

NEWSLETTER

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A INSERÇÃO DO TECIDO EMPRESARIAL PORTUGUÊS NO FED

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Mensagem de Boas Festas

Caros Consócios

Como creio que ficou patente na última reunião do Conselho Geral, o EuroDefense-Portugal teve em 2024 a oportunidade de cumprir uma extensa e variada agenda de atividades e o que temos em vista para 2025 segue de modo reforçado esse padrão.

Permito-me singularizar que a partir do início de 2025 assumiremos a coordenação e o secretariado da Rede Europeia EuroDefense. Será uma pesada, mas muito grata nova responsabilidade.

A nossa ação assenta na colaboração voluntária, competente e empenhada dos consócios e na abertura e disponibilidade de muitas entidades externas para connosco constituírem parcerias.

A todos saúdo e muito agradeço.

Nesta quadra festiva, em nome da Direção e também no meu nome pessoal, endereço a todos os consócios do EuroDefense-Portugal e do EuroDefense Jovem-Portugal e respetivas Famílias os melhores votos de um Feliz Natal e de um Ótimo Ano Novo.

18 de dezembro de 2024

Luís Valença Pinto



Inquérito EuroDefense-Portugal

Ajude-nos a melhorar a nossa newsletter

No EuroDefense-Portugal, a sua opinião é essencial para continuarmos a crescer e a melhorar. Para tornar a nossa newsletter mais relevante e ajustada aos seus interesses, convidamo-lo (a) a participar neste breve inquérito de satisfação.

O questionário é simples e rápido de responder, e todas as respostas serão tratadas de forma anónima e confidencial. Queremos saber o que funciona melhor, o que podemos melhorar e, acima de tudo, o que mais gosta de ver nas nossas edições.

Agradecemos desde já a sua participação e apoio!





Como estratégia de Política de Defesa Nacional

A inserção do tecido empresarial português no Fundo Europeu de Defesa (FED) é um tema central para a política de defesa e o desenvolvimento industrial do país. O FED, criado pela União Europeia para financiar projetos de inovação colaborativa em defesa, representa uma oportunidade única para Portugal fortalecer sua base industrial e tecnológica, aumentar a competitividade internacional e contribuir para a autonomia estratégica europeia.



European Defence Industrial Policy (EDIP) an the upcoming White Paper on the future of the European Defence

Article co-signed by Ralph Thiele, President of EuroDéfence-Deutschland and Denis Verret, Vice-President of EuroDéfence-France, co-animator of the EDDeu/DEFr working Group dedicated to the relaunch of the Franco-German relations in Defence.

First published in French in "La Tribune" on 9 December 2024.



Proposal for the European Commission White Paper on

A Russian attack on EU territory is no longer inconceivable. Russia's imperialist agenda and transition to a war economy means that the Kremlin will remain the main threat to EU security for the foreseeable future. In the current geopolitical context, there are several scenarios that foresee the possibility of Russia attacking EU territory in the next five to eight years.



Over the years the European Union has created an impressive number of institutions and programmes related to defence. For the experts it requires continuous attention and the scanning of documents to stay abreast. Others are lost in the dence forest of acronyms. The growing involvement of the European Commission in capability development through strengthening the defence industry has further increased the complexity of the institutional landscape.



Industrial policy in Europe

European Commission President For years, the EU has been confronted with a multitude of challenges, facing multiple crises (permacrisis) and in need of preparing several major transitions of our societies – from green and digital transitions, over economic transformations to demographic change. At the same time, global crises, including the war in Ukraine and the Middle East, require the EU to redefine its role on the world stage.



Industrial policy recommendations to promote decarbonisation, competitiveness and cohesion in Europe

European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen has proposed a Clean Industrial Deal for 2024-2029 to ensure the EU remains competitive while implementing the European Green Deal.

The challenge now is the detailed design of such a strategy which will need to cover a broad range of policy objectives — ranging from Open Strategic Autonomy and competitiveness to decarbonisation and economic cohesion.



For years, NATO has fielded a NATO Response Force (NRF), spearheaded of late by a Very High Readiness Joint Task Force, or VJTF. The NRF rotates among nations, but regardless of which one holds the reins, it has never been felt to be up to the task of rapid deployment and employment in times of crisis. The current crisis in Ukraine, following Russia's aggression in Georgia, the Donbas, and Crimea, underscores the importance of a credible NATO combat force that can move quickly to reassure allies and deter short-notice Russian offensive actions on NATO territory.



Cost of non-Europe report

Building a European defence union is at the top of the EU's policy agenda. It is essential to preserving the security and wellbeing of EU society from current and future geopolitical threats. A reflection on the efficiency and quality of defence spending is a crucial first step in this process. Based on research carried out for the European Parliamentary Research Service, this report investigates the potential gains from deeper European cooperation on defence spending that leverages the continent's economies of scale regarding.

SUGESTÕES DE LEITURA EURODEFENSE



Issues and priorities for the EU's area of freedom, security and justice in the wake of Trump 2.0

Following the 2024 US presidential elections, it's time to take stock of the state of democracy, rule of law and fundamental rights in the EU's Area of Freedom, Security and Justice. The EU's leadership now needs to look inward and reflect over whether some of the emerging issues stateside are being appropriately handled on our own soil.



How a new global defense bank—can solve US and allied funding problems

. The underinvestment in defense, security and resilience by a significant number of allied nations, falling short of the minimum 2% gross domestic product NATO target, or who are simply unable to finance credible defense capabilities, creates political disunity and practical limitations in meeting collective defense treaty commitments.



New perspectives and innovative solutions

The EU is a continental project forged from the ashes of war, and it has long sought to transcend its historical divisions and foster a sense of shared identity. However, persistent regional disparities remain a significant challenge to this endeavour.



As long as we have different narratives concerning the real meaning of Russia's war in Ukraine, the European Union will not be able to act as a coherent and pro-active geopolitical player. The EU should attempt to find a common language to talk about the war and its implications. Only then will we be able to uphold security across the continent, both for ourselves and our partners.

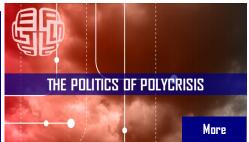


The EU is very creative at designing and putting to use instruments. Think of how the European Peace Facility became the tool to support Ukraine's war effort. Other instruments with great potential are the Global Gateway, the European Defence Fund, and de-risking. But is the EU always sufficiently clear about the objectives these instruments are meant to achieve?



The shifting tectonics of EU-UK relations

February 2022 and November 2024 were two successive hammer blows to what remained of the post-Cold War geopolitical order in Europe. If it was not already abundantly clear that the continent has entered a new era, it is now. Voters in the United Kingdom and the European Union grasp this, and are rethinking old geopolitical assumptions.



Rising challenges of insecurity and inequality that plagued advanced capitalist countries in recent years -from climate change to the rise of the far right, economic crisis, and the creation of new types of jobs that do not protect workers—have reinstated the need for social democratic parties to strategise for success.



The UK has a history of flip-flopping on Europe. The new government has no wellprepared post-Brexit programme. Its declared intention to "reset" the country's relations with the EU has little content and will hardly contribute to the overriding national need to boost economic growth.

Estes artigos representam exclusivamente as opiniões dos autores e não refletem necessariamente as opiniões ou políticas da EuroDefense-Portugal



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