

Regionalization and globalization in the European security

Implications for the Central Europe

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Research question

- Research question:
- What reasons make the sovereign states, namely the Central European states, to delegate some their powers in the security and defence field to the supranational institutions?

Theories

Realism

- A pessimistic view of human nature
- International relations are conflictual
- High regards for national security and state survival
- Scepticism towards great progress in foreign policy

Liberalism

- A positive view of human nature
- A conviction that IR can be cooperative rather than conflictual
- High regard for cooperation
- A belief in progress

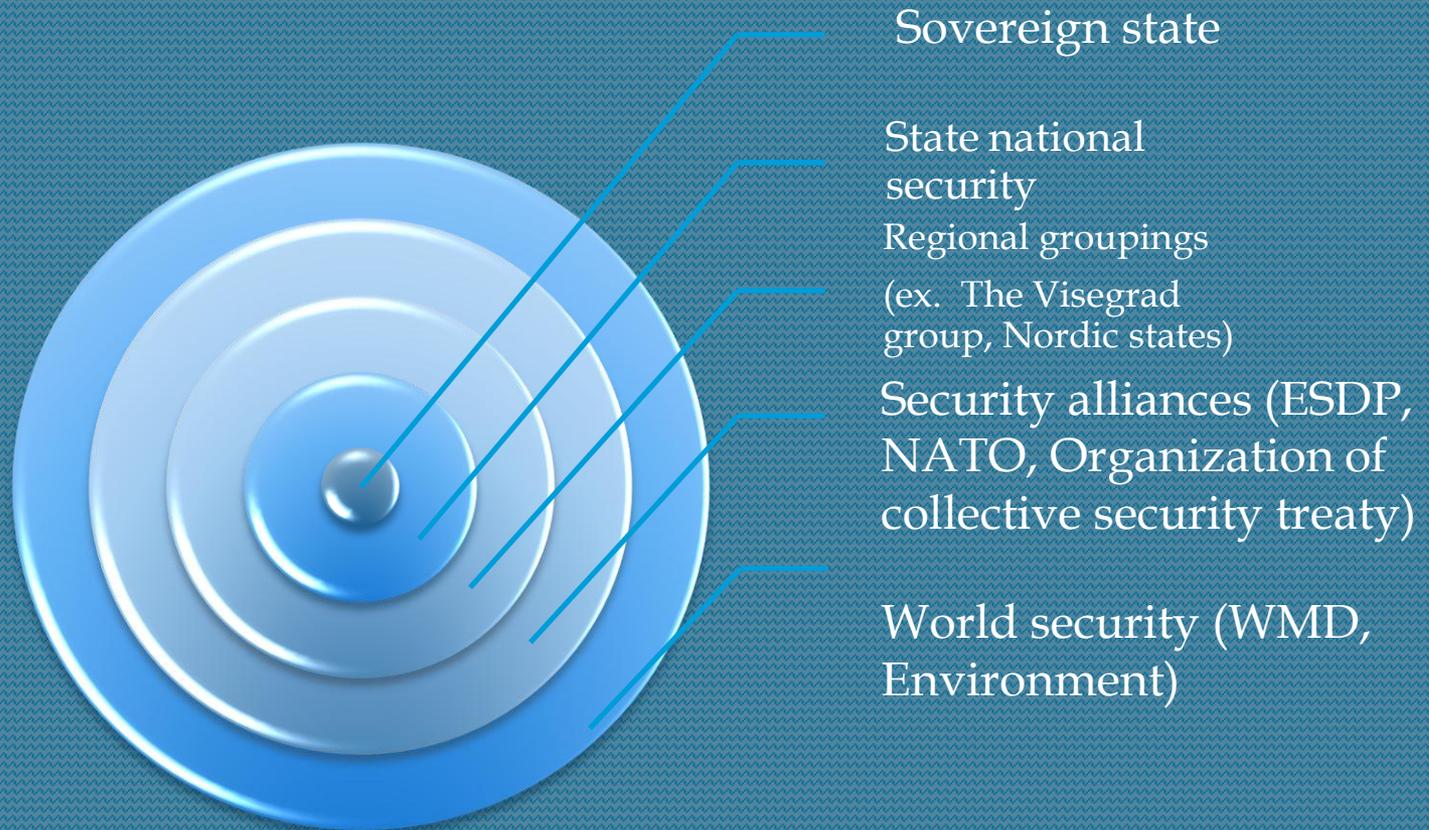
Concepts

- Integration vs. sovereignty

Sovereignty is the ability of the state to pursue its desired politics and policies without pressure and control from other states

