The Russian Federation and the European Union
Thematic Bibliography no. 4/13

La Fédération de Russie et l’Union européenne
Bibliographie thématique no. 4/13
How to borrow items from the list below:

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Comment emprunter les documents cités ci-dessous:

En tant que membre du personnel de l’OTAN vous pouvez emprunter les livres (Type: M) pour un mois, les revues (Type: ART) et les ouvrages de référence (Type: REF) pour une semaine. Les personnes n’appartenant pas au personnel de l’OTAN peuvent s’adresser à leur bibliothèque locale et emprunter les livres via le système de prêt interbibliothèques.

Comment obtenir les publications de la Bibliothèque multimédia:

Toutes les publications de la Bibliothèque sont disponibles sur les sites Intranet et Internet de l’OTAN.
168 p. : ill.; 25 cm.  
(Securite et Strategie ; 106)  
Author(s):  
1. Dasseleer, Pol-Henry  
Subject(s):  
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)  
2. EUROPE--NATIONAL SECURITY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)  
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--NATIONAL SECURITY  
4. EU--NATIONAL SECURITY  
Added entry(s):  
1. Institut Royal Superieur de Defense (BE)  
Notes:  
'L'Union europeenne et la Russie ne parlent pas la meme langue. Bien que les elargissements europeens de 2004-2007 aient rapproche Bruxelles de Moscou, force est de constater que les grilles de lecture respectives n'ont pas suivi le meme cheminement. La situation securitaire du continent est interpretee par ces deux acteurs en fonction de normes difficilement comprehensibles et acceptables pour l'Autre.'

ID number: 80023423  
Year: 2010  
Type: M
The EU-Russia Strategic Partnership: The Limits of Post-Sovereignty in International Relations - Abingdon, UK: Routledge.
xix, 249 p.; 24 cm. (Routledge Advances in International Relations and Global Politics; 85)
ISBN: 9780415559010
Author(s):
1. Haukkala, Hiski
Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes:
Why have the European Union and the Russian Federation encountered severe difficulties in developing their relationship? Why haven't the parties lived up to the initial promise and enthusiasm of the early 1990s? Beginning with the immediate aftermath of the dissolution of the Soviet Union, this book provides a practical answer to these questions while linking the issues to International Relations (IR) theorizing. Taking into account both the role of ideas and power, the book links the topic with three variants of mainstream theorizing: the English School, (neoliberal) institutionalism and constructivism. In the process a multi-causal framework that looks for points of convergence between different paradigms in the study of IR is developed.'

ID number: 80023401
Year: 2010
Type: M

13 p.; 30 cm. (EPIN Working Paper; 22)
Author(s):
1. Dias Fernandes, Sandra
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--NATIONAL SECURITY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. NATO--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Added entry(s):
1. Centre for European Policy Studies (BE)
2. European Policy Institutes Network
Notes:
'This paper analyses Russian pressures on security issues and the way the EU and NATO have been addressing them. It is argued that tensions over missile defence are closely related to NATO's enlargement to Ukraine and Georgia and to arms control, and that these issues are poorly tackled at the multilateral level. Aside from the positive moves already undertaken by the Obama administration towards Russia, it is difficult to foresee any rapprochement in the existing incompatibility of view on the legitimacy of NATO. In this context, the role of the EU in improving the security dialogue with Moscow is substantial.'
URI: http://www.ceps.eu
ID number: 80022635
Year: 2009
Type: M

43 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Added entry(s):
1. Advisory Council on International Affairs (NL)

ID number: 80022043
Year: 2008
Type: M

La cooperation entre l'Union européenne et la Russie: une question d'intérêt mutuel - La Haye: Conseil Consultatif pour les Questions Internationales.

48 p. : ill.; 30 cm.
Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Added entry(s):
1. Conseil Consultatif pour les Questions Internationales (NL)

ID number: 80022098
Year: 2008
Type: M

Partnerships for Effective Multilateralism: EU Relations with Brazil, China, India and Russia - Paris: European Union Institute for Security Studies.

176 p. : ill.; 24 cm.
(Chaillot Papers; 109)
ISBN: 9789291981250

Subject(s):
1. EU--BRAZIL
2. EU--CHINA
3. EU--INDIA
4. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Added entry(s):
1. Grevi, Giovanni, ed.
2. Vasconcelos, Alvaro de, ed.
3. European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)

Notes:
'The tension between interdependence and power politics will shape the future of the international system. It is in the interest of the European Union to engage established and aspiring global powers in a sustained dialogue on how to confront pressing common challenges. The purpose of this paper is to identify areas of concrete cooperation between the EU and its respective partners, drawing from the viewpoints of both parties. This positive agenda should help pave the way towards effective multilateral frameworks and solutions, which include both old and new global powers, thereby furthering the strategic objectives of the EU.'

ID number: 80021908
Year: 2008
Type: M
Russia's European Agenda and the Baltic States - Shrivenham : Defence Academy of the United Kingdom.
51 p.; 25 cm.
ISBN: 9780955392160
Author(s):
1. Sleivyte, Janina
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--BALTIC STATES
2. BALTIC STATES--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Added entry(s):
1. Defence Academy of the United Kingdom (GB)
Notes:
'The place and the role of the Baltic States in the region and in Europe cannot be assessed without taking into account the context of their relations with Russia. This paper analyses Russia's approach towards European security architecture and establishes how the Baltic States are seen in this framework. This study seeks to achieve two key aims: the primary aim is to provide an analysis of Russia's European agenda in general, and her agenda in the Baltic region in particular; the secondary aim is to define threats and challenges, as well as prospects, in Russo-Baltic relations.'
ID number: 80021820
Year: 2008
Type: M

ix, 133 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1584872780
Author(s):
1. Roberts, Cynthia A.
Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Added entry(s):
1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
'Bibliography: p. 108-133.
'The topic of Russo-European Union relations is one of the most important security issues in Europe and Russia because this relationship will help determine the security situation throughout Eastern and Central Europe well into the future. The course of this relationship also will influence in large measure the extent to which Russia moves toward realizing its historic European vocation and its proclaimed ambition to become a democracy. On the other side, the relationship will influence significantly the capability of the EU to function effectively as a union of European states, possibly including Russia, and other European members of the Commonwealth of Independent States like Ukraine, Belarus, and Georgia. Admittedly this relationship is in a rather precarious state. But it is essential that policymakers and analysts understand what the problems are that have impeded Russia's integration with Europe if we and they are to overcome these obstacles.'
ID number: 80021210
Year: 2007
Type: M
Relations in the Russia-Ukraine-EU Triangle: 'Zero-Sum Game' or Not? -

By introducing the Wider Europe concept and the European Neighborhood Policy, the European Union has actually entered a region which Russia has long considered the sphere of its national interests. Despite the fact that both Moscow and Brussels have repeatedly stated that their respective regional projects in the Post-Soviet Space are not competitors, the steady Euro-Atlantic integration of Ukraine since the Orange Revolution of 2004 has been accompanied by increasing tension in Russian-Ukrainian relations. This paper, which analyses the geo-economic, geopolitical and socio-cultural dimensions of relations in the Russia-EU-Ukraine triangle, suggests that these relations represent a kind of 'zero-sum game'. Regardless of the fact that Russia and the EU would like to avoid any clash in the Wider Europe, both sides have been pursuing their own strategies with the same goal in mind - shaping the Post-Soviet Space according to their vision.

Notes:


Fermer Yalta - Paris: Institut d'Etudes de Securite de l'Union Europenne.

When the frozen worlds of the Cold War and détente fell apart to give birth to a new Europe, the question was posed of what kind of relationship would be able to be sustained between the two powers that shared a continent: the European Union and Russia. With the waves of independence and the collapse of the ex-URSS in December 1991, it became possible to forge a relationship free of the weight and mistrust that had always characterized their interactions. Between the two new entities that were the Federation of Russia and the European Union, everything was to be defined, everything was to be invented. After fifteen years of groping, ambiguities, and a slow emergence of a new mode of relations, it seems that today's moment is the right time to clarify and...
d'approfondir ces liens. Le moment en somme d'en finir avec Yalta. Telle est la problematique exploree dans cet ouvrage.'

2006

327 /01344


Author(s):
1. Allison, Roy
2. Light, Margot
3. White, Stephen, 1945-

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
4. NATO--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Added entry(s):
1. Royal Institute of International Affairs (GB)

Notes:
Includes index.

