

The development of the European Union's strategy and its security policy: towards a multilateral security

SUBJECT OF STUDY

The development of the European Union's security policy from 2003 when creating the European Security Strategy to 2016, towards a multilateral perspective.

METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES

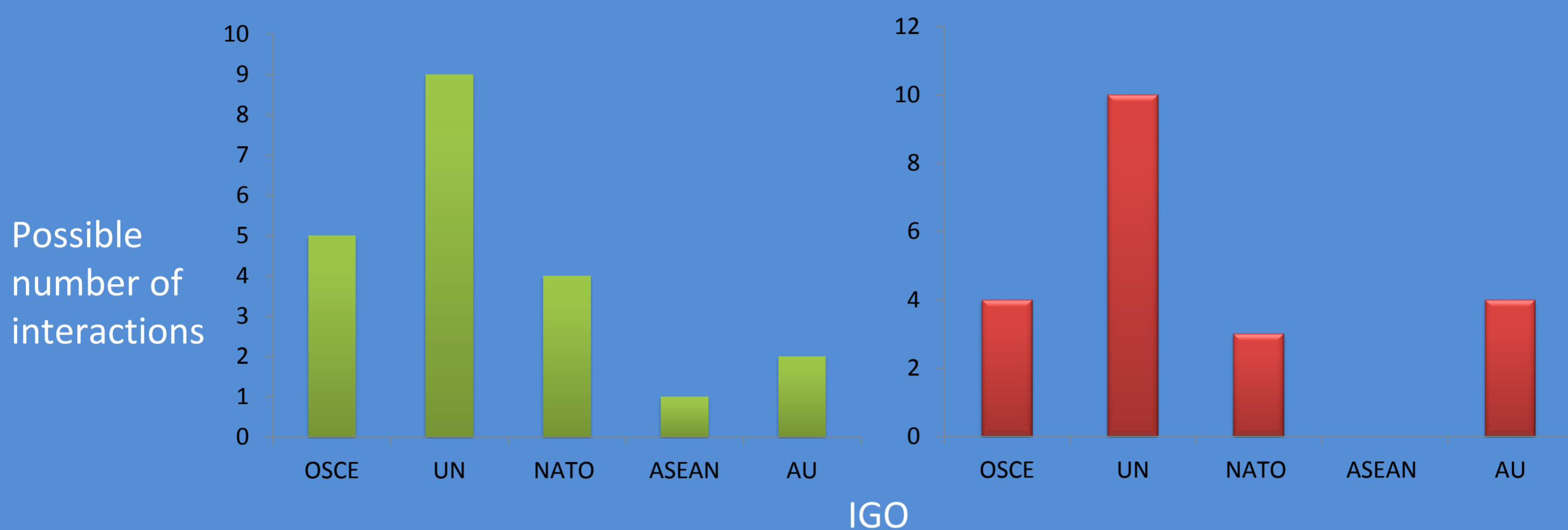
- Conclusions drawn from the **LIBERAL** approach in international relations.
- Database of the **CSDP EU MISSIONS** and the **RELATIONS** between EU and other **IGOs** in each mission, divided in 2 categories → **2003-2008 & 2009-2016**.
- STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS** → **EUROPEAN SECURITY STRATEGY (ESS) of 2003 & 2016** and the **2008 REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2003 ESS**.
- Other important sources are stated in the bibliography and quoted in the text.

HYPOTHESIS

"The security policy of the European Union is more multilateral in 2016 than it used to be in 2003".

CONCLUSIONS

Including in both categories the missions that start in the first category and finish in the second one



2003-2008. Number of interactions					2009-2016. Number of interactions				
OSCE	UN	NATO	ASEAN	AU	OSCE	UN	NATO	ASEAN	AU
5	9	4	1	2	4	10	3	0	4
Total: 21					Total: 21				

1 •There is not much more or less multilateralism in the EU's security policy → It grew a lot during the years 2003-2008, specially the first years that the strategy was implemented but it didn't grow more in the period that goes from 2009 to 2016.

2 •We could maybe say that the 2003 ESS have remained not so efficient the last 8 years due to the necessity of the renovation of it → The 2008 Report on the implementation of the 2003 ESS didn't introduce important changes.

3 •However, we can talk about the different nature of the partnerships. There are softly stronger relations EU-UN and EU-AU in the second period than with the other IGOs:

OSCE ↓ in 1 interaction
 UN ↑ in 1 more
 NATO & ASEAN ↓ 1 both
 AU ↑ 2 more interactions

Order of importance - EU's partnerships

1. UN
2. AU
3. OSCE
4. NATO
5. ASEAN