The EU as an International Actor: Civilian Approaches to Promoting Security and Development

Sessions running from 30 August to 13 December 2013

Lecture: Friday – 08:30-10:00 am
Seminar: Friday –10:00-11:30 am
Room: VeCo 1

Course assessment, grading and deadlines

• 11 October 2013 – Mid-term exam (20%)
• 29 November 2013 – Course paper (3000 words) (30%)
• Week of 13 December 2013 – Final exam (35%)
• 10 min presentation incl. handout and in-class participation (15%)

Course objectives

• To provide a common understanding of the key concepts in European security and development policy
• For students to engage critically and constructively with the literature on the European Union as international actor in the field of security and development
• To enable students applying theories and frameworks to the actors, institutions, instruments and practices of the European Union’s development and security policies in regard to selected case studies
• For Students to be familiar with assessing diverging arguments from different authors and sources, pointing out their strengths and weaknesses

Office hours

Friday, 11:30-12:30 or by appointment.
Please contact: Hubertus.juergenliemk@ulb.ac.be
Course description
This course covers the ideas, concepts, institutions and policies of the European Union at the interface of security and development. The fields of security studies and development studies are still widely seen as distinctive with their own discourse, agenda and ways of studying them. Failing to understand the linkages and promoting security and development policies separately will often lead to failure and human suffering. This view is prominently reflected in the 2005 United Nations report “In Larger Freedom”, which states: “Humanity will not enjoy security without development, it will not enjoy development without security, and will not enjoy either without respect for human rights” (UN 2005:6)\(^1\).

The context for the course is given by the crisis and conflicts the EU engaged in since the end of the Cold War. The selected case studies are EU security and development policies in Northern Africa, Kosovo and the Balkans and in the Democratic Republic of Congo. They are each used to question the linkage between development and securities on the ground and the emerging practice of the EU institutions to act comprehensively.

Course aims
The aims of the course are to familiarise students with
- Security and development policies in theory and practice
- The European Union as a political system and as an actor in international politics
- The European Union’s security and development policies
- The EU’s civilian crisis management as the mid-way between military interventions and development policies
- The European engagement on the ground in Northern Africa, the Balkans and Central Africa

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Session outline by week

1. 30 August 2013, The EU as a political system and as an international actor
2. 6 September 2013, Exploring key concepts in international security
3. 13 September 2013, Exploring key concepts, theories of development and development targets
4. 20 September 2013, The EU as a security actor
5. 27 September 2013, Visit to NATO Shape: Presentations on NATO crisis response operations and EU-NATO cooperation
6. 4 October 2013, The EU’s development, humanitarian and structural policies
7. 11 October 2013, Mid-term exams
8. 18 October 2013, The EU’s civilian crisis management and CSDP
10. 1 November 2013, Fall recess: no classes
11. 8 November 2013, Case I: The EU in DR Congo, followed by Simulation (I)
12. 15 November 2013, EU in Congo seminar, followed by presentation of results of Simulation (II)
13. 22 November 2013, Case II: Development, crisis response and security in Northern Africa: The case of Libya
14. 29 November 2013, Case III: The EU’s security and development policies in Kosovo and the Balkans
15. 6 December 2013, Revision session
16. 13 December 2013, Final exams

Please attend session 5 lecture on ‘The EU’s Foreign Policy of Effective Multilateralism: Between Hard and Soft Power’, given by Professor Dr. Joachim A. Koops for the course ‘235E: The EU’s Common Security and Defence Policy in Theory and Practice’
**Teaching methods**
Teaching will be done in lectures and seminars. The lectures will provide an overview of the key topics and lead over to discussions in the seminars. The seminars are interactive, based on the readings and to ensure students are able to follow the course content. As a consequence the required readings are essential to pass the course and compulsory. Unannounced written tests will be done when the knowledge of the texts is not satisfactory. The recommended readings provide additional information for presentations and for the course papers. Presentations will give students the opportunity to prepare their course paper and present their findings to the group. The presentation can be on the same topic as the course paper.