'Reussia's policy towards the enlarged European Union and NATO is changing in ways that reflect its growing self-reliance under President Putin. But Russia continues to seek engagement in Europe. There are serious choices to be made on both sides about the obstacles to good relations and the policies to enable a form of Russian 'inclusion without membership'. In this book, which draws on extensive interviews with Russian decision-makers as well as a body of new survey evidence, official sources and recent published debates, the authors examine recent changes in Russia's relations with the EU and NATO and explore the patterns of support for these various orientations among its own elites and public. A final chapter anticipates the issues that will become increasingly prominent, including competition in the 'common neighbourhood' and controversy over the role of values in shaping Russia's future position in Europe.'
Perspectives on EU-Russia Relations - London: Routledge.

Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:
Includes index.
'The relationship between Russia and the European Union is extremely important to both parties in political, economic, business and security terms. This book explores how the internal dynamics of transition have influenced this delicate relationship. Taking a holistic approach, the authors present a balanced analysis exploring both EU and Russian perspectives. The book includes chapters on a wide range of issues such as European security, the situation in Chechnya, Russian domestic economic policy, the business environment, energy and the emerging partnership between Russia and Germany. It also addresses questions such as: will bilateral relations be achieved with a Western or Russian model?; who is the main driver of EU-Russia relations?; is Russia converging with the EU in terms of business, culture, legal environment and system?; does the EU-Russia link provide a new model for EU external relations?; what are the implications for the EU-Russia relationship following the shift from Yeltsin to Putin?'


Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:
Includes index.
'This book explores the implications of EU enlargement in May 2004 for EU-Russia relations. It presents the array of political, security, economic and social concerns that have been raised by the enlargement process and examines the opportunities and prospects for EU-Russian cooperation. It incorporates different perspectives from existing and new EU member states, Russian scholars and politicians from Moscow and the north-western regions of Russia.'
Russia and the West: Opportunities for a New Partnership - Hamburg: Korber-Stiftung.
142 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.
ISBN: 3896843605
Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:
131st Bergedorf Round Table, June 24th-26th, 2005, Potsdam/Berlin.

'Is the EU-Russian future one of strategic partnership or rivalry over influence, e.g. in Eastern Europe and Central Asia? Do the two sides share a foundation of common interests and values, or do fundamental differences exist that could pit the two against each other rather than bringing them closer? These were the questions facing analysts, policymakers, and business leaders from Russia, Ukraine, the European Union, and the United States at the 131st Bergedorf Round Table.'

ID number: 80020524
Year: 2005
Type: M

139 p.; 24 cm.
(Chaillot Papers ; 74)
ISBN: 9291980668
Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Added entry(s):
1. Lynch, Dov, ed.
2. European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)

Notes:
'The Cold War is finally ending in Europe and the shape of a new order is becoming visible. Europe's institutional structure is different from the bipolar era or even the transition years of the 1990s. The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation is assuming a more global profile and less direct responsibility in Europe itself. The Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe has entered a crisis, in which major participating states are challenging its utility. Meanwhile, the European Union is emerging as the Continent's primary security provider. With enlargement in 2004, a new Europe has been born, founded around the ambitions and values of the EU. So much is clear. What is less clear is the place of Russia in the emerging order. What is the role of Russia in the new Europe? How does Russia view such developments? What policies will Russia adopt in Europe and the new 'shared neighbourhood'? As the EU has moved closer to Russia geographically, real differences have arisen in EU-Russia relations, featuring as much misperception of the other's policies as divergent interests. Given the strategic importance of Russia for the EU and Europe, it is vitally important that EU member states understand better Russian views and interests. This paper is one step to help clear the landscape of relations, in order to dispel myths that are false and highlight differences that are real.'

ID number: 80019908
Year: 2005
Type: M
2004
441 /00152
The EU and Russia : Strategic Partners or Squabbling Neighbours ? - London : Centre for European Reform.
68 p.; 21 cm.
ISBN: 1901229564
Author(s):
1. Barysch, Katinka
Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Added entry(s):
1. Centre for European Reform (GB)
Notes:
'The EU and Russia share a multitude of interests and objectives. The EU is Russia's biggest export market, while Russia is a crucial supplier of energy to the Union. However, as the author explains, the two sides often squabble. The EU asks Russia to become more liberal, open and democratic, but Russians find the EU policy arrogant and intrusive. The Union's recent enlargement has made the relationship more tense. The pamphlet concludes with a series of recommendations to both the EU and Russia on how they can build a more constructive partnership.'

ID number: 80020729
Year: 2004
Type: M

2003
441 /00111
69 p.; 30 cm.
(Occasional Papers ; 46)
Author(s):
1. Haukkala, Hiski
2. Gomart, Thomas
3. Marin, Anais
Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. EUROPE--NATIONAL SECURITY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Added entry(s):
1. Lynch, Dov, ed.
2. European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 64-69.
'EU-Russian security cooperation remains nascent, but some important ground has been cleared since 2000. Yet, the dialogue is neither without ambiguity or problems. It is replete with both. This paper examines three facets of EU-Russia security relations. The first chapter compares EU and Russian perceptions of the other in security terms. The author traces the evolution of EU thinking on Russia throughout the 1990s, highlighting the obstacles that held up the development of a strategic vision of the 'partnership'. Following an analysis of how Russia views the EU, the author concludes that both have different visions of the other which lie at the source of problems of perception and expectation. In the second chapter, the next author concentrates on a single aspect of the EU's Common Strategy on Russia (1999), that of preventive diplomacy, examined through the cases of Belarus and Macedonia. The author notes the absence of coordination between the EU and Russia in the former Soviet Union and the Balkans, and stresses the need for greater effort. The author notes also the danger of blurring the lines between the 'preventive' and the
'pre-emptive', particularly with regard to counter-terrorism. The third author concludes this paper with an examination of the Northern Dimension. She notes the unique utility of the 'dimensionalist' approach to EU-Russian relations, which takes in a wide range of subjects and different types of actors within a flexible framework. In conclusion, she rejects calls for a greater institutionalisation of the Northern Dimension, arguing that flexibility and 'lightness' are its strengths.'

ID number: 80018816
Year: 2003
Type: M

Russia's foreign policy remains riddled with ambiguities in orientation within the Euro-Atlantic community - between the United States and Europe, ESDP and NATO, unilateralism and multilateralism. However, the basic thrust is clear: Russia is open to far deeper security cooperation than ever before in the post-Cold War era. Since 11 September, the United States and NATO have succeeded in taking security relations further forward with Russia. The EU has not, mainly because it has not tried to do so. The EU is caught up in a massive transformation process, which leaves little time to pursue coherent policies towards third parties. None the less, the EU must start to consider proactively how to develop the security dialogue with Russia. Enlargement will literally bring the EU and Russia ever closer. Moreover, as the United States withdraws from peacekeeping and NATO is transformed, the EU will become Europe's peacekeeper. Its political dialogue with Russia must focus on questions of direct and urgent interest to both parties. Peace support operations fit these criteria. This paper argues for greater cooperation between Brussels and Moscow on this subject, and explores the possibility of a joint approach to the conflict in Moldova, a country that falls in the new periphery between the EU and Russia. The need for a new institutional mechanism, a 'High-Level Group on Wider Security', is also discussed, in order to catalyse the EU-Russia dialogue in peace support and other areas, such as non-proliferation and military reform.'
Rethinking the Respective Strategies of Russia and the European Union - Moscow : Carnegie Moscow Center.  
96 p.; 25 cm.  
ISBN: 9517691475  
Subject(s):  
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)  
Added entry(s):  
1. Moshes, Arkady, ed.  
2. Carnegie Moscow Center (SU)  
3. Finnish Institute of International Affairs (FI)  
Notes:  
'Articulated changes in Russian foreign policy under Putin, and enlargement of the European Union with all the problems it brings, are propelling the evolution of Russia-EU relations towards a new phase, in which success will be measured not so much with partnership rhetoric, but with tangible practical benefits. The new situation will question the validity of the reciprocal conceptual approaches of Moscow and Brussels. Is their emerging relationship indeed a 'strategic' one? What does each side truly want from the relationship? What does each truly expect? In more instrumental terms, are the EU Common Strategy on Russia and Russia's 'Medium-Term Strategy', adopted back in 1999, still adequate as statements of the long-term vision? Are they useful guides to policy? This report contains three different, but complementary perspectives on these issues. The authors examine in detail what went right and wrong with the guiding documents of bilateral relations and offer their conclusions on whether, and in which respects, they are up to the task set for them. Analysis of the main impediments that hinder cooperation is juxtaposed with a list of areas where it would be quite feasible and mutually beneficial. Looking to the future, the authors take a stand of cautious optimism as they recognize strong, although asymmetrical, interests that drive the sides together, and positively estimate the results of the learning process that has taken place.'  
ID number: 80018817  
Year: 2003  
Type: M  

