

Vesalius College

The European Union's Approach to Security and Development

Course conveners and lecturers:

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Classes & office hours (to be scheduled)

Course description

The course explores why and how the European Union exercises its scope of powers to enhance security in the developing world. It establishes the link between the distinct nature of the European Union as an actor of world politics, its structural foreign policy goals and instruments, and security risks and threats stemming from crises and conflicts in the developing world, mainly in Africa and Asia. This study of the Union's structural approach to security in developing countries rests on two pillars. First, students are familiarized with the Union's distinct nature as a "soft", "normative" and "civilian" power. Those features are then related to the EU's ambition to shape the developing world through democracy promotion and sustainable economic development, which is regarded as a comprehensive approach to regional security. Students are then invited to explore potential incentives and interests on the part of the European Union to promote democracy among developing countries given the Union's perception of global security challenges, risks and threats. Their attention is drawn to specific issues of regional stability, terrorism, proliferation of WMD and migrations. Furthermore, the course looks into specific economic-financial instruments, as well as into political, diplomatic and military assets available to the EU to support its goals. Various policy frameworks launched by the EU are presented, completing the EU's profile as an actor of democracy promotion in developing countries. This assessment includes study on the impacts of international regimes (i.e. the WTO and UN) on EU policy options. Finally, due attention is paid to obstacles to this role originating from political and social-economic conditions of developing countries, concluding the course with an analysis of challenges posed by other global actors politically and economically interested in regions across Africa and Asia.

Course objectives

On completion of this course, students should be able to do the following:

- To explain the nature of the European Union's power in the developing world;

- To reflect upon the interests of the EU to take part in conflict management activities in developing countries;
- To identify the Union's main conflict management goals in Africa and Asia;
- To critically assess the capabilities of and instruments at the EU's disposal to pursue its conflict management goals in developing countries;
- To situate the European Union's conflict management role in a broader context of world politics.

Teaching methods

The course seeks to achieve the balance between the ex-cathedra teaching and more inclusive and interactive teaching methods, such as student presentations, guided discussions and brief in-class simulations.

Secondly, students are required to do the corresponding readings for each lecture, which enables them to contribute meaningfully to discussions and gain a better understanding of the study materials.

Thirdly, each student is required to give one presentation (using PowerPoint is not required, it is, however, highly recommended), on a topic related to the course (a tentative list of topics will be suggested at the beginning of the course). Students may also propose topics of their liking. This presentation will be counted toward the class participation score.

Assignments

One written assignment is required for this course. It should be a research paper of approximately 4,500 words.

Late papers policy: Hard copies of written assignments should be submitted in class (exceptionally via email), on a specified date at the beginning of the class. The penalty for late submission is 1 point per day on the 0-20-point scale. Computer or printer problems will not be considered as valid reasons for late submission.

Assessment

Evaluation:

- Presence, participation in classes and in-class presentations: 15 %
- Midterm Exam: 20%
- Written assignment: 40%
- Final Exam: 25%

Grades will be given both on a 0-20 scale and in a letter grade. The computation of the final grade will be based on the 0-20 scale (which gives a more accurate outcome). Conversion between the two systems of grading will follow the following table. Scores on the 0/20 grade will always be converted in the letter grade that approaches most closely the score.

Grade	Grade points	Score (./20)	Score (./20) rounded to nearest .5	Score (as a %)
A	4,00	17,00	17,0	85%
A-	3,67	16,22	16,0	81%
B+	3,33	15,44	15,5	77%
B	3,00	14,67	14,5	73%
B-	2,67	13,89	14,0	69%
C+	2,33	13,11	13,0	66%
C	2,00	12,33	12,5	62%
C-	1,67	11,56	11,5	58%
D+	1,33	10,78	11,0	54%
D	1,00	10,00	10,0	50%
F	0,00	7,67	below 10	38%

Academic Integrity

Academic honesty is not only an ethical issue but also the foundation of scholarship. Cheating and plagiarism are therefore serious breaches of academic integrity. Students caught receiving or giving illicit aid during an examination will receive an “F” for the examination. Documented plagiarism of a paper will be given a “D” in instances of one or two sentences, and an “F” in more severe cases, and no revision will be allowed in either instance. Following the College policy, cheating and plagiarism cases will be communicated in writing to the Associate Dean for Students and submitted to the Student Conduct Committee for disciplinary action.