One interactive simulation of planning an EU civilian crisis management operation in the Democratic Republic of Congo will help students understand the processes and practices of the European Union. A conflict analysis will equally be carried out. In addition, a selection of movies is offered to offer a visual perspective on issues related to European Union security and development policy.

**Course assessment**
Students will be evaluated on the basis of a presentation and their classroom participation, the course paper and two written exams. The presentation should be on the same topic as the course paper. The final grade consists of the following components:

- 11 October 2013 – Mid-term exam (20%)  
- 29 November 2013 – Course paper (3000 words) (30%)  
- 06 December 2013 – Final exam (35%)  
- 10 min presentation incl. handout and in-class participation (15%)

**Assessment criteria for the course Paper are**
- Clearly Formulated Research Question (RQ)  
- Clear Structure and use of wide range of relevant academic sources and display of awareness of key works  
- Capacity to analyze and to develop a critical assessment of both empirical as well as theoretical materials.  
- Capacity to advance original insights and independent thought  
- Capacity to synthesize arguments and to apply concepts / theoretical discussions to empirical information

**References and Plagiarism**
Plagiarism will not be accepted and will lead to a meeting with the Dean and failure of the paper. Proper academic conduct includes references, attribution of external work and correct use of information. If you have any questions about this, please ask the course convener or your Academic Adviser.
Grading Scale of Vesalius College

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Scale of 20</th>
<th>Scale of 100</th>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>17.0-20.0</td>
<td>85-100</td>
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<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>16.1-16.9</td>
<td>81-84</td>
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<tr>
<td>B+</td>
<td>15.3-16.0</td>
<td>77-80</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>14.5-15.2</td>
<td>73-76</td>
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<tr>
<td>B-</td>
<td>13.7-14.4</td>
<td>69-72</td>
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<tr>
<td>C+</td>
<td>13.1-13.6</td>
<td>66-68</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>12.3-13.0</td>
<td>62-65</td>
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<tr>
<td>C-</td>
<td>11.5-12.2</td>
<td>58-61</td>
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<td>D+</td>
<td>10.7-11.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>10.0-10.6</td>
<td>50-53</td>
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<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Below 50</td>
<td>0-49</td>
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Recommended textbooks and background readings

The course will not use one textbook, but the following books might refresh your knowledge in European and international politics.


- *One of the best introductory textbooks on International Politics. It brings together a wide-ranging group of eminent scholars and thus serves as a good background reader but the material covered is not directly related to the course.*


- *A very good selection of authoritative texts on conflict management. An excellent first guide for essays and presentations.*


- *A good textbook on the European Union in International Relations.*


- *A recent survey of EU-Africa relations, tackling development and security issues.*

Online resources

The websites below give additional information to the readings provided and are useful for policy and in-depth analysis of issues in international security. They should be read in conjunction with the main international news sources such as the BBC, The Economist, The New York Times, The Financial Times, Al Jazeera, Le Monde. Information provided by governments and international organizations (WB, UNDP, EU, AU, UN, IMF) relevant to this course are a useful complement.

In particular useful are:

- The international security information service (isis) provides good information on the EU and its operations: [http://www.isis-europe.eu/](http://www.isis-europe.eu/)
• One of the most influential US think tanks with an offspring in Brussels, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: http://www.carnegieendowment.org/
• The European Union Institute for Security Studies is the EU’s think tank for security: www.iss.europa.eu
• The Global Governance Institute is a Brussels-based Think Tank, headed by VeCo’s Professor Dr Joachim Koops: www.globalgovernance.eu
• UK based Think Tanks include, Chatham House: http://www.chathamhouse.org.uk, the International Institute for Strategic Studies: http://www.iiss.org, and the UK Royal United Services Institute (RUSI): http://www.rusi.org
• Belgium’s leading Think Tank on security is Egmont: http://www.egmontinstitute.be
• Germany based Think Tanks include SWP in Berlin: http://www.swp-berlin.org, CAP in Munich: http://www.cap.uni-muenchen.de, and DGAP: http://www.dgap.org

Newsapers
Session 1, 30 August 2013

Lecture
The EU as a political system and as an international actor

Seminar
The EU in the World

Guiding questions
1. How does the European Union function as political system?
2. How can the EU be conceptualised as actor in international politics?
3. How can the EU be differentiated from other actors?
4. What is the EU? A civilian, normative or realist power? A power at all?