Russia and the European Union : A Special Department is Needed - Moscow : Carnegie Moscow Center.  
4 p.; 30 cm.  
(Briefing Papers ; vol. 4, issue 3, March 2002)  
Author(s):  
1. Bordachev, Timofei  
Subject(s):  
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)  
Added entry(s):  
1. Carnegie Moscow Center (SU)  
Notes:  
'Following the Russian President's reaction to the tragic events of 11 September 2001 in the United States and Moscow's actions as a member of the antiterrorist coalition, the prospect of Russia joining the Western community of nations has ceased to be a pipe dream of Russian liberals and become an evermore tangible reality. Apart from the establishment of closer relations in the military and political spheres, one of Russia's highest priorities is developing economic cooperation with the West, above all with the European Union and the accession countries. At the Moscow summit in May 2001, the
Russian and EU leaders declared that creating a common economic environment would be possible in the future. This will require correlating and unifying the legal foundation of economic activity, and then extending the four basic economic freedoms in effect in the European Union to Russia - that is, the free movement of persons, goods, services, and capital.'

ID number: 80017937
Year: 2002
Type: M

341.2 /00289
Russia and the EU: The Kaliningrad Dilemma - Brussels: Centre for European Policy Studies.
6 p.; 30 cm.
(CEPS Policy Brief; 15)
Author(s):
1. Borko, Yuri
Subject(s):
1. EXCLAVES--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. EU--ENLARGEMENT
3. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Added entry(s):
1. Centre for European Policy Studies (BE)
ID number: 80018180
Year: 2002
Type: M

341.2 /00282
52 p.; ill.; 30 cm.
(Occasional Papers; 33)
Author(s):
1. Huisman, Sander
Subject(s):
1. EXCLAVES--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. EU--ENLARGEMENT
Added entry(s):
1. European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 51-52.
'This paper addresses the policies that the EU and Russia are pursuing towards Kaliningrad. It analyses the conflicting or overlapping objectives of the external policies that Brussels has adopted, and examines the reasons for Moscow's inconsistent and far from satisfactory approach. It also discusses the initiatives that Lithuania and Poland have developed and might have to be ended upon adoption of the acquis communautaire. Furthermore it investigates why Kaliningrad has not been able to achieve growth and stability, and how this might result in further isolation in an enlarged EU. Finally, the paper proposes policy options for the EU and Russia that they might consider to improve the prospects for Kaliningrad and for regional stability.'
ID number: 80017903
Year: 2002
Type: M
The Kaliningrad Issue: The Sensation that Need Not Have Been - Moscow: Carnegie Moscow Center. 4 p.; 30 cm. (Briefing Papers; vol. 4, issue 5, May 2002)

Author(s):
1. Smirnyagin, Leonid

Subject(s):
1. EXCLAVES--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. EU--ENLARGEMENT

Added entry(s):
1. Carnegie Moscow Center (SU)

ID number: 80018055
Year: 2002
Type: M

ISBN: 0901573183

Subject(s):
1. EXCLAVES--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. EU--ENLARGEMENT

Added entry(s):
1. Baxendale, James, ed.
2. Dewar, Stephen, ed.
3. Gowan, David, ed.
4. Federal Trust for Education and Research (GB)

Notes:
'Kaliningrad is an anomaly left by the collapse of the Soviet Union, an enclave with one million inhabitants ruled from Moscow but cut off from Russia proper and bordered by Poland and Lithuania. The region is threatened by economic isolation, pollution, organised crime, drug-trafficking and one of the highest concentrations of HIV in Europe. It is also the home of the Russian Baltic Fleet. The next stage of European Union enlargement will turn Kaliningrad into a Russian enclave or 'island' within the Union, thereby turning these problems into EU issues as well. This authoritative and lively collection of papers, introduced by Chris Patten, asks how Russia and the European Union should handle this challenge. Does Kaliningrad pose intractable problems for an enlarged EU, or can it become a 'pilot region' for co-operation?'

ID number: 80017832
Year: 2000
Type: M
Les relations entre l'Union européenne et la Fédération de Russie - Louvain-la-Neuve : Institut d'Etudes Europeennes.
270 p.; 24 cm.
ISBN: 2874040118
Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Added entry(s):
1. Wilde, Tanguy de, ed.
2. Spetschinsky, Laetitia, ed.
3. Institut d'Etudes Europeennes (BE)
Notes:
'Depuis 1991, les relations entre l'Union européenne (UE) et la Russie ont pris plusieurs orientations dont l'horizon commun reside dans la recherche de la stabilité d'un continent européen en mutation complète après la chute du mur de Berlin. Cet ouvrage est consacré à la mise en perspective de ces relations nouvelles et commence par une réflexion sur le poids du passé conflictuel entre les deux entités et le rôle de la mémoire dans les rapprochements opérés. Il s'attache ensuite à décrypter les acteurs et les mécanismes d'une politique étrangère russe, traditionnellement considérée comme enigmatique, avant de procéder à une analyse critique des stratégies communes de la politique étrangère et de sécurité commune (PESC) adoptée par l'UE à l'égard de la Russie. Dans la foulée, les motivations des mesures coercitives symboliques décidées à l'encontre de cette dernière par les quinze sont passées en revue. Facteur d'influence indéniable de la stabilité continentale, la relation OTAN-Russie fait également l'objet d'une étude spécifique tandis qu'un examen de la perception russe de la politique menée par l'UE clôturant l'analyse.'
ID number: 80018834
Year: 2000
Type: M

1998

viii, 50 p.; 24 cm.
(Chaillot Papers ; 31)
Author(s):
1. Danilov, Dmitriy
2. Spiegeleire, Stephan De
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--NATIONAL SECURITY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION
3. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Added entry(s):
1. Institute for Security Studies of Western European Union (FR)
ID number: 80014983
Year: 1998
Cost: 0.00 EU
Receive date: 16/07/1998
Type: M
Circ. Status: On the shelf
2013

Les relations UE-Russie à l'ère du jeu asomme nulle.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERÉ, vol. 78, no. 1, 2013, p. 161-173.)
Author(s):
  1. Bordachev, Timofei V.
Subject(s):
  1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes:
  L'Union européenne et la Russie entretiennent des relations
d'apparence cordiale mais les cadres de leur coopération ne les
satisfont ni l'une ni l'autre. Dans les espaces hier contrôles
par l'URSS, elles ont des intérêts de fait concurrents qui
menacent de se cristalliser en blocs politico-économiques
rivaux. UE et Russie ne pourraient sortir leur coopération de
son impasse qu'en redefinissant radicalement les objectifs
communs de cette coopération, au service du développement du
continent.
ID Number: JA029302
Year: 2013
Language: French
Type: ART

*Koordination - aber wie ? : Perspektiven europäischer Russlandspolitik.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT & TECHNIK, Nr. 2, Februar 2013, S. 10-12.)
Author(s):
  1. Hellmich, Wolfgang
Subject(s):
  1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
ID Number: JA029196
Year: 2013
Language: German
Type: ART

* This list contains material received as of May 24th, 2013.– Cette liste estarrêtée au 24 mai 2013.
Europe as Seen from Russia.
Author(s):
1. Baranovsly, Vladimir
2. Utkin, Sergey
Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
Notes:
The article argues that Russia is concerned by the marginal position often ascribed to the country in the European politics. The frustration is fed by the fact that Russia perceives itself as a European country. As the article shows, the liberal part of the Russian political spectrum offers a range of ideas for an EU-Russia alliance that could make each of the allies more competitive in the globalized world.
Meanwhile, the conservatives believe that Russia has enough resources to be a self-sufficient centre of power. The economic potential of the EU, which is Russia's major trading partner, puts cooperation with the EU on the forefront of the Russian external economic policy. But the only time when the EU becomes practically important for ordinary Russians is when they have to deal with (obtaining) Schengen visas. The state of the visa-related arrangements between Russia and the EU then becomes a major criterion that drives the public assessment of the EU-Russia relations. Visa-free travel and the following increase in people-to-people contacts would eventually provide the necessary level of trust between Russia and the EU. The authors also argue that the idea of an EU-Russia Political and Security Committee, which was proposed by Angela Merkel and Dmitry Medvedev, deserves serious consideration. The article concludes that it is still possible to construct Europe as a global actor which is not limited to the present day EU but also comprises other European countries, with Russia among them.
ID Number: JA029205
Year: 2012
Language: English
Type: ART

