# Annex I: Auswertung nationaler Strategiepapiere[1]

| Deutschland (DE) | | |
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| **Sektorale Sicherheitsinteressen** | **Regionale Sicherheitsinteressen** | **Ordnungspolitische Sicherheitsinteressen** |
| - WMD and long range delivery means (terrorists gaining access)<br>➔ Solving regional crises can help countries to renounce WMD<br>➔ WMD can be contained by a comprehensive non-proliferation policy and a regulatory framework put in place by the international community in accordance with transparent rules; non-proliferation treaties and export controls of armaments need to be improved<br>- Interoperability and the capacity for concerted multinational action with allies on operations need to be enhanced<br>- There is no conventional threat to Germany's territory in the foreseeable future<br>- Terrorists (asymmetric attacks – need of risk management)<br>- The need to develop assets and capabilities to counter threats stemming from non-governmental actors<br>- Religious motivated extremism and fanaticism that threaten freedom, human rights, openness, tolerance and diversity<br>- Threats posed by information warfare<br>- Migratory movements (caused by conflicts combined with international terrorism and organized crime) | 1) Southern and South-eastern periphery of EU<br>2) Balkans<br>3) Failing states throughout the world<br><br>- Opening of NATO and EU to new members strengthens security and stability | - To protect the safety of its citizens through global and regional security institutions<br>- The Bundeswehr will only participate in armed operations with allies and partners in the UN, NATO and EU context<br>- Give precedence to armaments cooperation within Europe and the transatlantic framework over realisation of projects under national responsibility<br>- Importance of ESDP strengthening NATO, not being a substitute for it<br>- Setting up a RRF and to improve military capabilities for protection against WMD, ballistic missiles and terrorism is an important role for NATO<br>- Germany participates in OSCE and UN to ensure that human rights and international law are respected, to promote sustainable economic progress, and to bridge the gap between poor and rich regions of the world<br>- US remains indispensable for European security<br>- Forming an even closer, constructive relationship with Russia |
| Quelle: Die Verteidigungspolitischen Richtlinien<br><http://www.bmvg.de/portal/PA_1_0_LT/PortalFiles/C1256EF40036B05B/N264XJ5C768MMISDE/VPR_BROSCHUERE.PDF?yw_repository=youatweb> | | |

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[1] Nicht ausgewertet wurden Strategiepapiere für Malta und Zypern. Im Fall von Luxemburg wird deutlich, dass Sicherheitsinteressen nahezu ausschließlich im Kontext der GASP definiert und verfolgt werden (vgl. Ministère des Affaires étrangères 2005: Déclaration de politique étrangère du 29 novembre 2005). Das offenbar letzte Weißbuch Portugals stammt aus dem Jahr 2001 und ist lediglich auf Portugiesisch verfügbar (<http://www.mdn.gov.pt/Publicacoes/livro_branco/Livro_branco.pdf>). Insgesamt sind damit vier Mitgliedsstaaten nicht in der Übersicht berücksichtigt.

| Frankreich (FR) | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Sektorale Sicherheitsinteressen** | **Regionale Sicherheitsinteressen** | **Ordnungspolitische Sicherheitsinteressen** |
| - Proliferation of WMD (asymmetric threats); Armament Control and Disarmament<br>a) WMD, PSI (Proliferation Security Initiative), and export controls<br>- In line with SC Resolution 1540, France participates in collective efforts against WMD proliferation<br>b) Contributes to advancing the agenda on the operational and legal aspects of PSI implementation. Also works on the further development of possible scenarios.<br>- Transnational terrorism (fundamentalist Islam)<br>- Intelligence cooperation<br>➔ Causes: the inequality, the persistence of violence, injustices and conflicts, the lack of understanding among cultures. | 1) Central Asia/Middle East (Terrorism esp.)<br>2) Afghanistan (large military/naval/air force deployment)<br>3) Southern neighbours suffering from terrorism | - Affirming our strategic autonomy and giving France a driving role again in Europe and hence in the world, by participating effectively in operations to establish and maintain the peace<br>- commitment to strong national and internationally coordinated export controls (WMD)<br>- France consistently supports efforts to implement, and reinforce, as appropriate, multilateral treaties and accords on non-proliferation and disarmament<br>- Important role of G8, the Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG) and UN SC Counter Terrorism Committee (CTC); SC Resolution 1373<br>- Wants to strengthen EU military capabilities to manage crises autonomously<br>- Partnership: US, Russia |

Quellen:
Defence against Terrorism Oct. 2005
<http://www.defense.gouv.fr/sites/defense/english_contents/the_ministry_of_defence/an_introduction_to_french_defence/the_french_defence_policy/defence_against_terrorism120>
France's Contribution in Fighting Proliferation 2005
<http://www.defense.gouv.fr/sites/defense/english_contents/files/frances_contribution_in_fighting_proliferation_and_in_promoting_armament_control_and_disarmament>
The Military Programme Bill of Law 2003–2008
<http://www.info-france-usa.org/atoz/mindefa.pdf>
The French Defence Procurement Policy 2004
<http://www.defense.gouv.fr/sites/defense/english_contents/the_ministry_of_defence/an_introduction_to_french_defence/the_french_defence_policy>