Required reading
Gowan, R./ Brantner, F. 2010: Navel-gazing won't help at the UN, 4 April 2010.

Recommended reading

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Please attend session 5 lecture on ‘The EU’s Foreign Policy of Effective Multilateralism: Between Hard and Soft Power’, given by Professor Dr. Joachim A. Koops for the course ‘235E: The EU’s Common Security and Defence Policy in Theory and Practice’

Journal of European Public Policy 84 no. 1: 29-44.


Session 2, 6 September 2013

Lecture
Exploring key concepts in international security: conflict, peace, war, complex emergencies and the security-development nexus

Seminar
Development, security, conflict, peace, war, complex emergencies and the security-development nexus

Guiding questions
1. How can we understand, conceptualise and define the key terms of security, conflict, peace and war?
2. What are difficulties of the different definitions?
3. Are war and peace, security and development separable?
4. What are the linkages between security and development?
5. What are advantages of seeing security and development comprehensively?
6. What are the dangers of the security-development nexus?

Required reading
Read Chapter 1: 1-29
Read Introduction and conclusion

Recommended reading


Session 3, 13 September 2013

Lecture
Exploring key concepts, theories of development and development targets:
Economics (and trade), Institutions, Democracy, human rights and the rule of law,
human development, Poverty reduction

Seminar
Theories of development *

* Student presentations: Aditya, Molly, Julianna and Sorae

Guiding questions
1. What is the purpose of development policy?
2. What are the notions contained in ‘development’?
3. Can we prioritise different approaches to development?

Required reading
Poverty
Thomas, C. 2005: Poverty, development and hunger, in J. Baylis/ S. Smith, The
Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations.

MDGs
Un 2010: Improving Lives: Results of the partnership between the United Nations and
http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/

Recommended reading
Aid effectiveness
Oecd 2005: Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. Ownership, Harmonisation,
Alignment, and Results and Mutual Accountability. Paris: High Level Forum
of Aid Effectiveness.

Economics
Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

London: Routledge.

Wars. Boulder: Lynne Rienner.
http://publicwebsite.idrc.ca/EN/Resources/Publications/Pages[IDRCBookDetails.aspx?PublicationID=267

Elbadawi, I./ Nicholas, S. 2000: Why there are so many civil wars in Africa. Journal
of African Economies 9 no. 3: 244-269.

University Press, USA.

Gender

Environment

UN

Democracy Promotion

Governance


Human Rights and Human Security


Movie screening: ‘Lumumba’
Lumumba is a 2000 film directed by Raoul Peck centred around Patrice Lumumba in the months before and after the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) achieved independence from Belgium in June 1960. Raoul Peck’s film is a coproduction of France, Belgium, Germany, and Haiti. Due to political unrest in the DRC at the time of filming, the movie was shot in Zimbabwe and Beira, Mozambique.
Session 4, 20 September 2013

Lecture
The EU as a security actor

Seminar
The EU as a security actor

Guiding questions
1. What is the origin of the EU as a security actor?
2. What are the key threats and risks as seen by the European Union?
3. What are the instruments of the European Union to address threats and risks?

Required reading
http://ue.eu.int/uedocs/cmsUpload/78367.pdf

Recommended reading
Chapter 2: Strategic trends and developments 2013-2025, p.16-25


Bouchard, C./ Peterson, J. 2011: Conceptualising Multilateralism: Can we all just get along? MERCURY e-Paper number 1, January  www.mercury-fp7.net/fileadmin/.../E_paper_no_1__Revised_Version.pdf,


International Organisations and peacebuilding


Spiegel, P. 2011: Gates warns NATO alliance at risk. Financial Times, 10 June 2011: http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/2972e4f2-9358-11e0-a038-00144f4eb49a.html#axzz1QU6i7by1


Guiding questions
1. How does NATO understand its role in security and development?
2. How does NATO decide on operations and who manages them?
3. What are problems for military-civilian cooperation from NATO’s point of view? What are problems of cooperating with NATO for humanitarian organisations and NGOs?
4. Does NATO mix security and development? Is this a good thing?