Russia-EU Strategic Partnership : Euro Crisis No Cause for Delay.
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 58, no. 4, 2012, p. 24-35.)
Author(s):
1. Chizhov, Vladimir
Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
ID Number: JA028810
Year: 2012
Language: English
Type: ART
The European Security System as Seen from Moscow.
(STUDIA DIPLOMATICA, vol. 65, no. 1, 2012, p. 17-31.)
Author(s):
  1. Danilov, Dmitry
Subject(s):
  1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
ID Number: JA028569
Year: 2012
Language: English
Type: ART

The European Security System Revisited : EU-Russia Relations.
(STUDIA DIPLOMATICA, vol. 65, no. 1, 2012, p. 5-15.)
Author(s):
  1. Drent, Margriet
Subject(s):
  1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
ID Number: JA028568
Year: 2012
Language: English
Type: ART

Russia and Europe : Can There Be a Breakthrough in Relations ?.
(IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 58, no. 1, 2012, p. 73-84.)
Author(s):
  1. Ivanov, Igor
Subject(s):
  1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
ID Number: JA028644
Year: 2012
Language: English
Type: ART

Russia's European Policy under Medvedev : How Sustainable Is a New Compromise ?.
(IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 88, no. 1, January 2012, p. 17-30.)
Author(s):
  1. Moshes, Arkady
Subject(s):
  1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
  2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE
  3. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes:
This article argues that Dmitry Medvedev's term in office, despite the continuity in Russia's foreign policy objectives, brought about a certain change in Russia's relations with the European Union and the countries of the Common Neighbourhood. The western perceptions of Russia as a resurgent power able to use energy as leverage vis-a-vis the EU were challenged by the global economic crisis, the emergence of a buyer's market in Europe's gas trade, Russia's inability to start internal reforms, and the growing gap in the development of Russia on the one hand and China on the other. As a result, the balance of self-confidence shifted in the still essentially stagnant EU-Russian relationship. As before, Moscow is ready to use all available opportunities to tighten its grip on the post-Soviet space, but it is less keen to go into an open conflict when important interests of EU member states may be affected. The realization is slowly emerging also inside Russia that it is less able either to intimidate or attract European actors, even though it can still appeal to their so-called 'pragmatic interests', both transparent and non-transparent. At the same
time, whereas the new modus operandi may be suboptimal from the point of view of those in the country who would want Russia's policy to be aimed at the restoration of global power status, it is the one that the Kremlin can live with - also after the expected return of Vladimir Putin as Russia's president. Under the current scheme, the West - and the EU in particular - does little to challenge Russia's internal order and leaves it enough space to conduct its chosen course in the former Soviet Union.

ID Number: JA028357
Year: 2012
Language: English
Type: ART

2011

Europe and Russia : From Neighborhood Without a Shared Vision to a Modernization Partnership.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 20, no. 1, March 2011, p. 127-142.)
Author(s):
1. Dettke, Dieter
Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes:
The article discusses the conditions, obstacles and prospects for a modernization partnership with Russia as a way to improve European security and relations between Russia and the West in general, including Russia's NATO membership.

ID Number: JA027607
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART

Russia-EU Relations, or How the Russians Really View the EU.
(JOURNAL OF COMMUNIST STUDIES AND TRANSITION POLITICS, vol. 27, no. 1, March 2011, p. 120-141.)
Author(s):
1. Tumanov, Sergey
2. Gasparishvili, Alexander
3. Romanova, Ekaterina
Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes:
The recent history and the current state of relations between Russia and the European Union reflect the geopolitical competition between the two powers over their contested neighbourhood - Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova. Although prioritizing the EU as its major trade and political partner, Russia is also conscious of its strategic interests in the 'near abroad'. While there is little discrimination in the political discourse of Russian elites in relation to the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), in reality, as popular opinion indicates, those neighbours who openly show their allegiances to the EU - Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova - have been increasingly categorized as hostile and unfriendly towards Russia. Public opinion remains strikingly congruent with and reflective of government foreign policy preferences.

ID Number: JA027584
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 19, no. 4, December 2010, p. 627-642.)

Author(s):
1. Bozhilova, Diana
2. Hashimoto, Tom

Subject(s):
1. ENERGY POLICY--EU
2. ENERGY POLICY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:
The ongoing disputes between Russia and its neighbouring states vis-a-vis the critical transmission of primary energy resources to the remainder of the European continent has led Brussels to place the matter squarely within the scope of European Union energy security policy. EU-Russia energy negotiations have more often than not displayed patterns of rationalism with an ingrained cost-benefit orientation. Notwithstanding, this incidence has been complicated by the reality of changing geo-political constellations in Central and Eastern Europe in the course of the past two decades. This has influenced the political landscape of EU-Russia negotiations concerning projects under construction, as well as proposed others on the continent, such as Nord Stream (bypassing Belarus and Poland) and South Stream (bypassing Ukraine). Given such considerations, the authors observe that the Czech Presidency of the Council of the EU in the first half of 2009 has shown greater leniency towards Ukraine, Belarus and Poland than the general consensus in EU-Russia energy talks maintained in Brussels would have otherwise provided for. They also observe that France and Germany are driven by a greater rational self-interest in their conduct of EU energy security policy. In consequence, Russia's awareness of the divergent dispositions amongst the EU Member States becomes the dependent variable in their analysis. Thus, the primary question that this paper poses is whether rational cost-benefit orientations in individual EU Member States can lead to collective bargaining outcomes in EU-Russia energy negotiations.

The EU, Russia and the Shared Neighbourhood: Security Governance and Energy.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 19, no. 4, December 2010, Special Issue.)

Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:
The articles in this special issue offer important conceptual and empirical observations on some of the key issues - conflict management, internal security governance including migration and border controls, energy security and the regulatory aspects of trade in energy products - which are often seen as presenting substantial, if not insuperable, barriers to progress in relations between the EU and Russia.
Neighbors Without Fences.
(IntERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 11, September - October 2010, p. 6-12.)
Author(s):
1. Fucks, Ralf
Subject(s):
1. EU--EUROPE, EASTERN
2. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes:
Relations with Eastern Europe can not be a dismal, zero-sum geostrategic game in which Russia loses what Brussels wins, or vice versa. This harms no one more than the small eastern countries themselves. The goal is not to push Russia out of Eastern Europe but to include it in ever-close economic and political cooperation.
ID Number: JA027088
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

Odd Man In.
(IntERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 11, September - October 2010, p. 28-33.)
Author(s):
1. Karaganov, Sergei
Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes:
Russia and the EU must set the long-term goal of creating a Union of Europe, which would also include countries like Turkey, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan. If Europe does not unite, the United States and China will dominate the world order. A geostrategic triangle between the United States, China, and a truly united Europe would benefit everyone.
ID Number: JA027091
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

Ensuring European Energy Security in Russia 'Near Abroad' : The Case of the South Caucasus.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 19, no. 4, December 2010, p. 607-625.)
Author(s):
1. Lussac, Samuel James
Subject(s):
1. PIPELINES--CASPIAN SEA REGION
2. EU--CAUCASUS, SOUTH
3. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
4. ENERGY SECURITY--EU
Notes:
Why has the European Union been so little involved in South Caucasian pipeline politics in the last two decades? Deconstructing the European Union around the Caspian hydrocarbons transportation network, this article tries to demonstrate how European beliefs toward Russia prevented further EU involvement in the South Caucasus. Until the 2006 Russian-Ukrainian gas crisis, most of the European actors gave more importance to the EU-Russian partnership than to the relations with the South Caucasian states. But the rising concerns over Russia as a reliable energy partner have led to a reconfiguration of the European exchanges with the South Caucasus. Since 2006, the energy cooperation between the EU and Azerbaijan and Georgia has considerably increased, to such an extent that the former is about to become a central component of the Caspian hydrocarbons transportation network. Despite the
division among member states and inside the European Commission, this increasing cooperation is especially vivid regarding the implementation of the Southern Gas Corridor. The decrease of confidence between Russia and the EU has thus paved the way for further involvement in pipeline politics in the South Caucasus, leading to a new definition of European energy security in Russian 'Near Abroad'.