| Vereinigtes Königreich (UK) | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Sektorale Sicherheitsinteressen** | **Regionale Sicherheitsinteressen** | **Ordnungspolitische Sicherheitsinteressen** |
| - Proliferation and acquisition of WMD<br>- Ability to project armed force – deployments to crisis areas around the world<br>- International terrorism and those states that provide shelter<br>- Religious understanding and relations with Muslim world<br>- Global energy security<br>➔ Improve the long-term efficiency and stability of the international energy market through political and economic reform in key supplier and transit countries<br>➔ Promoting new energy and environmental technologies<br>➔ Promoting international diversification of supply, better energy efficiency and the switch towards renewables<br>➔ Encourage sustainable energy consumption in the US and other major economies<br>- International Crime<br>- Environmental degradation<br>- Disease and poverty | - Regionale Konflikte<br>1) Middle East – Iraq, Iran, Israel-Palestine<br>2) Afghanistan<br>3) Africa – internal conflicts and regional security (AIDS)<br>4) Korean Peninsula<br>5) Taiwan Strait<br>6) India-Pakistan<br><br>- Africa: sustainable development underpinned by democracy, good governance and human rights<br>➔ support the New Partnership for Africa's Development<br>- State failure (failing and failed states) | - Need to reach a clearer consensus of principles justifying the use of force for humanitarian purposes, conflict stabilization and timely action against terrorism or threatening WMD capabilities<br>➔ Ensure that multilateral arms and export control regimes evolve to reflect technological change, agree more effective verification, and negotiate stronger compliance measures for biological arms control<br>- Improving shared understanding of threat and responses within the EU, the transatlantic alliance, and the UN<br>- Strengthen the capacity of the UN, EU, and NATO to conduct effective stabilisation and humanitarian operations, including post-conflict reconstruction<br>➔ Increase the EU's impact by combining economic, diplomatic and military weight more effectively<br>- Role of ESDP when NATO is not engaged<br>➔ role of NATO to address new security problems outside of Europe<br><br>- Strategic partnership: United States<br>- Forming stronger strategic partnerships and encouraging their role in the world: China, Russia, Japan, and India |
| Quellen:<br>Delivering Security in a Changing World: Future Capabilities 2004<br><http://www.mod.uk/NR/rdonlyres/147C7A19-8554-4DAE-9F88-6FBAD2D973F9/0/cm6269_future_capabilities.pdf><br>UK International Priorities – A Strategy for the FCO<br><http://www.fco.gov.uk/Files/kfile/FCOStrategyFullFinal,0.pdf> | | |

| **Italien (IT)** | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Sektorale Sicherheitsinteressen** | **Regionale Sicherheitsinteressen** | **Ordnungspolitische Sicherheitsinteressen** |
| - Proliferation of WMD <br> - To sustain the process of transformation and adaptation of the armed forces <br> ➔ Greater coordination and integration within the armed forces, but also an increased interoperability with the Allied Forces <br> - Terrorism <br> - Energy reliance on Persian Gulf and North African fuel <br><br> - Overriding necessity of extending military action to the most recent forms of asymmetric conflict, with particular reference to international terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction | 1) Countries attempting to develop WMD and bulking conventional arms <br> 2) Balkans, Caucasus, Eastern Europe, North Africa, the Horn of Africa, Near and Middle East and Persian Gulf <br> 3) Mediterranean <br><br> - Most likely intervention would be for low- or middle-intensity crisis management operations, or for humanitarian assistance in Africa <br> - Energy reliance on Persian Gulf and North African fuel <br> - NePAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development) <br> - Failing States | - Europe should be capable of managing crisis autonomously <br> - Safeguarding the Euro-Atlantic area through NATO <br> - Strongly supports all 12 international agreements concerning terrorism, set up after 11 September on the basis of Resolution 1373 <br> - Countries lacking sufficient democratic institutions are a potential source of international crime and terrorists <br> - strategic partnerships in the context of the Partnership for Peace |
| Quelle: Strategic Concept 2004 <br> <http://merln.ndu.edu/whitepapers/Italy_Eng-2004.doc> | | |
| **Spanien (ES)** | | |
| **Sektorale Sicherheitsinteressen** | **Regionale Sicherheitsinteressen** | **Ordnungspolitische Sicherheitsinteressen** |
| - WMD <br> - Transnational terrorism (asymmetric threat) <br><br> - Transnational terrorists obtaining WMD pose the most serious threat to global security | 1) Mediterranean <br> 2) Ibero-American community (bilateral relations in defence) <br><br> - Barcelona process <br> - Initiatives that facilitate dialogue and promote bilateral cooperation with the countries of the Mediterranean region are indispensable. | - Countering the new threats, specifically terrorism, is the key to the strategy of international security and defence organizations <br> - Strengthen relations between EU and NATO <br> ➔ Belief that a solid, robust and balanced transatlantic link is a decisive factor for international peace and stability <br> - CFSP/ESDP: Europe can count on backing from the Spanish government as one of its most committed partners <br> - Successfully integrating EU capabilities in security matters to effectively address crisis management and conflict prevention <br> - Spain will back initiatives designed to achieve a common defence, and will contribute to providing the EU with the civilian and military capabilities required for active and independent intervention. <br> ➔ In matters of security and defence, Europe is our area |

