



CALL FOR PAPERS

THE CHANGING ROLE OF NATO AND EU CSDP IN CENTRAL EUROPEAN SECURITY

Call for English language, country-specific papers to be published in a study volume. The volume will be edited and published by the Center for Strategic and Defense Studies (National University of Public Service (NUPS), Budapest, Hungary). The volume reviews the political, military and institutional relationship of 10 Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries with NATO and the EC/EU in the field of defense between 1989 and 2017 from the perspective of the following CEE countries: Austria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine.

The volume will contain 10 country-specific reports, each 40.000 characters long. Seeking best quality and most suitable form, the authors will be local experts of the CEE countries who ideally deal with the foreign policy of their country and/or NATO and EU CSDP policy issues, selected through a competitive process. Each author is fully responsible for the content of his/her own chapter.

Interested potential authors need to submit a 500-word-long abstract via E-mail to the editor by December 1, 2017, outlining the key theses that he/she deems important to include in the paper in line with the proposed structure of the papers (see below). The editor will be a Hungarian expert of NATO and EU CSDP, Dr. Gergely Varga (NUPS), keeping contact and coordinating the work of the authors (gergelyvg@yahoo.com). All applicants will be notified via E-mail by December 15, 2017 and selected contributors will also be informed about the due process of contracting.

Authors will receive a symbolic financial compensation: a gross amount of ca. 460-480 EUR (depending on the HUF/EUR exchange ratio), for which all related author's and copyrights are to be transferred to NUPS. The formal requirements of the single papers are listed below (Guidelines for authors). The volume will be published in English in 2019.

Important milestones / deadlines of the 1st & 2nd phase: Country-specific studies

September 1 – December 1, 2017:	Identifying and contacting prospective authors
December 15, 2017:	Contracting authors and coordinating writing
April 1, 2018:	Submission of manuscripts, 1 st review begins
May 15, 2018:	Manuscripts are returned to authors
June 15, 2018:	Submission of finalized papers
July 30, 2018:	2 nd review finished, manuscripts finalized

3rd phase: Comparative studies

Based on the country-specific chapters, comparative studies will be written, complementing the original country studies, i.e. on the relations of the Visegrád countries with NATO / EU CSDP. These will be published as part of the study volume.





Conceptual starting point (as exemplified by Hungary):

Hungary's relations to NATO and CSDP of the EU have undergone a profound change since Hungary's accession to the two organizations. When Hungary joined NATO in 1999 and during the initial years as a full member, Hungary was considered a strong 'Atlanticist' in terms of aligning its security and defense policy closely with the United States through NATO. However, in recent years there has been a gradual shift in Hungary's perceptions about NATO, with the traditionalist 'continental' view about NATO's future gaining more ground and by adjusting its security and defense policy more with Germany. Moreover, perceptions towards CSDP have also changed in recent years, as Hungary began to articulate greater ambitions for CSDP, and regarding Hungary's role in it.

Can this diagnosis of transforming perceptions of NATO and CSDP be extended to other CEE countries? What could be the leading narrative of the relations with NATO and CSDP for those CEE countries which are currently not members of the institutions of Euro-Atlantic integration (EU, NATO), and what dynamics can be identified within these relations?

Research question:

The promise of the end of history with perpetual peace and security for Europe seems to belong to the past. Traditional and hybrid security threats and challenges have grown significantly in recent years. A resurgent Russia, multiple armed conflicts in Europe's neighborhood and international terrorism have brought the state of European security and defense to the forefront. As a result, NATO has become visibly more active on strengthening collective defense capabilities especially in its Eastern flank. Meanwhile the armed conflicts in Europe's southern periphery and the migration crisis have revitalized discussions on the prospects of an autonomous European army within the CSDP framework.

However, both NATO and the EU are facing existential internal challenges. Brexit, the rise of anti-establishment political forces throughout NATO and EU members, the uncertainty surrounding the long-term U.S. commitment towards Europe and the sharp divisions on the migration crisis have raised questions concerning the future of both organizations. With regards to the above described tensions, the following questions emerge: Has NATO's role strengthened or weakened in the CEE region? What are the perceptions on US security commitments towards the CEE region – are these framed within NATO or in bilateral terms? What is and would be the role of CSDP for CEE countries? Is it seen as a relevant factor in the long term also in the field of effective crisis management and collective defense?

Proposed structure of papers:

1. General perceptions on NATO and CSDP

- The role of NATO and CSDP in the national security and defense policy;
- Main strategic objectives of respective countries' accession;
- Public opinion and domestic rhetoric towards NATO and the EU;
- 'Alternatives' of NATO and CSDP: Russia, neutrality, other?





2. Institutional relations since 1989 (or since gaining independence)

- Main stages of developing institutional relations with NATO, EC/EU (CSDP);
- Pointing out if and how things have changed since accession to NATO and the EU (where appropriate);
- The role of regional inter-governmental organizations/groupings, such as the Visegrád countries vis-à-vis CSDP and NATO.

As a general approach, a brief chronological overview of the accession processes is desirable, highlighting important milestones, turning points and breaks (i.e.: NACC, PfP), while more attention is to be paid to the contribution of respective countries to the work of NATO, EU CSDP.

3. The role of the CSDP and NATO in domestic political and military transition and reform (please provide data where possible)

- Basic constitutional and institutional framework (i.e. civilian parliamentary oversight of the armed forces);
- Influence on Security Sector Reform;
- Changes in defense planning;
- Establishing capability development priorities (and their realization).

4. Policy field-specific relations

- Participation in EU CSDP and NATO missions (where, what kind of mission, under what mandate, possible national caveats, ratio of EU – NATO – other contributions to operations);
- Respective countries' position regarding NATO/EU relations with Russia;
- Participation in regional/other defense cooperation frameworks enhancing NATO/CSDP capabilities (i.e. Visegrád Battlegroup, Strategic Airlift Capability, NATO Centers of Excellence);
- Respective countries' position on further EU/NATO enlargement.
- Respective countries' position on developing an EU defense core as a stronger European pillar of NATO / autonomous defense capability toolbox for the EU.

5. Conclusions and outlook: Which institutional framework, EU or NATO is to provide more in terms of security and defense for CEE countries and what contributions CEE countries need to provide to harvest such "security and defense goods"?

Specificities:

Keeping in mind that the 10 CEE countries included in the research do not form a homogenous set, there is certain flexibility of the proposed structure of the paper, considering country-based specificities. Here, in the case of Austria, Serbia and Ukraine the research question needs to be different and the focus should be simply on





the question, how their relationship towards NATO and EU CSDP have unfolded since a given starting point:

- since 1995, in the case of Austria – accession to the European Union?
- since 2000, in the case of Serbia – the ousting of Milosevic and subsequent transformation?
- and 2005, in the case of Ukraine – Orange Revolution?

The structure of the papers would be similar to the others, except for Chapter 3 and Chapter 4, where instead of the forms of cooperation in the EU/NATO context, we examine appropriate forms of cooperation, like within European Neighborhood Policy (Ukraine) and EU Enlargement Policy (Serbia), and the Partnership for Peace (Austria), respectively. Where appropriate, standard elements of analysis shall also be considered.

Submission deadline for abstracts: December 1, 2017 (gergelyvg@yahoo.com).

Please indicate your institutional affiliation and position, also providing E-mail and telephone contact together with the abstract.