ID Number: JA027426
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

Wie sieht Russland die EU und die NATO ? Teil 1.
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 59. Jg., Nr. 7, Juli 2010, S. 27-32.)

Author(s):
1. Schneider, Eberhard

Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. NATO--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

ID Number: JA026932
Year: 2010
Language: German
Type: ART

Courting Russia.
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 11, no. 1, January - February 2010, p. 31-35.)

Author(s):
1. Suslov, Dmitri V.

Subject(s):
1. GERMANY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--GERMANY
3. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:
Russia's uncertain place in Europe is the greatest structural challenge to both reform in Russia and European security. Tension with Moscow keeps Europe divided and destabilizes it like no other factor. By stamping her imprint on a rejuvenated Europe-Russia alliance, Angela Merkel could cement a place for herself in the history books.

ID Number: JA026441
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

2009

Russia and the EU : Forming a Strategic Partnership.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 55, no. 6, 2009, p. 47-52.)

Author(s):
1. Chizhov, Vladimir

Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

ID Number: JA027053
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART
Relations between Russia and the European Union as Seen and Experienced by Slovakia.


Author(s):
1. Lajcak, Miroslav

Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:
Draft speech by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic, Miroslav Lajcak, at the Moscow State Institute of International Relations - MGIMO (September 8, 2009). The focus of the speech is on selected issues in Russia-EU relations, such as Slovakia's perception of today's Russia in the present European context, the question of trust in Slovakia's relations with Russia, the concept of the EU's Eastern Partnership, Europe as a common security space and in this context, the Minister's assessment of the developments in the Western Balkans.

ID Number: JA026293
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Reaching Out to Russia.

(Internationale Politik, vol. 10, no. 1, Spring 2009, p. 16-20.)

Author(s):
1. Rahr, Alexander

Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:
The European Union must finally adopt a consistent policy toward Russia. In addition to signing a new Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, Brussels should work with Russia to reform international organizations and expand projects such as free trade zones.

ID Number: JA025578
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

2008

La strategie russe a l'egard de l'Union europeenne.

(Defense Nationale et Securite Collective, 64e annee, no. 4, avril 2008, p. 65-73.)

Author(s):
1. Avioutskii, Viatcheslav

Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:
La nouvelle strategie russe a l'egard de l'UE consiste en l'affaiblissement des 27 a travers des contentieux ponctuels avec des pays membres. L'embargo sur la viande polonaise, les tensions avec l'Estonie, l'assaut Litvinenko et l'indépendance du Kosovo sont utilisés par Moscou afin de diviser les Européens et de bloquer l'emergence de la politique étrangère européenne. Pendant sa présidence de l'UE, la France doit travailler au renforcement de la solidarité entre les 27 pour élaborer une véritable politique extérieure commune.

ID Number: JA024782
Year: 2008
Language: French
Type: ART
Le voisinage entre l'Union europeenne et la Russie, nouvelle ligne de demarcation ?.
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 72, hiver 2008 - 2009, p. 209-217.)

Author(s):
1. Delcour, Laure

Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:
Les elargissements de l'UE a l'Est font emerger une nouvelle zone strategique (Ukraine, Bielorussie, Moldavie et Caucase) situee entre deux grands ensembles, la Russie et l'UE. A travers sa politique de voisinage, l'UE renforce sa presence dans la region et s'affirme comme un modele politique, un pole d'attraction economique et un nouvel acteur securitaire. Mais son influence reste limitee en l'absence de perspective d'adhesion, mais aussi face a la Russie, dont le poids est determinant. Or, la Russie ne parvient pas a elaborer un modele alternatif d'integration de son voisinage et son influence s'exerce surtout par la coercition, ce qui en limite la portee. Alors que ces deux puissances ne sont pas en mesure d'exercer seules une influence decisive sur la zone, elles doivent imaginer une complementarite dans leur voisinage commun.

ID Number: JA025533
Year: 2008
Language: French
Type: ART

Rusia, un nuevo marco para su relacion con la UE.

Author(s):
1. Elorza, Javier

Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:
Una economia poco diversificada, grandes diferencias en el nivel de renta y una demografia en recesion son los asuntos sin resolver tras la presidencia Putin. Recuperado el control del sector energetico por parte del Estado, Rusia y la Union Europea se replantean sus relaciones.

ID Number: JA024741
Year: 2008
Language: Spanish
Type: ART

The Russian Challenge to EU Normative Power : The Case of European Neighbourhood Policy.
(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 43, no. 2, June 2008, p. 35-47.)

Author(s):
1. Haukkala, Hiski

Subject(s):
1. EU--ENP
2. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:
The Russian attitude towards the European Neighbourhood Policy constitutes a serious obstacle to the realisation of the Union's agenda in its neighbourhood. The Russian challenge takes three main forms : 1) with Russia not a part of the EU's overall approach involving the principle of conditionality, the Union's legitimacy and international actorness in general is in danger of being undermined; 2) Russia is increasingly starting to put forward its own model of operation, thus hampering the realisation of the Union's goals in the neighbourhood; 3)
Russia is engaging in business activities that are in effect undoing the ENP's energy component. There are no easy fixes to these problems. What the Union must do is believe in its own values and visions: it is only by example that it can promote its ideals outside its institutional boundaries.

The Ball Is on the EU Side.
(INternATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 54, no. 3, 2008, p. 138-148.)
Author(s): 1. Klepatsky, Lev
Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Que hacer con la nueva Rusia ?.
Author(s): 1. Leonard, Mark
2. Popescu, Nicu
Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:
Los diversos intereses, historias y geografías de los miembros de la UE se traducen en una division de enfoques hacia Rusia. La defensa del imperio de la ley podría ser un paradigma aglutinador válido ante la falta de unidad de los europeos en sus relaciones con Moscu.

EU-Russia Security Relations and the Survey of Russian Federation Foreign Policy: One Year On.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 17, nos. 2 - 3, 2008, p. 185-208.)
Author(s): 1. Marsh, Steve
Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:
The Kremlin's change of leadership on 7 May 2008 and growing international fear of Russia's resurgence, especially in the aftermath of the Georgian conflict, make this an interesting time to reflect upon EU-Russian security relations. This article does so by examining closely the Survey of Russian Federation Foreign Policy and, one year from its approval, drawing upon subsequent developments as preliminary corollary or otherwise of its bearing on policy. On balance, it seems that the Kremlin's evolving perception of Russia and international relations has encouraged revised priorities and objectives and a more forceful foreign policy that not only show progress in filling the Common Spaces, but also increase the likelihood of Russia-EU competition especially in their
shared neighbourhood.

2007

'Sovereign Democracy' and Russia's Relations with the European Union. (DEMOKRATIZATSIYA, vol. 15, no. 2, Spring 2007, p. 173-190.)

Author(s):
1. Averre, Derek

Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:
This article examines European Union-Russia relations against broader trends in Russian foreign and security policy. It assesses the prospects for a new agreement to replace the EU-Russia Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, analyzes the recently appeared Russian concept of 'sovereign democracy', and considers the challenges Moscow's more assertive foreign policy presents to Europe.