| | | of priority. We are Europeans and our security is inextricably linked to that of the continent.<br>- Participate actively in the initiatives of an enlarged and transformed NATO, with the aim of contributing to effective conflict prevention – Foster a solid and balanced relationship with the US based on the Defence Co-operation Agreement |
|---|---|---|
| Quelle: National Defence Directive 2004<br><http://www.mde.es/./multiContenido.jsp?id_nodo=4045&navegacion=T&&keyword=&auditoria=F> | | |
| **Dänemark (DK)** | | |
| **Sektorale Sicherheitsinteressen** | **Regionale Sicherheitsinteressen** | **Ordnungspolitische Sicherheitsinteressen** |
| - Proliferation of WMD<br>➔ Will take the initiative to streamline and modernise the myriad of international agreements regarding the spread of WMD to gain broad international endorsement as well as secure stronger commitments and more effective control mechanisms<br>- Unpredictable nature of the threats demands a higher priority on military readiness and the capability to deploy military capacities wherever they are needed<br>- Support of missile defense<br>- Asymmetric threats manifesting themselves abroad (changing of security environment)<br>- Terrorism (Terror regimes)<br>➔ Will fight to eradicate the causes of terrorism through targeted development assistance in regions exposed to fundamentalism and radicalism and through special bilateral efforts in "fragile states"<br>- Environment and energy in Baltic sea region<br>- Climate Control<br>➔ Will contribute to financing a number of climate projects in developing countries and in Central and Eastern Europe<br>- HIV/AIDS and health issues in the developing world | 1) Baltic Sea Region<br>2) Balkans<br>3) ENP (new neighbours to EU-25)<br>4) Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, and Belarus<br>5) Restructuring Mediterranean countries<br><br>- Neighbourhood policy must help to promote the reform process in Eastern and Central European Countries with increased focus on Russia and the EU's new neighbours in the east – Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova<br>➔ Especially strengthening relations with Ukraine<br>- In regard to the Arab world, the USA and Europe bilaterally must:<br>a) Strengthen education systems, particularly non-religious education<br>b) Develop the private sector by opening markets and supporting small and medium-sized enterprises in the area<br>c) Develop the social welfare sector<br>d) Contribute to raising democratic standards and respect for human rights<br>e) Reform the legal systems in a democratic direction<br>f) Strengthen civil society; deter corruption<br>g) Contribute to strengthening the role of women in society<br>- Fragile states | - The foremost goals of the Danish foreign- and security policy, are democracy, freedom and human rights<br>➔ DK must be willing to take greater risks and be ready to assume the role of mediator in conflicts where it possesses special expertise that may contribute to securing peaceful settlement<br>(deployments of troops/peacekeeping)<br>- The EU must work for stability, sustainable development – economic, social and environmental – as well as democracy in Europe and globally<br>- DK will take the initiative to reinforce European involvement in the settlement of regional conflicts with global repercussions<br>- NATO is the framework of the transatlantic partnership and a guarantor of European security. The European and transatlantic combination is a prerequisite for enabling DK's foreign policy to have a meaningful global dimension<br>➔ Trying to get a larger say in the EU policy direction; current lack of influence as a consequence of national opt-outs<br><br>USA<br>a) The government will foster the closest possible cooperation between Europe and the USA to find common solutions to global problems and specific |

| | | conflicts |
| | | b) Endeavour to involve the USA in the Baltic Sea Region and in relation to the EU's new neighbours |
| | | c) Take the initiative for joint European-American efforts to address the danger presented by WMD in Asia |

Quellen:

A Changing World: 2003

<http://www.um.dk/Publikationer/UM/English/AChangingWorld/indDanis>

Defense Agreement: 2005–2009

<http://merln.ndu.edu/whitepapers/Denmark2004.doc>

## Niederlande (NL)

| Sektorale Sicherheitsinteressen | Regionale Sicherheitsinteressen | Ordnungspolitische Sicherheitsinteressen |
|---|---|---|
| - Proliferation of WMD<br>→ Connection to rogue states<br>- Terrorism and its connection to WMD<br>→ International relations largely defined by this new threat<br>→ Fight against the radicalization and recruitment of terrorists within Europe<br>- Energy policy - energy security<br>- Organized Crime in the field of drugs and human trafficking<br>→ Connection to terrorism; failing states as an important underlying factor<br>- Destruction of the ecological system/pollution-lead to Third World conflicts<br>- Contagious diseases/AIDS (particularly in Eastern Europe)<br>- Migrant movements | 1) Bosnia, Kosovo<br>2) Afghanistan<br>3) Nuclear ambitions of Iran<br>4) China and India (improving their bilateral and regional cooperation)<br><br>- Neighbours to the east: support of transformation processes in structural trouble spots (Moldova, Georgia)<br>→ Importance to engage Russia<br>- Expansion of NATO and EU to reinforce the security situation in Europe and its neighbourhood<br>- Intensified exchange and understanding with Islamic southern neighbours<br>- Protection of the Antilles and Arube<br>- Strengthen the bilateral relations with Asian countries on all levels; form a concrete partnership through trade and economic cooperation. | - Promote stability and the rule of law<br>- Importance of 'forward defense' with deployments in a multilateral framework<br>- CFSP/ESDP<br>  a) Projection of the national agenda to the European level<br>  b) Strengthening effective multilateralism as formulated in the European Security Strategy<br>  c) Further development of the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP), including civilian crisis-management tasks<br>  d) Importance of a united Europe for the national defense<br>  e) Contribution to EU battle groups<br>- NATO: Protect boundaries of NATO but also deploy outside the treaty area<br>  a) Pursues an active peace and security policy, wants to help resolve security problems, in and outside of Europe, even at a considerable distance<br>  b) NATO as a forum for political consultation and for harmonisation of the defence plans of member states<br>- Strengthening weak states<br>→ Engaging in development collaboration to strengthen stability in post-conflict states<br>→ Consistent use of all available instruments for post- |

