**Abstract**

This thesis verifies a statement that the specific Swedish security policy of military non-alignment, reformulated from a policy of neutrality after the end of the Cold War, was compatible with Sweden’s involvement in the European integration structures between 1990 and 2009. Compatibility is assessed based on a definition of military non-alignment, consisting of a general condition of non-participation in military alliances, or in other words the non-existence of mutual security guarantees, as well as two specific Swedish conditions, independent foreign policy and resistance to common defence. Regarding independent foreign policy, EU’s CFSP retained unanimous decisions about basic outline and did not violate Sweden’s independence in this field. Concerning resistance to common defence, CSDP did not lead to mutual security guarantees or a unified army. Even further away from this is NATO’s Partnership for Peace programme. Solidarity Declaration and Lisbon Treaty constituted a threat to Sweden’s military non-alignment, yet the country insisted it decided about the military assistance to other countries on its own. Nordic and Nordic-Baltic defence cooperation did not endanger Sweden’s specific policy. Instead, it proved that the functional approach to security policy, applied by Nordic countries, is a way for military non-aligned countries to be involved in the security cooperation.