2007


Author(s):
1. Gomart, Thomas

Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:
From 2000 to 2008, the United States and Russia have been ruled by George W. Bush and Vladimir Putin, respectively. Under President Bush, America has once again taken on the role of an omnipresent policeman, imposing law over the entire planet. At the same time, Putin has been busy restoring to his country some of the power it had lost in preceding years. He has been successful, mainly due to the rising price of oil and gas, of which Russia is a major exporter. Against the backdrop of these two monstrous ambitions, the European Union has had a hard time making its presence felt. Europe is highly dependent on Russian energy supplies; at the same time it has little strategic clout faced with powerful America. Worse still, EU member states are happy to individually ally themselves with Washington or with Moscow, penalizing Europe's own institutions. It is crucial that the European Union get a grip on itself, if it is not to remain eternally at the margins of the international stage.
For Russian policymakers no events in the post-Cold War period have had more momentous consequences or received greater public comment, both before and after they have occurred, than the almost simultaneous enlargement of NATO and the EU that took place in 2004. The most sensitive aspect of this 'dual enlargement' for the Russian Federation was the extension of these two organisations into the Baltic States, which had been part of the Soviet Union itself. Despite some uneasiness, Moscow anticipated that the extension of the EU into the former Soviet sphere, even into the former Soviet Union itself, would constitute a generally positive development, while NATO penetration of that sphere would be extremely harmful. Accordingly, Russia voiced little opposition to the EU's plans and made only limited efforts to insure that its major interests would be protected, while it actively sought to forestall the NATO project, especially with regard to the Baltics. As it turned out, however, most of Russia's expectations regarding the impact of these processes were mistaken, and Russia's interests were poorly served by its prior and subsequent responses.
The European Union in the Russian Press.
Author(s):
1. Kaveshnikov, Nikolay
Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes:
Analysis of articles devoted to the EU and EU-Russia relations in broadly representative Russian national newspapers reveals the level of attention paid to the EU, the kind of EU image - positive or negative - that dominates in Russian media, and the characteristics that are associated with the EU in the Russian media. The evidence suggests that the EU image is rather stable and slightly positive. However, the EU's image is also ambivalent, and the majority of EU characteristics are bipolar, with negative and positive characteristics opposing each other. The frequency of mentioning positive and negative characteristics is broadly balanced, confirming the conclusion that the EU image in the Russian press is neutral or slightly positive.
ID Number: JA024122
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Russia and the EU Ten Years On: A Relationship in Search of Definition.
Author(s):
1. Massari, Maurizio
Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes:
Russia and the EU have dramatically expanded their relationship over the last ten years ever since the 1997 Partnership and Cooperation Agreement entered into force. The four spaces of cooperation agreed upon in 2003 have provided a myriad of opportunities for dialogue and cooperation. Yet, quantity does not equal quality in a relationship that lacks a clear endgame perspective. Russia's new cockiness and the EU's internal divisions do not help bridge the strategic gap. Energy and the common neighbourhood are today the main spoilers in the relationship. They could however be turned into major opportunities in developing a strategic partnership.
ID Number: JA023797
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART
Post-Weimar Russia.

INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 8, no. 3, Fall 2007, p. 86-93.

Author(s):
1. Motyl, Alexander J.

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:
Russia's combination of state weakness and growing foreign policy assertiveness is a recipe for overreach and internal destabilization. And it is Europe that will bear primary responsibility for dealing with the instability—a challenge for which the European Union is unprepared.

ID Number: JA024082
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Union europeenne-Russie : quelles relations ?.
DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 63e annee, no. 8 - 9, aout - septembre 2007, p. 87-94.

Author(s):
1. Pozzo di Borgo, Yves

Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

ID Number: JA023949
Year: 2007
Language: French
Type: ART

Interaction and Integration.
INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 8, no. 1, Spring 2007, p. 50-55.

Author(s):
1. Steinmeier, Frank-Walker

Subject(s):
1. ENP
2. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:
The success of European integration—peacefully reconciling interests by interlinking them, and bringing about prosperity and social equity—has transformed the European Union into a political model that is admired throughout the world. Now we have to extend this success to Europe's neighbors as well as other regions of the world.

ID Number: JA023639
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Berlin's Russia Challenge.

Author(s):
1. Stent, Angela

Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. GERMANY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--GERMANY

Notes:
EU-Russian relations remain beset by contradictions, disappointed expectations and mutual suspicions.

ID Number: JA023665
Year: 2007
Small is Feasible: Pondering the Future of EU-Russian Relations.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 42, no. 1, March 2007, p. 17-28.)

Author(s):
1. Tassinari, Fabrizio
2. Vahl, Marius

Subject(s):
1. EU-- RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:
The European Union and Russia are preparing to negotiate a new comprehensive agreement at a time when their bilateral relations have become increasingly prickly. On the one hand, Vladimir Putin's Russia is perceived as having gone undesirably far in reverting to a semi-authoritarian state and in exerting economic and political pressures on some pro-Western, former Soviet states. On the other hand, the EU's Russia policy remains ambivalent because of the continuing deference towards Moscow of a number of large European countries and the confrontational posture of some new EU member states. Other factors add to this deteriorating state of affairs. For one, there are a number of legal complications coming from the shape and scope of the new agreement. Perhaps more importantly, there are several political uncertainties, first and foremost the definition of those 'common values' upon which the new treaty should be based. To get out of this quandary, the two sides will have to scale down their ambitions on the new agreement. A mutually acceptable formula might imply the negotiation of a concise 'framework' treaty, accompanied in due time by sector-specific agreements.

ID Number: JA023798
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Don't Ignore Russia.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 8, no. 1, Spring 2007, p. 56-61.)

Author(s):
1. Weisser, Ulrich

Subject(s):
1. EU-- RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:
For decades, Germany has managed to maintain a stable, peaceful relationship with Russia. Today's most pressing security concerns, above all stability in the Middle East, can only be resolved through collaboration between Europe, Russia, and the United States. Furthermore, only within an alliance between NATO and the European Union and a strategic partnership with Russia can Germany assure its own security.

ID Number: JA023640
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART
The Role of Solidarity and Coherence in EU's Russia Policy.
(STUDIA DIPLOMATICA, vol. 59, no. 2, 2006, p. 35-50.)
Author(s): 1. Haukkala, Hiski
Subject(s): 1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
ID Number: JA023437
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART

Zachte krachten versus grotemogendhedenambities : Rusland en de Europese Unie.
(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 60, nr. 5, mei 2006, p. 239-243.)
Author(s): 1. Jansen, Marc
Subject(s): 1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes: The author surveys the position of Russia towards the European Union. Although Russia is considered to be a European country, as a world power - at least in its own eyes - it does not aim at EU membership. Moscow would rather like to construct a united 'Greater Europe' together with the EU, which would consist of a common security system and a free-trade zone. For the time being, Moscow shows preference for bilateral relations with select EU countries like Germany or France, while keeping aloof from the new EU member states in Central and Eastern Europe, with their anti-Russian and pro-American leanings. The EU is Russia's main trading partner; the Union, in turn, imports approximately a quarter of its gas from Russia, causing fears in some circles that it might become too dependent on Russia's energy. In 1997, a Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) became effective between the EU and Russia with a view to, among other things, trade liberalisation. As part of the PCA four 'common spaces' were created, as well as vague 'road maps' to implement them. After its expiration in 2007 the Russians would like to replace the PCA with a strategic partnership, containing a political union and a free-trade zone. Moscow specifically takes offence at the 'visa wall' resulting from the Schengen agreement. The Russians believe the EU is not really interested in moving towards closer relations with Russia. In practice there is a wide gap between Russia's great power ambitions and the EU's soft power.
ID Number: JA022501
Year: 2006
Language: Dutch
Type: ART

Russia and the European Union.
(international affairs (Minneapolis), vol. 52, no. 2, 2006, p. 102-114.)
Author(s): 1. Likhachev, Vassily
Subject(s): 1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
ID Number: JA022673
Year: 2006
Language: English
Type: ART
The Implications of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) on the EU-Russian 'Strategic Partnership'.


Author(s):  
1. Wilde, Tanguy de  
2. Pellon, Gaelle  

Subject(s):  
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)  
2. EU--ENP  

Notes:  
This article argues that the ENP has a rather confusing impact on the relations between EU and Russia as it tends to intensify the strategic divergences in the field of security between Russia and the EU, and also as the articulation between the ENP and the 'strategic partnership' is unclear. The article is divided into two parts: the first part examines the partnership between the EU and Russia and in particular the place of Russia within the European Neighbourhood Policy. In the second part, the challenges of the shared neighbourhood are elaborated.

ID Number: JA022716  
Year: 2006  
Language: English  
Type: ART

2005

Russia and the European Union: Convergence or Divergence?.


Author(s):  
1. Averre, Derek  

Subject(s):  
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)  

Notes:  
European Union enlargement has left Russia on the margins of European political processes and led to widespread suspicion in the Moscow foreign policy establishment of European motives. This has resulted in, first, increasing resistance to the imposition of European norms and, second, a more assertive policy, particularly in the EU's and Russia's 'overlapping neighbourhoods'. Although Moscow is likely to continue the strategy of engagement initiated under Putin, Brussels must radically rethink the nature and extent of Russia's 'Europeanisation'. Russia's drive for modernisation will coexist with the strengthening of sovereignty and the power of the state, seen by the Putin administration as key to external and internal security. The EU will have to limit its ambition and work within this 'window' - wider or narrower depending on state of play - of policy possibilities.'