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>conflict peacebuilding<br>➔ Doha Round – poorer countries must be given access to all OECD markets; promoting coherence between trade and development policy<br><br>- Importance of transatlantic relations for European security<br>➔ Relationship of complementarity with ESDP<br>- partnership with Russia</td></tr>
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Quellen:
Summary of Defense – White Paper 2000
<http://www.mindef.nl/nieuws/media/170701_whitepaper2000.html>
The Netherlands National Defense Doctrine and Außenpolitische Agenda 2006
<http://www.minbuza.nl/default.asp?CMS_NOCOOKIES=YES&CMS_ITEM=51D9519091524F66A6514A6CAA908CF1X1X34500X19>

**Belgien (BE)**

| Sektorale Sicherheitsinteressen | Regionale Sicherheitsinteressen | Ordnungspolitische Sicherheitsinteressen |
|---|---|---|
| - MVW<br>- Terrorismusbekämpfung<br>- Asymmetrische Bedrohungen durch nicht-staatliche Akteure<br>- Reorientierung der verteidigungspolitischen Anstrengungen auf internationale Einsatzfähigkeit und Interoperabilität<br>- Spezialisierung militärischer Fähigkeiten für den multinationalen Auslandseinsatz<br>- Fähigkeit der Streitkräfte zur Evakuierung von Staatsbürgern<br>- Rohstoffversorgung<br>- Verletzbarkeit informationstechnologischer Infrastruktur<br>- Globale Umweltrisiken; Naturkatastrophen | - Regionale Diversifizierung der Teilnahme an friedenserhaltenden Maßnahmen ausgehend von der gegenwärtigen Konzentration auf den Balkan<br>- Vermeidung neuer Trennlinien in Europa<br>- Ausbau der bi- und multilateralen Kooperation mit den Ländern Europas und Afrikas<br>- Enge bilaterale Beziehungen mit Benin und Kongo inklusive der Unterstützung des Aufbaus demokratischer Streitkräfte<br>- Zentralafrika<br>- Unterstützung des Wiederaufbaus in Afghanistan | - Unterstützung und Stärkung der Rolle der VN<br>- Unterstützung der OSZE<br>- Unterstützung der Kontrolle vertraglicher Verpflichtungen durch Beobachter<br>- Solidarische Teilnahme an der Vorbeugung und Bewältigung von Krisen; Förderung von Frieden, Freiheit, internationaler Ordnung und Stabilität; Verteidigung der Menschenrechte<br>- Dem Land internationale Geltung verschaffen<br>- Maximales Engagement in der europäischen und internationalen Sicherheits- und Verteidigungszusammenarbeit<br>- Stärkung der sicherheitspolitischen Identität Europas; Priorität für den Ausbau der ESVP<br>- Komplementarität von NATO und ESVP<br>- Aufrechterhaltung der transatlantischen Beziehungen<br><br>- Enge Zusammenarbeit im Rahmen des BENELUX |

Quelle: Plan stratégique 2003
<http://www.mil.be/mod/doc/viewdoc.asp?LAN=fr&FILE=&ID=21>

| Österreich (AT) | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Sektorale Sicherheitsinteressen** | **Regionale Sicherheitsinteressen** | **Ordnungspolitische Sicherheitsinteressen** |
| - Proliferation of WMD/destabilizing development in armaments<br>- Terrorism (totalitarian ideologies and fundamentalist religion)<br>- Vulnerability of information infrastructure<br>- Energy security<br>- Availability of vital resources (such as food, energy and raw materials) and the protection of strategic infrastructures (such as communications and transport) should be ensured<br>- Organised crime<br>➔ Trafficking of drugs, arms, and human beings<br>- Environmental hazards, food supply, ecological disasters, epidemics<br>- Demographic trends and migration<br>- Ethnic conflicts/political fragmentation | - Focus on ENP and regional security<br>- Failed/Failing states; focussing on the eastern borders of Europe<br><br>Eastern Europe (ENP)<br>1) All efforts to support the new Eastern European Council of Europe member states to achieve the Organisation's high standards<br>2) AT should engage in regional security policy co-operation with neighbouring countries and other interested states<br>3) In cooperation with Central and Eastern Europe and Russia, combat organized crime in all its varieties | - Pursuing a security policy designed to avoid war and to foster peaceful relations among nations based on the Charter of the United Nations and on international agreements to protect fundamental rights and freedoms<br>- Co-operative promotion of peace; use of force as last resort<br>- New challenges and risks to security policy cannot be dealt with by individual states alone, but only through international co-operation in the spirit of solidarity<br>- Active participation in international measures of conflict prevention and crisis management, especially in UN Peacekeeping<br>- Europe's security primarily depends on the effective functioning of CFSP/ESDP and NATO<br>➔ Strengthening and widening of both institutions<br>- Active participation in international efforts towards arms control and disarmament, especially to prevent the proliferation of WMD<br>- Support for Third World countries in their efforts towards economic, social, democratic and ecological development<br>- Improvement in international environmental protection (Rio Process etc).<br>- Further strengthening of the OSCE, especially in the areas of early warning, conflict prevention, civilian crisis management and post-conflict management<br><br>Partnership:<br>- Transatlantic relations<br>- NATO/PfP (option of accession kept open but will not join without a national referendum) |
| Quelle: Security and Defense Doctrine – 2001<br><http://merln.ndu.edu/whitepapers/Austria-2001.pdf> | | |