Political integration is a process whereby nations forgo the desire and ability to conduct foreign and key domestic policies independently from each other, seeking instead to make joint decisions or delegate the decision-making process to new central organs

Security of a sovereign state at a current stage



Implications for the Central Europe

- No actual threat posed by any other sovereign country
- Gradual erosion of sovereignty
- Delegation of some authorities to the EU level
- Europeanization of national foreign and security policies
- National security is inseparable from regional security
- Regional cooperation contributes to successful ESDP implementation but is not essential for it.

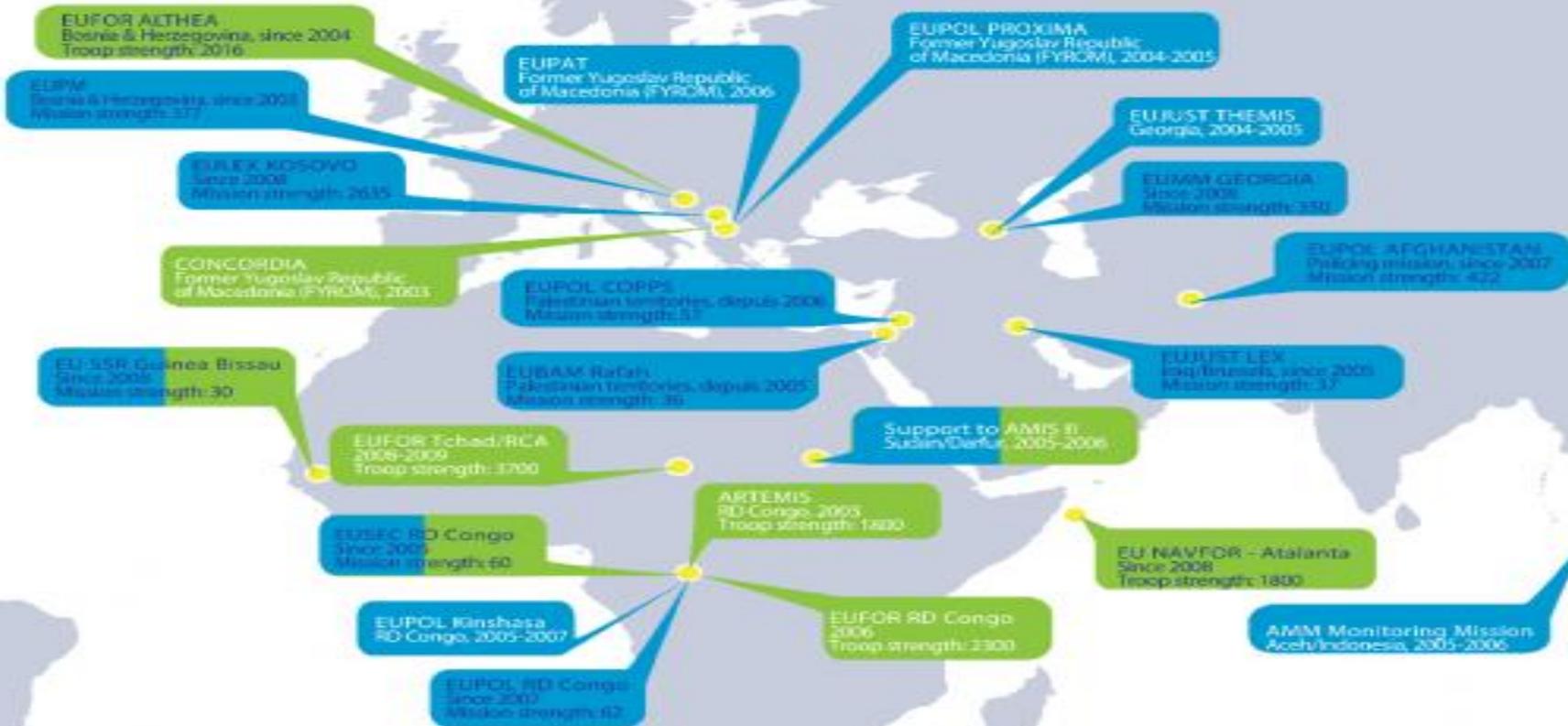
Overview of the missions and operations of the European Union