ID Number: JA022052  
Year: 2005  
Language: English  
Type: ART
Economic relations between Russia and Europe are doing very well indeed. EU countries are importing massive volumes of Russian raw materials and exporting growing quantities of an increasingly wide spectrum of products to this vast nation. From joint ventures and fat contracts to outright acquisitions of Russian firms by European companies, the signs of 'economic complicity' between Moscow and the Old Continent continue to grow. Unfortunately, this harmony has not flowed over into the political sphere. Brussels is being extremely careful not to irritate its partner and doesn't dare suggest that it might be less brutal in its domestic undertakings. And yet there are ways to influence Moscow. Imagine that the Europeans found the audacity to suggest a sort of trade with the Kremlin, promising to eliminate visas, support Russia's WTO candidacy or smooth the country's relations with the Baltic states, all in exchange for greater democratization of Russian society. Both sides would definitely come out winners.
Will the Roadmaps Lead Russia to Europe?.

Author(s):
1. Kuznetsova, Ekaterina

Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

A Riddle Inside an Enigma: Unwrapping the EU-Russia Strategic Partnership.

Author(s):
1. Tassinari, Fabrizio

Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:
The author critically assesses the occurrences that contributed to determining a low in EU-Russia bilateral relations in 2004. Going over the four common spaces agreed upon at the May 2003 St. Petersburg Summit and the existing political and administrative inadequacies, the author concludes that, in order to enhance their elusive strategic partnership, the EU and Russia must, among other things, treat each other as equals, be less enigmatic and more consistent in their bilateral relations, and pursue good neighbourly relations.

2004

European Union: A Partnership Strategy.

Author(s):
1. Chizhov, Vladimir

Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:
Les trois enjeux du partenariat entre l'Union européenne et la Russie.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 69e année, no. 2, été 2004, p. 387-399.)
Author(s):
1. Gomart, Thomas
Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes:
En raison du double élargissement de l'Organisation du traité de l'Atlantique Nord et de l'Union européenne, le partenariat entre celles-ci et la Russie se trouve à la croisée des chemins. Il souffre d'une incompréhension de fond due à la tension entre les intérêts et les valeurs censées l'alimenter. Afin d'en proposer une vue globale, cette tension est analysée en fonction de trois niveaux d'observation : la circulation des personnes avec la question des visas, le contenu des échanges économiques avec la question de l'approvisionnement énergétique et, pour finir, les moyens de stabilisation en matière de sécurité. Cette approche conduira à souligner la profonde différence de nature et d'objectif entre l'Union et la Russie, différence qui pourrait être à l'origine de frictions.
ID Number: JA020605
Year: 2004
Language: French
Type: ART

Russia's Economic Interests in an United Europe.
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 50, no. 5, 2004, p. 75-87.
Author(s):
1. Likhachev, Aleksei
Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
ID Number: JA021047
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Russia's Strategic Partnership with Europe.
Author(s):
1. Lynch, Dov
Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes:
Although the EU has become one of the central planks in Russia's international engagement, relations remain troubled. A joint peacekeeping operation in Moldova could provide a promising starting point to develop a genuine strategic partnership.
ID Number: JA020300
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART
Rusia y la UE : 10 anos del acuerdo de asociacion.
(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 18, no. 102, noviembre - diciembre 2004, p. 41-52.)
Author(s):
  1. Salas, Pablo Benavides
Subject(s):
  1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes:
Se cumplen 10 anos del acuerdo de cooperacion y asociacion entre la Union Europea y Rusia, un hito fundamental en su relacion bilateral. Rusia, que no aspira a ser miembro de la UE, solo se considera un buen interlocutor y la Union debe seguir siendo consciente de que sus relaciones con Moscu son fundamentales para la paz, la estabilidad y el desarrollo del continente.
ID Number: JA021134
Year: 2004
Language: Spanish
Type: ART

La Russie et l'Europe a 25 : vers un espace commun de securite ?.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 60e annee, no. 8 - 9, aout - septembre 2004, p. 131-142.)
Author(s):
  1. Tinguy, Anne de
Subject(s):
  1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes:
L'auteur trace un point de situation de la mise en place des espaces de securite, interieure et exterieure, entre l'Union europeenne et la Russie. En filigrane transparait la difficile question de savoir s'il existe un seul espace de securite euro-russe ou si les deux systemes globaux coexistant sur le continent europeen doivent trouver entre eux les arrangements necessaires a leur securite.
ID Number: JA020757
Year: 2004
Language: French
Type: ART

2003

From St. Petersburg to Rome.
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 49, no. 4, 2003, p. 8-16.
Author(s):
  1. Chizhov, Vladimir
Subject(s):
  1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
ID Number: JA019821
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART
La révision du traité de l'Elysée, l'Europe, et la Russie.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 59e année, no. 2, février 2003, p. 67-77.)

Author(s):
1. Grossouvre, Henri de

Subject(s):
1. FRANCE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--GERMANY
2. GERMANY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--FRANCE
3. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

ID Number: JA018849
Year: 2003
Language: French
Type: ART

Russia and the European Union.

(international affairs (Minneapolis), vol. 49, no. 1, 2003, p. 55-63.)

Author(s):
1. Likhachev, V.

Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

ID Number: JA019210
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART

Domestic Political Institutions in Ukraine and Russia and their Responses to EU Enlargement.

(COMMUNIST AND POST-COMMUNIST STUDIES, vol. 36, no. 4, December 2003, p. 427-442.)

Author(s):
1. Protsyk, Oleh

Subject(s):
1. EU--UKRAINE
2. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. EU--ENLARGEMENT

Notes:
This paper examines the role that key political institutions play in formulating Ukraine's and Russia's responses to European Union enlargement. It provides a structured comparison of how EU-related policies are designed in the two countries. It shows how the differences in institutional setting, mindset of political actors occupying these institutions, and the character of the party system affect the variation in presidential, cabinet, and parliamentary terms of involvement in EU-related matters. It demonstrates that the variation in these terms of involvement has a lasting effect on the nature of policy output in this specific policy area.

ID Number: JA019937
Year: 2003
Language: English
Type: ART
Recoupling Russia to Europe: Staying the Course.

This article gives a critical evaluation of Italy's plans to boost EU-Russia cooperation during its presidency term. The author underlines that Russia has made substantial progress in both the political and economic realms in the last few years, even though it still has a long way to go to achieve full normalisation. Given this mixed picture, there are no compelling reasons, he argues, for a major review of the EU's cooperation instruments with Russia. The author is against any fuites en avant, such as offering Russia the prospect of EU membership, which appears to be a rather remote and problematic eventuality. By contrast, he emphasises the need to concentrate on developing EU-Russia cooperation on more practical issues of common interest such as energy supply, the reduction of ecological risks, and the fight against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Les relations Russie-Union europeenne: vers quelle integration ?.

Limitees a leur strict minimum durant la decennie 1990, les relations entre la Russie et l'UE font l'objet d'un interet croissant de part et d'autre a mesure que se rapproche l'echeance de l'elargissement. Les malentendus n'en continuent pas moins a etre nombreux, refletant la perplexite, voire la mefiance, de chacune des deux parties. Si l'adhesion de la Russie a l'UE parait improbable, la question est de savoir comment associer etroitement ce pays au processus europeen. Differents documents visent a definir les axes de cette collaboration, ainsi que le cadre dans lequel s'inscrit le dialogue entre les deux partenaires. Celui-ci a vu son contenu considerablement enrichi avec le lancement, en octobre 2000, d'un partenariat dans le domaine energetique, tandis que l'attribution a la Russie, en mai 2002, du statut d'economie de marche lui permettra de beneficier d'un regime plus avantageux dans ses echanges avec l'UE, devenue son premier partenaire commercial (50 % de ses importations et 41,3 % de ses exportations) et dont la part devrait logiquement s'accroitre avec l'adhesion des PECO. En revanche, la dimension regionale du partenariat russo-europeen n'est mise en avant ni par Bruxelles ni par Moscou, alors meme que les initiatives foisonnent sur le plan local.
Le rôle de la Russie dans la sécurité européenne.
(COURRIER DES PAYS DE L'EST, no. 1025, mai 2002, p. 31-38.)
Author(s):
1. Chillaud, Matthieu
2. Facon, Isabelle
Subject(s):
1. EUROPE--NATIONAL SECURITY--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
2. NATO--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes:
Comment associer la Russie à l'architecture de la sécurité européenne ? Si, durant toute la décennie 1990, cette question est restée en suspens, notamment en raison des tensions entre Moscou et l'OTAN et des reticences de l'UE à étendre le champ du dialogue au domaine sécuritaire, elle a pris un certain relief avec l'arrivée au pouvoir de V. Poutine et, plus encore, avec les événements du 11 septembre. Après avoir tenté de contenir l'influence de l'Alliance atlantique en proposant d'abord de faire de l'OSCE le pivot d'une sécurité paneuropéenne, puis en manifestant un intérêt croissant pour la construction de la Politique européenne de sécurité et de défense (PESD), la Russie a pris conscience qu'une attitude plus amène à l'égard de l'OTAN servirait mieux ses intérêts. De leur côté, les pays occidentaux s'accordent à la reconnaître, depuis les attentats contre les États-Unis, comme un partenaire majeur dans la prévention des nouvelles menaces pesant sur la planète. De nouveaux mécanismes de coopération ont été mis en place, comme des réunions mensuelles entre Moscou et l'UE et le 'Conseil à 20', OTAN-Russie. Même si la véritable portée de ces changements institutionnels suscite un certain scepticisme dans ce pays, il n'en reste pas moins qu'ils lui permettent de s'ancrer plus solidairement dans le jeu de la sécurité européenne et, partant, sur la scène internationale.
ID Number: JA018186
Year: 2002
Language: French
Type: ART