| Schweden (SE) | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Sektorale Sicherheitsinteressen** | **Regionale Sicherheitsinteressen** | **Ordnungspolitische Sicherheitsinteressen** |
| - WMD<br>- Terrorism<br>- Environment<br>➔ Reducing radiation from Chernobyl and improving safety of other nuclear power plants<br>- Free Trade<br>- Women's Rights and employment, particularly in Africa | 1) Middle East (Egypt); establishment of a regional nuclear free zone<br>2) Africa – nowhere is the link between human rights, development and security so crucial.<br>a) Congo + Great Lakes Region; Sudan/Darfur; Liberia<br>b) AIDS epidemic<br>3) Afghanistan (troops deployed)<br>4) Iran/North Korea<br>5) Participation in EU Missions in Gaza, Balkans, Aceh in Indonesia<br><br>- Strengthen cooperation with Russia and intensify dialogue of countries in the EU/Russia neighbourhood; peaceful resolution of the conflict in Chechnya<br>- Encourage democratization of neighbours through involvement (Belarus) | - Focus on greater cooperation in foreign and security policy<br>- Engagement for human rights and international law as primary foreign policy principle<br>- Responsibility to protect civilian populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity<br>- Prepared to continue to contribute troops to UN missions for peace and security in Africa and raise level of ambition in other theatres (Afghanistan)<br>- Raising our ambitions regarding mediation and increasing the number of special envoys<br>- One of the most prominent supporters of ICC<br>- Strengthen the European Union as a global foreign and security policy actor<br>➔ Provide SE's expertise in crisis management.<br>- Support for EU enlargement as a peace project for the 21st century<br>- Recent events must be met with more dialogue and contact<br>- Strengthen cooperation with Russia and Ukraine<br>- Cooperation with NATO without joining the alliance<br>- Deepen relations with the US |
| Quellen:<br>Our Future Defense-the Focus of Swedish Defense Policy 2005–07<br><http://www.sweden.gov.se/content/1/c6/03/21/19/224a4b3c.pdf><br>Summary of our military Defense-Commitment and Choices 2003<br><http://www.sweden.gov.se/content/1/c6/02/56/68/8c8a7a02.pdf><br>Summary of a more secure neighbourhood-insecure world 2003<br><http://www.sweden.gov.se/content/1/c6/02/56/70/e756f798.pdf> | | |

| Finnland (FI) | | |
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| **Sektorale Sicherheitsinteressen** | **Regionale Sicherheitsinteressen** | **Ordnungspolitische Sicherheitsinteressen** |
| - Proliferation of WMD<br>- FI develops its defence capability as a militarily non-allied country and monitors the changes in its security environment, particularly those in Northern Europe<br>- Transforming and modernizing the national armed forces ➔ developing adequately trained and equipped troops who can be dispatched rapidly to a crisis area<br>- Terrorism<br>- Organized Crime ➔ drugs and human trafficking<br>- Active in preventing and combating environmental degradation<br>- Population growth, migrations and epidemics | 1) Transformation of Russia<br>2) Baltic Sea Region (Safety of international shipping, Climate change etc.)<br><br>- Supports EU enlargement, neighbourhood policy and the development of justice and home affairs as principal factors promoting security<br>- Promotion of stability and security in Northern Europe ➔ Developing the EU's Northern Dimension | - To strengthen multilateral cooperation, the UN and international law and to govern globalization in order to increase security by reducing inequality and exclusion<br>- FI lays stress on the importance of human rights policy as a security-shaping factor and emphasizes in particular the rights of women, children and minorities<br>- FI contributes to and supports the strengthening of CSFP/ESDP ➔ Improving EU external capabilities and status as international actor is a major goal.<br><br>- Partnership: US, Canada |
| Quelle: Finnish Security and Defense Policy 2004<br><http://formin.finland.fi/doc/eng/policies/secdefpo/PMOpublication18-2004.pdf> | | |
| **Irland (IE)** | | |
| **Sektorale Sicherheitsinteressen** | **Regionale Sicherheitsinteressen** | **Ordnungspolitische Sicherheitsinteressen** |
| - International terrorism<br>➔ More likely than conventional military threats<br>➔ Assessed as a minor threat for IE<br>- Escalation of international tensions | - Foreign deployment:<br>➔ EUFOR (EU-led) Operation 'Althea'<br>➔ KFOR (200 personnel)<br>➔ UNMIL (Liberia, 434 personnel)<br>➔ Other deployments in various Middle East locations | - Priorities: UN commitments, our participation in the development of ESDP and our membership in PfP; to participate in multinational peace support, crisis management and humanitarian relief operations<br>- IE's policy is grounded in the principles of the UN Charter and in the primacy of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security<br>- Supporter of cooperative arrangements for collective security<br>- IE could continue to participate in all aspects of CFSP, while maintaining the fundamental elements of its traditional policy of military neutrality |
| Quellen:<br>2000 White papers<br><http://merln.ndu.edu/whitepapers/Ireland-2000.pdf><br>2001–2004 Defence Force Strategy Statement<br><http://www.military.ie/images/new%20strat%20stat.pdf><br>2005–2007 Defence Force Strategy Statement<br><http://www.military.ie/images/Strategy%20Statement%202003-2005.pdf> | | |