Required reading

Programme outline NATO SHAPE visit

08:00        Pick-up by NATO bus at Vesalius College, Pleinlaan 5
Until 09:15 hrs  Arrive SHAPE Berlin Gate
09:30 – 11:00  Briefing on NATO and Allied Command Operations
11:00 – 11:30  Coffee/Tea break
11:30 – 12:15  Briefing on EU and NATO cooperation, followed by Question & Answer Session (with two additional panel members)
12:30        Depart SHAPE
± 14.00      Return to Vesalius College
**Session 6, 4 October 2013**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lecture</th>
<th>The EU’s development, humanitarian and structural policies</th>
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<td>Seminar</td>
<td>Understanding the EU development policies*</td>
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*Student presentations*

**Guiding questions**
1. How does the European Union work as a development donor?
2. What are the EU’s funding instruments and structural policies?
3. What are strengths and weaknesses of the EU’s development, humanitarian and structural policies?

**Required reading**

**Recommended reading**

**Humanitarian Assistance**
Sarah Kenyon, L. 2003: Collateral Damage: Humanitarian Assistance as a Cause of


*The responsibility to protect*


Bellamy, A. J. 2008: The Responsibility to Protect and the problem of military intervention. *International Affairs* 84 no. 4: 615-639.


*EU Neighbourhood Policy*


Session 7, 11 October 2013

**Mid-term exams**

Session 8, 18 October 2013

**Lecture**
The EU’s civilian crisis management and CSDP

**Seminar**
The EU’s civilian crisis management and CSDP

**Guiding questions**

1. What is EU civilian crisis management?
2. How does EU civilian crisis management relate to security and development?
3. What are the difficulties of EU civilian crisis management and linking it to development policies?

**Required reading**


Please read: *Civilian resources for ESDP*, p.90-114

**Recommended reading**


Session 9, 25 October 2013

Meeting point 8.30am at Rue de la Loi 170, 1040 Brussels,
http://goo.gl/maps/xlXNP

Visit to the European Commission and the European External Action Service

Guiding questions
1. How does the European Union understand its role in security and development?
2. How does the European Union decide on operations and who manages them?
3. What are problems for civilian-military and inter-institutional cooperation from the EU’s point of view?
4. What are advantages and challenges of the EU’s development work?

Programme
08:30-09:00  Security check
09:00-10:15  Presentation I
10:15-11:30  Presentation II
12:30-12:45  Presentation III
Session 12, 1 November 2013

Fall recess: no classes

Session 10, 8 November 2013

Lecture
Case I: The EU in DR Congo

Seminar
Simulation I: Planning an EU civilian mission in DR Congo

* Student presentations

Guiding questions
1. What is the historical relationship of the European Union in the DRC?
2. How does the EU engage in the DRC?
3. What are difficulties of security and development in the DRC for the EU and for other actors?

Required reading

Choose one of the following two readings

Recommended readings
See below
Session 11, 15 November 2013

Seminar
Case I: The EU in the DR Congo*
Simulation II debrief

Guest speaker: Mireia Villar Forner, United Nations Development Programme

* Student presentations

Guiding questions
1. What is the historical relationship of the European Union in the DRC?
2. How does the EU engage in the DRC?
3. What are difficulties of security and development in the DRC for the EU and for other actors?

Required reading
See above

Recommended reading


Session 12, 22 November 2013

Lecture
Case II: Development, crisis response and security in Northern Africa: The case of Libya
Guest lecturer: Giulia Tercovich, VUB

Seminar
Development, crisis response and security in Northern Africa: The case of Libya

Guiding questions
1. What is the historical relationship of the European Union with Northern Africa and Libya?
2. How did the EU engage in Libya during and after the Arab Spring?
3. What were difficulties of crisis response and aligning security and development in Libya?

Required reading
Perthes, V. 2011: Europe and the Arab Spring. Survival 53 no. 6: 73-84.