The U.S., EU and Russia in the 21st Century.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 48, no. 6, 2002, p. 126-138.)
Author(s):
1. Inozemtsev, V.
Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
ID Number: JA018729
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART
Strategic or Pragmatic Partnership? The European Union's Policy Towards Russia Since the End of the Cold War.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 11, no. 4, Winter 2002, p. 78-95.)
Author(s):
1. Timmins, Graham
Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes:
This essay evaluates the development of EU-Russian relations since the end of the Cold War and considers the motivating factors influencing the evolution of EU policy. Both the EU Common Strategy on Russia and the Russian Medium-Term Strategy for Development of relations with the European Union, published in 1999, highlight the concept of strategic partnership. It is, however, argued here that, although the EU and Russia have mutual interests, they are far from sharing a common agenda and that pragmatic rather than strategic partnership is more relevant to our understanding of the relationship between EU and Russia.
ID Number: JA019611
Year: 2002
Language: English
Type: ART

2001

European Security after the Kosovo Crisis: The Role of Russia.
(JOURNAL OF SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN AND BLACK SEA STUDIES, vol. 1, no. 2, May 2001, p. 64-78.)
Author(s):
1. Arbatova, Nadia Alexandrova
Subject(s):
1. OPERATION ALLIED FORCE, 1999
2. KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes:
The international crisis around Kosovo resulting from NATO's military intervention in Yugoslavia should be regarded as a watershed in post-Cold War international relations, since it drastically affected Russia's relations with the West and particularly with NATO and the USA. It can also be viewed as culmination and logical conclusion of the over-ripe Russian-Western contradictions in the field of security and the growing gap between Russian and Western threat perceptions. This crisis entailed dramatic consequences for Russia's domestic development, having reinforced anti-Western feeling and nostalgia for a strong hand which would reinstate Russia's international prestige. The future of European security will depend on the post-Kosovo relationship that emerges between Russia, the USA and Europe.
ID Number: JA017374
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART
De Europese Unie, de baltische staten en Rusland : een complexe driehoeksrelatie.
(STUDIA DIPLOMATICARIA, vol. 54, no. 3, 2001, p. 103-116.)
Author(s):
1. Elsuwege, Peter Van
Subject(s):
1. EU--BALTIC STATES
2. EU--ENLARGEMENT
3. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
4. BALTIC STATES--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
5. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--BALTIC STATES
ID Number: JA018265
Year: 2001
Language: Dutch
Type: ART

Die erweiterte EU und Russland : ein uneingeschränkter Gewinn für beide Seiten.
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 56. Jahr, Nr. 5, Mai 2001, S. 49-52.)
Author(s):
1. Kivikari, Urpo K.
Subject(s):
1. EU--ENLARGEMENT
2. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
Notes:
Der finnische Wirtschaftswissenschaftler ist der Überzeugung, dass die wachsende Nähe der EU zu Russland im Zuge des Erweiterungsprozesses die Transaktionskosten zwischen Russland und seinem wichtigsten Absatzmarkt senken und auch die neuen Beitrittslander als Partner und Markt für russische Unternehmen steigern wird. Eine vertiefte Integration der Kaliningrader und der Sankt-Petersburger Region in ihre Nachbarregionen sollte unbedingt integraler Bestandteil der Vorbereitungen auf die EU-Erweiterung sein.
ID Number: JA016756
Year: 2001
Language: German
Type: ART

The EU and Russia.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 47, no. 2, 2001, p. 59-65.)
Author(s):
1. Patten, Christopher
Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
ID Number: JA016603
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART
Western Common Homes and Russian National Identities: How Far East Can the EU and NATO Go, and Where Does That Leave Russia?


Author(s):
1. Straus, Ira

Subject(s):
1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. NATO--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
4. NATO--ENLARGEMENT
5. EU--ENLARGEMENT

Notes:
This article examines the dual problem of Russia's international identity and its integration with the West, looking at it from first the Eastern then the Western side. It argues that a Westernist state identity would be sustainable for Russia only if accompanied by integration with the Euro-Atlantic institutions, and that in some respects the prospects for this are not as bad as usually thought: Russia is in fact in the process of entering most of the minor institutions of the Atlantic system. However, NATO and the EU are the decisive institutions, and here Russia has fared poorly. Neither side conceptualizes NATO in a way that would lead to Russian entry. NATO affirms that Russia is eligible to join when it meets the conditions, but few people on either side believe it: the conditions were conceptualized for including only small countries, not Russia. The inertia of mutual counter-position remains strong. Many in NATO circles have raised a series of objections to ever including Russia, ranging from a visceral belief that NATO needs to have Russia as its external enemy to a more specific fear of a Russian veto power; and NATO has yet to undertake to make its decision-making arrangements more flexible, as would be necessary in order to address the fear of vetoes. In theory the obstacles could be overcome in the present period; in practice this does not seem likely.

Presently Russia is instead speaking mainly of uniting with the EU, yet this has even fewer prospects: the EU is too small to take in a large Russia. The failure to find a substantial Western institutional home for Russia has meant, and is likely to continue to mean, undermining the viability of the recurrent attempts at a Westernist identity for Russia.

ID Number: JA017613
Year: 2001
Language: English
Type: ART

2000

Le partenariat stratégique entre l'Union européenne et la Russie.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 56ème année, no. 2, février 2000, p. 56-64.)

Author(s):
1. Colard, Daniel

Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

ID Number: JA014946
Year: 2000
Language: French
Type: ART
Russia and the EU: A Long-term View.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 46, no. 2, 2000, p. 116-126.)

Author(s):
1. Likhachev, V.

Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

ID Number: JA015289
Year: 2000
Language: English
Type: ART

1999

Gemeinsame Strategie gegenuber Russland: ein neues Instrument europaischer Politik.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, 54. Jahr, Nr. 9, September 1999, S. 57-64.)

Author(s):
1. Wolter, Detlev

Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:
Die Beziehungen zwischen der Europaischen Union und Russland sind entscheidend fur das Schicksal des gesamten Kontinents; eine einheitliche Politik der Mitgliedstaaten der Union gegenuber dem Kernland der ehemaligen Sowjetunion daher besonders wichtig. Der Autor beschreibt die auf dem Kolner EU-Gipfel verabschiedete Gemeinsame Strategie der Europaischen Union und ihre moglichen Auswirkungen auf das Verhaltnis zu Russland.

ID Number: JA014661
Year: 1999
Language: German
Type: ART

1996

Relations between the EU and Russia: The Agreement on Partnership and Co-operation.


Author(s):
1. Timmermann, Heinz

Subject(s):
1. EU--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:
Relations between Russia and the Western Europe have been placed on a new footing since the radical changes brought about by Mikhail Gorbachev led to the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. A recent treaty, due for implementation in 1995, opens the prospect of integrating Russia into Western markets as a partner - provided that Russia maintains progress on democratic development. While negotiations have not been easy, a framework is now in place that recognizes Russia as a great power that through co-operation with Western Europe can potentially play a very positive role in world affairs. In this process, Germany has a distinct role to play, as the strongest economy in the EU and as the nation with strong historical and other interests in the eastern part of the continent - a country that was rent by the ideological division of Europe. Different scenarios for the evolution of both the EU and post-communist Russia can be envisaged, implying that the Treaty on Partnership and Co-operation is essentially a starting-point in the new relationship between the two entities.

ID Number: JA011219
Year: 1996
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