| Griechenland (GR) | | |
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| **Sektorale Sicherheitsinteressen** | **Regionale Sicherheitsinteressen** | **Ordnungspolitische Sicherheitsinteressen** |
| - Terrorism<br>- Organized Crime<br>➔ Relationship between organised crime and terrorism<br>- Human and drug trafficking<br>- Corruption<br>- Environment | 1) Balkans (stability and Greek presence wanted)<br>2) Kosovo, Albania<br>3) Afghanistan<br>4) Iraq<br>5) Central Asia (Supports NATO's presence there)<br>6) Stability and security of the Mediterranean region<br>➔ Participation in Med. Dialogue and Istanbul initiative, also through bilateral assistance programmes<br>- Crisis-management priorities in the EU's immediate geographical surroundings | - Greece believes that the respect of human rights, promotion of democracy and the rule of law are intrinsically linked with peace, justice, security, stability, the eradication of poverty and cohesive socio-economic development.<br>- Support for further EU, NATO and PfP enlargement when requirements are met<br><br>- Partnership: Ukraine, Russia<br>(in line with NATO) |
| Quelle: Website of MFA (/Policy-Priorities/Security and Defense)<br><http://www2.mfa.gr/www.mfa.gr/en-US/Policy/Priorities/> | | |
| **Polen (PL)** | | |
| **Sektorale Sicherheitsinteressen** | **Regionale Sicherheitsinteressen** | **Ordnungspolitische Sicherheitsinteressen** |
| - International Terrorism/Proliferation of WMD<br>- Top priority: defend Poland's territory against any armed aggression<br>- Strive to possess an advanced defence industry<br>- Energy Security<br>➔ Diversify supplies (particularly for crude oil and natural gas)<br>- International Crime: Poland as transit location<br>➔ Trafficking in arms, dangerous materials, persons and drugs<br>➔ Modus Operandi: corruption, money laundering, financial system destabilization.<br>- Environmental degradation of natural environment esp. in its neighbourhood<br>- Economic backwardness, poverty, epidemics, and illegal immigrants | 1) Iraq<br>2) Caucasus<br><br>- Spreading of democratic institutions in its region<br>- Support for transformational processes and extending EU/ NATO membership in South-Eastern Europe, South Caucasus and Central Asia | - Strengthen international cooperation, role of international law, and multilateral institutions ➔ Adaptation to address new challenges<br>- Trying to build Polish prestige particularly with military deployments<br>- Maintaining capable defence capabilities in concert with NATO<br>- Deepening transatlantic ties through an enhanced role for NATO<br>- Play an active role in CFSP and ESDP (indispensable complement)<br><br>- Partnership: United States, Euro-Atlantic community, neighbours |
| Quellen:<br>NSS of Republic of Poland 2003<br><http://merln.ndu.edu/whitepapers/Poland-2003.pdf><br>White Paper – 2001<br><http://merln.ndu.edu/whitepapers/Poland-2001.pdf> | | |

**Ungarn (HU)**

| Sektorale Sicherheitsinteressen | Regionale Sicherheitsinteressen | Ordnungspolitische Sicherheitsinteressen |
|---|---|---|
| - Proliferation of WMD (+ spread of missile technology and means of delivery)<br>- Availability of national armed forces suitable for international interventions (interoperability, sustainability, no geographical limitations)<br>- Terrorism<br>- Vulnerability of information infrastructure<br>- Energy security<br>- Cross-border organized crime/arms/drug trafficking (havens for terrorists)<br>- Illegal economy and corruption<br>- Global natural, man-made and medical sources of danger<br>- Illegal migration (From transit to target country)<br>- Demographic challenges<br>- Economic instability<br>- Unstable regions/failed states (corruption, rich/poor gap, violation of human rights) | 1) South-Eastern Europe<br>➔ Need for a continued international presence<br>2) CIS countries (org. crime/illegal migration) – especially Caucasus and Central Asian states<br>3) Mediterranean, Middle East<br>4) Ukraine/Russia (rapprochement in Euro-Atlantic organizations)<br><br>- Actively contribute to ensuring stability in the regions of Central Europe and South-Eastern Europe, and in particular to the democratic transformation of neighbouring countries, as well as to the safeguarding of the general promotion of human rights with special regard to rights of national and ethnic minorities corresponding to European norms and standards<br>- EU and NATO membership has proved to be an effective means of support to the democratization and the market economy in the transitioning states of Europe and to the shaping of their neighbourhood and regulatory policies<br>➔ Supports countries looking for accession to these organisations, particularly in South-eastern Europe<br>- Familiarize countries with the Balkans and support the process of its democratization<br>- Drawing closer ties with former CIS states through the emerging new Neighbourhood Policy of the EU | - General prevalence of democratic values, including their spreading beyond the Euro-Atlantic region<br>- EU has been assuming a more important role in the enhancement of security and stability both in neighbouring and more remote regions, although NATO remains the basis of collective defense for its member states<br>- Active cooperation with Euro-Atlantic allies and international organizations such as UN, OSCE, NATO and EU<br>➔ Participation in crisis-management operations taking place in the region, and in efforts aiming at the development of the rule of law, democracy and effective governmental institutions<br><br>- Partnership: USA, Visegrád cooperation |

