Since 1998, the European Union has been enhancing its crisis prevention and crisis management capacities. Despite the continuous development of the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) and the conduct of civil as well as military missions, the aims of major EU member states do not necessarily comply. Because of the intergovernmental setup of ESDP, the author investigates why and how the policy has been developed over the past ten years, focussing particularly on France, Germany and the United Kingdom, without, however, neglecting the role of EU institutions. The study first examines the motivations formulated on an inner-state platform in order to illustrate how these have been influencing the modalities to formulate the ESDP on the EU level. With regard to the concrete effects of the ESDP, the study reveals in how far the results and the national commitments correspond to the initial motivations. This enables a further systematisation of factors that can be considered essential for a member state to take a leading role within the EU. This systematisation hints well beyond the ESDP.