Eritrea presents the greatest new opportunity to influence constructive shifts in regional security and economic dynamics. This was true before the recent death of Ethiopian Prime Minister Meles Zenawi, and is even more the case now. Strengthening IGAD will also be essential if the region's potential and the EU's goals are to be realised.

Badanie [EN](#)

A new strategy for Afghanistan

Rodzaj publikacji W skrócie

Data 08-06-2012

Autor PONTIROLI GOBBI Francesco

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Afganistan | Azja i Oceania | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | bezpieczeństwo regionalne | GEOGRAFIA | misja wojskowa UE | polityka współpracy | siły wielonarodowe | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | utrzymywanie pokoju | współpraca wojskowa

Streszczenie The EU needs to adapt its engagement in Afghanistan to the NATO-set 2014 deadline for the withdrawal of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF).

W skrócie [EN](#)

CSDP Missions and Operations : Lessons Learned Processes

Rodzaj publikacji Badanie

Data 13-04-2012

Autorzy zewnętrzni DARI Elisa, PRICE Megan and VAN DER WAL Jense (Clingendael Institute of International Relations, The NETHERLANDS) , GOTTWALD Marlene and KOENIG Nicole (THE TRANS EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES ASSOCIATION, BELGIUM)

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe Afganistan | Afryka | Azja i Oceania | Bośnia i Hercegowina | Czad | Demokratyczna Republika Konga | Europa | Europejska Agencja Obrony | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | Gruzja | Gwinea Bissau | instytucje UE | europejska służba publiczna | Irak | kadra wojskowa | Komitet Polityczny i Bezpieczeństwa | Kosowo | Macedonia Północna | misja policyjna UE | misja wojskowa UE | Mołdawia | obrona | obrona cywilna | Palestyna | PRZEDSIĘBIORSTWO I KONKURENCJA | Somalia | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | Sudan | Sztab Wojskowy UE | Ukraina | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | Wysoki Przedstawiciel Unii do Spraw Zagranicznych i Polityki Bezpieczeństwa | zarządzanie | zarządzanie wiedzą | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE | życie polityczne i bezpieczeństwo publiczne

Streszczenie The first Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) mission was launched in 2003. Since then the EU has launched 24 civilian missions and military operations. Despite the tendency of military operations to attract more attention, the majority of CSDP (Common Security and Defence Policy) interventions have been civilian missions. Since the beginning the actors involved in CSDP recognised the need to learn from the different aspects of missions and operations. The tools and methodologies to guarantee a successful learning process have evolved over time together with the evolution of CSDP. This study represents a first stock-taking exercise of the lessons learned processes at the EU level. The study is divided in three major components. The first component looks at the available literature on the subject of knowledge management with regard to CSDP missions and operations. The study then draws upon short case-studies from the 21 missions and operations to-date with a specific focus on the lessons identified and (possibly) learned in practice. The study concludes with a number of recommendations targeted at how the lessons learning processes could be improved including specific recommendations on the role of the European Parliament.

Badanie [EN](#)

Maritime piracy originating in Somalia

Rodzaj publikacji W skrócie

Data 09-03-2012

Autor STULL Graham

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Sprawy zagraniczne | Transport

Słowo kluczowe Afryka | FINANSE | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | misja wojskowa UE | nadzór morski | PRAWO | prawo karne | prawo międzynarodowe | Somalia | struktura europejska | TRANSPORT | transport morski | transport morski i śródlądowy | ubezpieczenie | ubezpieczenie morskie | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | uprowadzenie

Streszczenie Maritime piracy around Somalia is costing billions and hurting global trade. In the context of one of the world's poorest countries, international responses have not been completely effective.

W skrócie [EN](#)

The Role of Private Security Companies (PSCs) in CSDP Missions and Operations

Rodzaj publikacji Badanie

Data 12-04-2011

Autorzy zewnętrzni Elke KRAHMANN (Peace Research Institute Frankfurt - PRIF, GERMANY and University of Bristol, UK) and Cornelius FRIESENDORF (Goethe University Frankfurt am Main / Peace Research Institute Frankfurt - PRIF/HSFK, GERMANY)

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Demokracja

Słowo kluczowe Ameryka | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | GEOGRAFIA | geografia gospodarcza | geografia polityczna | misja wojskowa UE | państwo członkowskie UE | PRZEMYSŁ | różne gałęzie przemysłu | siły wielonarodowe | Stany Zjednoczone | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | usługi ochrony osób i mienia | wspólna polityka bezpieczeństwa i obrony