Quelle: NSS of the Republic of Hungary (31. März 2004)
<http://www.kulugyminiszterium.hu/archivum/Kulugyminiszterium/EN/Ministry/Departments/NATO/National_Security_Strategy.htm>

**Tschechische Republik (CZ)**

| Sektorale Sicherheitsinteressen | Regionale Sicherheitsinteressen | Ordnungspolitische Sicherheitsinteressen |
|---|---|---|
| - WMD<br>- Conventional attacks on the national territory are only in the medium term unlikely<br>➔ territorial defense remains one of the vital security interests | 1) South-eastern Europe<br>2) CIS states – South Caucasus and Central Asia (religious and ethnic tensions)<br>3) Middle East instability<br>4) Northern Africa instability | - Emphasizes the need to reinforce democracy, civil society and the rule of law<br>- Spreading freedom and democracy creates favourable security conditions<br>- Identifies its own security with the global security |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| - Improvement of interoperability of the armed forces<br>- Terrorism (especially linked to WMD)<br>- Drug trafficking<br>- Natural disasters, environmental accidents<br>- Emergence and spreading of epidemics<br>- Illegal immigration; Massive waves of migration caused by organized crime | - National security is linked with security of Central Europe<br>➔ Encourages expansion of NATO, EU, and the ENP | situation and is prepared to contribute to international effort of conflict resolution and to contribute to collective defense<br>- To play an active part in international peace operations (under UN mandate)<br>- Strong support to the development of ESDP<br>- Strategic interest to maintain the presence of the US in Europe and to develop cooperation strengthening the security in the Euro-Atlantic region |

Quellen:
Military Strategy of the Czech Republic 2005, 2004
<http://merln.ndu.edu/whitepapers/czech.doc>
Security Strategy of the Czech Republic 2001 (1st Sec. Strat.-amended version)
<http://www.mzv.cz/_dokumenty/eindex.html>

**Slovakei (SK)**

| Sektorale Sicherheitsinteressen | Regionale Sicherheitsinteressen | Ordnungspolitische Sicherheitsinteressen |
|---|---|---|
| - WMD<br>- Terrorism - asymmetric threats<br>- Energy security: excessive dependence on unstable sources for some basic raw materials and energy and their transport gives rise to a risk/threat to economic prosperity and stability, but also to the security of the state<br>- International organized crime<br>- Ecological and natural disasters/Environmental Security (need sustainable development)<br>- Uncontrolled migration<br>- Demographic crises | - Ethnic tensions, economic crises and political instability<br>1) South-eastern Europe<br>2) North Caucasus<br><br>- Regional conflicts close to its borders that could spread asymmetric warfare<br>- Supports building a stable, secure and prosperous Central European area, especially with the Czech Republic, Poland and Hungary | - Support for the promotion of international law principles<br>- Enhancing international co-operation<br>- Guaranteeing stability and development through the strengthening of the rule of law<br>- Socio-economic development<br>- The best method to achieve the objectives of safeguarding the security and sovereignty of Slovakia is through collective defence arrangements<br>➔ NATO is the alliance of choice and sets the standards for the development of interoperability in order to contribute to the full range of alliance missions<br><br>- Partnership: PfP, Ukraine, Russia, Visegrád countries |

Quellen:
Security Strategy of the Slovak Republic March 27th, 2001
<http://www.mosr.sk/dokumenty/eng/security_strategy.pdf>
Military Strategy of the Slovak Republic October 25th 2001
<http://www.mosr.sk/dokumenty/eng/military_strategy.pdf>
Defense Strategy of the Slovak Republic
<http://www.mosr.sk/dokumenty/eng/defense_strategy.pdf>

**Slowenien (SI)**

| Sektorale Sicherheitsinteressen | Regionale Sicherheitsinteressen | Ordnungspolitische Sicherheitsinteressen |
|---|---|---|
| - WMD<br>- Terrorism<br>- Protection of information technology infrastructure against attacks<br>- International organized crime; drug trafficking<br>- Illegal or mass migration<br><br>- Majority of threats are asymmetric and transnational | 1) Caucasus<br>2) South-eastern Europe/Balkans (ongoing tensions – supporting democratic process)<br>3) Middle East<br><br>- To strengthen its own security, Slovenia is highly active in the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe | - International cooperation, including participation in the collective security and collective defence system, is an increasingly indispensable part of preventing and controlling current risks<br>- Active engagement in NATO, ESDP, OSCE and, in particular, in the UN<br>- Slovenian defence policy today is determined by multinational integration and cooperation of the armed forces in Euro-Atlantic security structures<br>➔ Increased scale of participation in international operations<br>- Slovenia attributes particular importance to the strategic partnership and cooperation between EU and NATO<br>- Slovenia will be actively involved in the development of enhanced European defense cooperation |
| Quelle: Strategic Defense Review 2004<br><http://www.mors.si/pdf/2004/SDR_int_eng.pdf> | | |