July 2009

Civilian missions: continuing missions / finished missions

Military operations: continuing operations / finished operations

*Strengths take into account international and local staff



Small and large states of the EU

Table 1. Small and large states of the European Union

	Population (in mln, by 2004)	Surface (thousands of km ²)	GDP (in bn US\$, 2004)	Defence expenditure (in bn US\$, 2004)
Small states				
Malta	0.4	0.3	5.4	0.0524
Luxemburg	0.5	3	31.7	0.243
Cyprus	0.7	9	15.3	0.274
Estonia	1.4	45	10.9	0.172
Slovenia	2.0	20	31.7	0.511
Latvia	2.3	65	13	0.233
Lithuania	3.4	65	22.1	0.311
Ireland	4.0	70	180	0.907
Finland	5.2	339	184	2.5
Denmark	5.4	43	239	3.55
Slovakia	5.4	49	41	0.717
Austria	8.1	84	290	2.14
Sweden	9.0	450	340	5.3
Hungary	10.1	93	99.5	1.53
Czech Rep.	10.2	79	106	1.97
Belgium	10.4	31	349	4.36
Portugal	10.5	92	166	2.83
Greece	11.0	132	202	5.86
Netherlands	16.3	34	575	9.6
Large States				
Poland	38.2	324	241	4.6
Spain	41.0	507	986	12.5
Italy	57.5	302	1660	30.5
UK	59.9	245	2130	49.6
France	59.9	552	2000	51.6
Germany	82.5	357	2670	37.7

Source: The International Institute for Strategic Studies,

The Military Balance 2005-2006, Routledge Taylor & Francis Group, London, 2005;

Financing

- Defence budgets as of 2007:
- UK - 63,258 m\$,
- France - 60,662 m\$
- Poland - 3,389 m\$
- Czech - 2,669 m\$
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Source: Military Balance 2007.

Table 2. Number of personnel (military and civilian) in most important EU, NATO and US led operations

State	EUPM ⁵	EUFOR (ALTHEA) ⁶	ISAF ⁷	„Iraqi Freedom“ ⁸
Denmark	11	0	122	496
Netherlands	31	430	311	800 (0)
Hungary	5	122	159	300
Czech Rep.	6	89	17	110
Slovakia	6	4	16	105
Lithuania	2	1	9	120
Latvia	4	3	9	122
Estonia	2	2	10	55
Slovenia	3	153	27	0
Portugal	8	231	21	0
Greece	9	181	171	0
Sweden	12	80	85	0
Finland	11	183	61	0
Austria	7	202	3	0
Ireland	9	52	10	0
Malta	2	0	0	0
Belgium	5	58	616	0
Luxemburg	2	1	10	0
Cyprus	6	0	0	0
<i>Total small EU states</i>	141 40 % of all EU participation	1,792 31% of all EU participation	1,657 29 % of all EU participation	~ 2,100 11 % of all EU participation
<i>Total EU</i>	359 87% of all participants	5,798 87% of all participants	5,728 70 % of all participants	~ 19,000 15 % of all participants
<i>Total in operation</i>	413	6,656	8,204	~ 123,000

Why do the Central European states join supranational institutions?

- Short tradition of independent policy making
- Choosing the cooperative strategy (liberal theory)
- New instruments for security – less armaments and expenses
- Getting access to the roundtable with other European members and other international actors
- Europeanization as a bottom-up process
- Working on the same goals together

Thank you!

Questions? Answers!