

Explaining security and defence integration: the case of Europe

What is driving the European Union (EU) to integrate in matters of security and defence? Why has the EU since the 1990s, and in fits and starts, built up defence institutions, published strategic documents, or launched security missions around the world? This dissertation suggests an answer to these questions that hinges on there being a security community in Europe within which states do not feel threatened by one another. Understanding the level of trust EU states have in one other as we...

European Integration, Diffusion and the Case of ASEAN. A New Society in the Making. European Integration and European Social Groups. The Asymmetry of European Integration or why the EU cannot be a "Social Market Economy". Structuring the European Administrative Space. Channels of EU Penetration and Mechanisms of National Change. He has published extensively in the field of European politics and history, especially security and defense policy, including, most recently, *Security and Defence Policy in the European Union*, Palgrave 2007 (2nd edition forthcoming in 2011). Jolyon Howorth was a Senior Fellow at the KFG from January to June 2010. 1 In Europe, defense integration takes its most tangible form in what is now known as the Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP, previously the ESDP). The policy was a direct result of the Lisbon Treaty and is aimed integrating European defense forces and expanding the EUs role as global security actor. An important nuance of this theory is the distinction between 'soft' and 'hard' balancing. The balancing theory of European integration draws its theoretical framework from what can be described as defensive realism while the concept of bandwagoning can be seen as concept of offensive realism. The crux of the divide between defensive from offensive realism is the question of how much power is too much?

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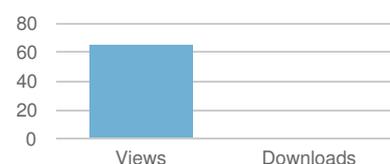
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