Streszczenie While the hiring of Private Security Companies (PSCs) such as Blackwater by the United States (US) has been the most widely reported and debated, the European Union (EU) and its member states are increasingly relying on private contractors in multilateral operations. Among others, the EU has employed private security guards to protect the EUPOL headquarters in Afghanistan, to secure the premises of the EULEX mission in Kosovo and to guard the EUPOL mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DR Congo). Due to the growing roles of PSCs in Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) operations, the EU and its member states urgently need to consider the possible impact that armed and unarmed security contractors can have on missions and the achievement of mission objectives. This report demonstrates that potential negative effects range from decreased democratic accountability and governmental control to the perceptions of contractor impunity and insecurity among the civilian populations of host states. There is no catch-all solution to these problems, and for many governments the advantages of hiring private security contractors, such as the ability to fill urgent capability and personnel gaps, cost-efficiency and specialist expertise, outweigh the disadvantages. Given the current financial and personnel constraints in Europe, it is likely that the use of PSCs will further increase. It is therefore imperative to develop appropriate mechanisms to address the possible problems of such use before they occur. This report develops five specific recommendations for EU action that would help address risks associated with the increasing use of Private Military and Security Companies.

Badanie [EN](#)

Options for the EU to Support the African Peace and Security Architecture

Rodzaj publikacji Badanie

Data 26-02-2008

Autorzy zewnętrzni Alex Vines (Chatham House) and Roger Middleton (Chatham House)

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Pomoc rozwojowa i humanitarna

Słowo kluczowe Afryka | Afryka | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | bezpieczeństwo regionalne | Europejski Fundusz Rozwoju | GEOGRAFIA | misja wojskowa UE | ORGANIZACJE MIĘDZYNARODOWE | organizacje pozaeuropejskie | polityka współpracy | pomoc rozwojowa | siły wielonarodowe | społeczeństwo obywatelskie | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | Unia Afrykańska | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | zaprowadzenie pokoju | ŻYCIE POLITYCZNE | życie polityczne i bezpieczeństwo publiczne

Streszczenie Executive summary

This study gives an overview of the development of African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) to date and examines EU involvement in that development. It profiles direct EU military engagement and financial support within the framework of Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and the European Development Fund (EDF). [...]

Badanie [EN](#), [FR](#)

Euro-Interoperability: The Effective Military Interoperability of European Armed Forces

Rodzaj publikacji Badanie

Data 21-11-2007

Autorzy zewnętrzni Yves Boyer and Julian Lindley-French

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | interwencja militarna | misja wojskowa UE | obrona | siły wielonarodowe | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | szkoła wojskowa | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | współpraca UE-NATO

Badanie [EN](#)

The Eu Presence in a Post-Status Kosovo Challenges and Opportunities

Rodzaj publikacji Analiza

Data 31-10-2007

Autorzy zewnętrzni Tamás Szemlér

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona | Sprawy zagraniczne

Słowo kluczowe bezpieczeństwo międzynarodowe | bezpieczeństwo regionalne | Europa | GEOGRAFIA | Kosovo | kwestia Kosowa | misja wojskowa UE | pomoc przedakcesyjna | siły wielonarodowe | STOSUNKI MIĘDZYNARODOWE | struktura europejska | UNIA EUROPEJSKA | zaprowadzenie pokoju

Streszczenie Starting from an overview of the political background of the Kosovo issue, rooted in Serb and Albanian history, the paper then describes the main features of the current situation: "nothing more than autonomy" from one side, "nothing less than independence" for the other. Against this background, the authors then examine the recently formulated vision of EU involvement in Kosovo after the status settlement, as set out in a series of joint reports by High Representative Solana and Commissioner Rehn over the last couple of years. This is followed by a concise description and critical evaluation of the EU record in Kosovo since 1999 and a brief discussion of the challenges that await the planned EU rule of law mission and other EU actions in Kosovo. Linkages with other EU instruments and policies are also considered in this context, as is the broader context of activities by other actors of the international community involved in the Kosovo issue. The paper concludes on a number of recommendations regarding future EU activities in Kosovo, as well as their impact on the stability of Kosovo's direct and wider neighbourhood. These address both the EU's material presence in and financial support for Kosovo itself, and the need to clarify membership prospects - and conditions - for the whole region.

Analiza [EN](#)

Civil-Military Co-operation and Co-ordination in the Eu and in Selected Member States

Rodzaj publikacji Badanie

Data 02-10-2007

Autorzy zewnętrzni Dr Hans-Georg Ehrhart, Senior Researcher at the Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy (IFSH) at the University of Hamburg. Study carried out within the framework agreement between ISIS Europe and the European Parliament

Obszar polityki Bezpieczeństwo i obrona

Słowo kluczowe Komitet Polityczny i Bezpieczeństwa | Komitet Wojskowy UE | misja policyjna UE | misja wojskowa UE | struktura europejska | UNIA EUROPEJSKA

Badanie [EN](#)