Required reading

Course readings (see references in course schedule) will either be made available to students at the Copy Center or provided through PointCarré.

Schedule

Week 1:

Course introduction: course overview, technical information and discussion on the relevance of conflict management studies and of the EU’s according role

Week 2:

European Union: soft, civilian and normative power? Why democracy promotion and sustainable economic development? Institutional framework: European Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)

Main readings:

Goldstein, J. (2005). *International Relations*. New York: Pearson Custom Pub, pp. 57-58

Nye, Joseph S. Jr. (2002). *The Paradox of American Power: Why the World’ Only Superpower Can’t Go It Alone*. New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 8-12

Sjursen, H. (2006). What Kind of Power? *Journal of European Public Policy*, 13:2, pp. 169-181

Bretherton, C. & Vogler, J. (2005). "The European Union as Development and Humanitarian Actor". In Bretherton, C. & Vogler, J. *The European Union as a Global Actor*. New York: Routledge, pp. 111-137.

For further reading:

Diamond, L. (2008). *The Spirit of Democracy: The Struggle to Build Free Societies throughout the World*. New York: Henry Holt, pp. 17-38

Dillman, B. (2003). The European Union and Democratization in Morocco. In Kubicek, Paul, J. (Ed.), *The European Union and Democratization*. New York: Routledge, pp. 174-196

Week 3:

EU's interests and incentives to be an actor of conflict management in the developing world: regional stability, immigration, proliferation of WMD and terrorism.

Council of the European Union. (2003). *A Secure Europe in a Better World: European Security Strategy*. Brussels: Council of the European Union

Muller, H. (2003). *Terrorism, Proliferation: A European Threat Assessment*. Paris: Institute for Security Studies, pp. 7-43, 54-59, 70-72

Craig, A. Parsons & Smeeding, Timothy, M. (2006). What's Unique about Immigration in Europe? In Craig, A. Parsons & Smeeding, Timothy M. (Eds.), *Immigration and the Transformation of Europe*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 1-29

Week 4:

The EU as an economic power in ACP countries. Economic instruments and their effects on conflict management.

Hurt, S. (2003). Co-Operation and Coercion? The Cotonou Agreement between the E.U. And A.C.P. States and the End of the Lome Convention. *Third World Quarterly* 24:1, pp. 161-76.

Ozden, C. & Reinhardt, E. (2005). The Perversity of Preferences: GSP and Developing Country Trade Policies, 1976-2000. *Journal of Economic Development* No.78, pp.1-21.

"The Cotonou Agreement. From Lome I to IV bis", *Development and Relations with African, Caribbean and Pacific States*, European Union Document, Last Updated: July 15, 2005,

Found online at:

http://ec.europa.eu/comm/development/body/cotonou/lome_history_en.htm

Week 5:

Implications of EU economic policies in ACP countries for conflict prevention & management

Sutton, P. (1997). The Banana Regime of the European Union, the Caribbean, and Latin America. *The Journal of Interamerican Studies and World Affairs*, 39:2, pp. 5-36

Nurse, K. & Saniford, W. (1995). *Windward Island Bananas: Challenges and Options under the Single European Market*. Kingston, Jamaica: Friedrich Ebert Stiftung

For Further Reading:

WTO Website. "EC Measures Concerning Banana Import Regime - Complaint by Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Venezuela", *Report of the Panel*. Found online at: www.wto.org.

WTO Online: "GATT 94 Agreement", *WTO Document*, Found Online at: http://www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/06-gatt.doc

Week 6:

European Neighborhood Policy as a tool of the EU's structural foreign policy

Smith, Karen E. (2005). The Outsiders: The European Neighborhood Policy. *International Affairs*, 81:4, pp. 757-773

Barbé, E. & Johansson-Nogués, E. (2008). The EU as a Modest "Force for Good": The European Neighborhood Policy. *International Affairs*, 84:1, pp. 81-96

Nye, Joseph, S. Jr. (2007) The Place of Soft Power in State-Based Conflict Management. In Crocker, Chester A. & Hampson, Fen O. (Eds.), *Leashing the Dogs of War: Conflict Management in a Divided World*. Washington, DC: United States Institute of Peace, pp. 389-400

Dinan, D. (2005). External Relations. In Dinan, *Ever Closer Union: An Introduction to European Integration*. Palgrave

Week 7: Mid-term exam

Week 8:

European Security and Defense Policy: background, structures and tasks in the conflict management context. ESDP missions overview.

