

Abstract

The thesis analyses Austrian security policy after 1989. After the end of Cold war new possibilities appeared which changed the concept of neutrality and opened door to new opportunities regarding cooperation, for example in a field of security and crisis management. Apart of this, security threats changed and forced Austria to modify its doctrine of neutrality. Membership in the European Union or in an Eastern Partnership gave new perspectives to the Austrian involvement. Contemporary collaboration with Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe remained if not increased. Home political debate about being a member of EU and NATO showed its limits in a sense that neutrality is still something very essential to Austrian national identity. The next reason for Austria being neutral is simply that does not possess infinite amount of finance or human resources which would let domestic political elite change perception about their state neutrality.