**Estland (EE)**

| Sektorale Sicherheitsinteressen | Regionale Sicherheitsinteressen | Ordnungspolitische Sicherheitsinteressen |
|---|---|---|
| - Proliferation of WMD<br>- Developing Estonia's military defence in cooperation with its allies to ensure the nation's defence capability<br>- International Terrorism<br>➔ NATO and EU Member States must employ effective countermeasures to solve problem of terrorism<br>- A major threat factor is the great dependence of Estonia's gas and electrical systems upon foreign monopolistic energy systems and suppliers<br>- For economic security, it is in its interest to promote the diversification of external economic relations<br>- Organized crime: the smuggling of weapons, drugs and people | 1) Baltic States/Nordic countries<br>2) Unpredictable breaking out and evolving of local and regional crises<br>3) ENP – safeguarding the stability in the regions directly neighbouring the EU<br><br>- The development of democracy and prosperity in Russia is important for the security of the Baltic Sea region | - The spread of democratic values and the protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms<br>- Increase of Europe's defence and crisis management capabilities<br>- It is essential to coordinate EU and NATO military planning processes.<br><br>- Partnership with the United States<br>- Poland, Germany and Russia as important countries |

| - Corruption and its penetration into politics, the civil services, and the economy<br>- Flow of refugees caused by crisis | | |
|---|---|---|

Quelle: National Security Concept of the Republic of Estonia 2004
<http://merln.ndu.edu/whitepapers/Estonia-2004.pdf>

**Lettland (LV)**

| **Sektorale Sicherheitsinteressen** | **Regionale Sicherheitsinteressen** | **Ordnungspolitische Sicherheitsinteressen** |
|---|---|---|
| - Proliferation of WMD<br>- Improvement of the national self-defence capabilities<br>- International terrorism (possible form of political terrorism)<br>- Protection of information technology infrastructure<br>- Organised crime<br>- Corruption, in both the private and the public sector endangers economic, social and legal development<br>- Ecological and epidemiological threats<br>- The environmental quality and sustainable use of natural resources both in Latvia and globally<br>- Migration issues caused by regional and local crisis (role as a transit country could become a bigger problem)<br>- Strengthening of the institutional capacity and efficiency of the border guard and the customs services | 1) Balkans - Latvian personnel via OSCE, EU and NATO missions on the ground<br><br>- Main focus on Baltic issues<br>- Further development of Russia and Belarus: the democratization process and predictability of foreign policies of both countries will to a great extent influence further development of the region<br>- Ensure stability and peace in the region with assistance of international co-operation in the military sphere | - ESDP assumes greater importance in the area of international crisis management, while NATO and the US still retain their leading role in the sphere of common defence<br>- Attain interoperability capabilities with regards to NATO<br><br>- Partnership: USA (transatlantic cooperation – economic and political), Russia, Belarus, Nordic countries<br><br>- One main goal is to increase the economic and political co-operation with the countries of Northern Europe |

Quellen:
Report on the Defence Policy and Armed Forces Development (2003)
<http://www.mod.gov.lv/files/AM_angliski_web.pdf>
Nattional Security Concept (2002)
<http://www.am.gov.lv/en/security/basic/4534/>

**Litauen (LT)**

| Sektorale Sicherheitsinteressen | Regionale Sicherheitsinteressen | Ordnungspolitische Sicherheitsinteressen |
|---|---|---|
| - Proliferation of WMD<br>- Create a modern, well-equipped army that is interoperable with NATO and EU allies<br>- Preserving sovereignty and territorial integrity<br>- International Terrorism (External threat posed by other countries)<br>- Ensuring alternative energy supplies and supply of resources that are of strategic importance; diversification of sources of energy supply<br>- Organized Crime/drug trafficking<br>- Corruption as danger to state and rule of law (increase terrorism)<br>- Spread of epidemics (HIV/AIDS)<br>- Ecological disasters – oil transports; nuclear power plant in Ignalina<br>➔ Protection of its natural environment<br>- Illegal and uncontrolled migration<br><br>- Activities of other states' intelligence agencies directed against the country constitute a serious threat to national security<br>- preserving internal security and order | 1) Processes taking place in the former CIS states, especially those bordering Lithuania<br>2) Northern Europe, Baltic Sea Region, Kaliningrad<br>3) South-eastern Europe (Balkans and Caucasus)<br>4) Afghanistan<br><br>- Deliver a national contribution to the ENP<br>a) To support the efforts of Belarus to strengthen its independence, democracy and civil society<br>b) To support democratic reforms in Ukraine, Russia and the South Caucasus; to encourage the determination of these countries to join the area of Euro-Atlantic cooperation<br>- To promote the social and economic development of Kaliningrad as well as participation of both the exclave and Russia as a whole in European cooperation processes<br>- Promote expansion of stability and democracy eastwards as a necessary prerequisite to the success of Lithuania's long term development. ➔ "open door policy" of NATO and EU<br>- Attaches particular importance to cooperation with all neighbouring countries seeking to assure the stability of democracy, and the developing of civil society and functioning market economies in these countries<br><br>- Failing states and unsolved regional conflicts | - Contribute to the achievement of the UN Millennium Development Goals<br>- Euro-Atlantic<br>a) To cherish Euro-Atlantic cooperation as a basic prerequisite of national security, while NATO and the EU serve as the key organisations of such cooperation<br>b) To participate in international missions and operations; to strengthen solidarity between NATO and EU member states<br>c) To participate actively in regional, European and international crisis management frameworks and arms control regimes<br>d) Active participation in CFSP and contribution to the development of ESDP<br><br>- Partnership: US, PfP, Ukraine, Russia, Belarus, Poland |

Quellen:
Foreign Policy of Lithuania in 2005 (29. Dezember 2005)
<http://www.urm.lt/index.php?-768912092>
Lithuania Security Policy 2005
Programme of the Republic of Lithuania for 2004–2008
<http://www.lrv.lt/engl/en_13_programa.pdf>