Merlingen, M. & Ostrauksaite, R. (2008). *European Security and Defense Policy: An Implementation Perspective*. New York: Routledge, pp. 9-42

Von Wogau, K. (2004). *The Path to European Defense*. Antwerp – Apeldoorn: Maklu Publishers, pp. 13-53, 250-264, 278-294

Week 9:

EU's role & ESDP missions in Asia (Middle East, Afghanistan and Southeast Asia) and Africa (RD Congo, Somalia, Darfur, Chad and Guinea-Bissau)

Merlingen, M. & Ostrauksaite, R. (2008). *European Security and Defense Policy: An Implementation Perspective*. New York: Routledge, pp. 111-142

Ferrié, Jean-Noël (2008). The Uncertainties of Democracy Promotion in Afghanistan. In Läidi, Z. (Ed.), *EU Foreign Policy in a Globalized World*. New York: Routledge, pp. 134-142

Chikki, D. & Krauss, S. (2006). Rethinking or Readapting EU Policy towards the Mediterranean and the Middle East after 9/11? In Bono, G. (Ed.), *The Impact of 9/11 on European Foreign and Security Policy*. Brussels: Institute for European Studies, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, pp. 203-230

Ehrhart, Hans-Georg (2008). Assessing EUFOR Chad/CAR. *European Security Review*, 42, p. 20-22

Vainio, Liisa, (2008). EU Foray into Navy Operations – NAVFOR Somalia. *European Security Review*, 42, p. 23

Bellamy, Alex J. (2009). Responsibility to Protect or Trojan Horse? The Crisis in Darfur and Humanitarian Intervention after Iraq. In Rosenthal, Joel H. & Barry, C. (Eds.), *Ethics and International Affairs: A Reader*. Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press, pp. 103-129

EU Council Secretariat (2006). *Darfur – Consolidated EU Package in Support of AMIS II*. Brussels: EU Council Secretariat

EU Council Secretariat (2006). *European Union Response to the Darfur Crisis*. Brussels: EU Council Secretariat

EU Council Secretariat (2008). *EU Support to the African Union Mission in Darfur - AMIS*. Brussels: EU Council Secretariat

Week 10:

Social-economic conditions in developing countries as an obstacle & challenge to the Union's conflict management role

Calvert, P & Calvert, S. (2007). *Politics and Society in the Developing World*. Harlow, Essex: Pearson Education Ltd, pp. 109-120, 228-230, 299-303, 322-326, 331-333

Perez, R. (2004). Are The Economic Partnership Agreements a first-best optimum for the ACP Countries? *Journal of World Trade*. 40:6, pp. 999-1019

Week 11:

Other global powers across the developing world: the challenging roles of China and Russia

Crossick, S. & Reuter, E. (2007). *China-EU: A Common Future*. Singapore: World Scientific Publishing Co. Pte. Ltd, pp. 93-106, 145-156

Lanti, I. (2008). Indonesia in Triangular Relations with China and the United States. In Goh, E. & Simon, Sheldon W. *China, the United States and Southeast Asia: Contending Perspectives on Politics, Security and Economics*. New York: Routledge, pp. 128-142

Kreutz, A. (2007). *Russia in the Middle East: Friend or Foe*. Westport, CT: Praeger Security International, pp. 45-78

Hale, David & Lyric Hughes Hale (2003). China takes off. *Foreign Affairs*. 82:6, pp.

Aslund, A. (2007). *Russia's Capitalist Revolution: Why market Reform Succeeded and Democracy Failed*. Washington, DC: Peterson institute for International Economics. Chapter 7 "Authoritarianism and Recentralization: 2004-2007" and Chapter 8 "Conclusions: Why Market Reform Succeeded and Democracy Failed".

For further reading:

Alden, C. (2007). *China in Africa*. London: Zed Books Ltd, pp. 1-36, 93-119

Kreutz, A. (2007). *Russia in the Middle East: Friend or Foe*. Westport, CT: Praeger Security International, pp. 11-45

Week 12:

Student presentations on previously agreed topics

Week 13:

Student presentations

Week 14:

Student presentations – Course wrap up session

Week 15:

Final Exam