Recommended reading

**Movie screening: We Are All Neighbours**

The movie is about the politics of identity and ethnicity during wartime in a mixed Bosnian village outside Sarajevo. Filmed by a documentary team including anthropologists, they filmed first in 1992 whilst tensions were building generally in Bosnia. Two months after they left, the war reached the village, and so the filmmakers returned to see what had changed. This is a really unique and fascinating film in that it gets extremely close to the lives of the people featured, and is highly recommended viewing.

http://peacemedia.usip.org/resource/we-are-all-neighbors-bosnia

Session 13, 29 November 2013

Lecture
Case III: The EU’s security and development policies in Kosovo and the Balkans

Seminar
Case III: The EU’s security and development policies in Kosovo and the Balkans*

Student presentations

Guiding questions
1. What is the historical relationship of the European Union with the Balkans?
2. How does the EU engage in the Balkans?
3. What are difficulties of security and development in the Balkans for the EU and for other actors?
4. What is the historical relationship of the European Union with Kosovo?
5. How does the EU engage in Kosovo?
6. What are difficulties of security and development in Kosovo for the EU and for other actors?

Required reading

Choose one of the following three readings

Recommended reading
Harland, D. 2010: Kosovo and the UN. Survival 52 no. 5: 75 - 98.
Caplan, R. 2005: International governance of war-torn territories: rule and

**Movie screening: The BBC’s ‘The Death of Yugoslavia’**
The Death of Yugoslavia is a BBC documentary series first broadcast in 1995, and is also the name of a book written by Allan Little and Laura Silber that accompanies the series. It covers the collapse of Yugoslavia and the subsequent wars that followed. It is notable in its combination of never-before-seen archive footage interspersed with interviews of most of the main players in the conflict, including Slobodan Milošević, Radovan Karadžić, Franjo Tudman and Alija Izetbegović.

**Movie screening: ‘The Peacekeepers’ [part of EPSS lecture series]**
With unprecedented access to the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping, The Peacekeepers provides an intimate and dramatic portrait of the struggle to save "a failed state". The film follows the determined and often desperate manoeuvres to avert another Rwandan disaster, this time in the Democratic Republic of Congo (the DRC). Focusing on the UN mission, the film cuts back and forth between the United Nations headquarters in New York and events on the ground in the DRC…
For more information, please visit:
Session 14, 6 December 2013

Revision session

Session 15, 6 December 2013

Final exams
Topics for presentation (including a 1-2 page handout for the course)

Session 3: Theories of development and development targets: Economics (and trade), Institutions, Democracy, human rights and the rule of law, human development, Poverty reduction

- How does Economic development and free trade promoting security and development?
- How does good governance affect security and development?
- How do the Millennium Development Goals affect security and development?
- Is democracy always the best instrument to promote security and development?
- How do human rights affect development? How does development affect human rights?
- Is the rule of law a good tool to promote security and development?
- What is the relationship between human development and security?

Session 6: The EU’s development, humanitarian and structural policies: history and instruments (Cotonou, EDF, EIDHR, ENP, SSA)

- What is the Cotonou agreement? What has been its influence on the EU’s development work?
- What is the EU’s relation with the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group States?
- How does the European Development Fund work? What is its legal basis? What policies does it promote?
- What is the European Neighbourhood Policy? What is its legal basis? What policies does it promote?
- What is EIDHR? What is its legal basis? What policies does it promote?

Session 10: The EU in DR Congo

- Is the EU an actor in the DR Congo?
- What development policies does the EU pursue in the DR Congo?
- Do EU member states policies differ from the EU?
- What security policies does the EU pursue in the DR Congo?
- Do EU member states policies differ from the EU?
- Is the EU an effective actor in the DR Congo?

Session 13: The EU’s security and development policies in Kosovo and the Balkans

- Is the EU an actor in Kosovo?
- What development and structural policies does the EU pursue in Kosovo and the Balkans?
- Do EU member states policies differ from the EU?
- What security policies does the EU pursue in Kosovo and the Balkans?
- Do EU member states policies differ from the EU?
- Is the EU an effective actor in Kosovo and the Balkans?
**Course paper topics**

Please come to the office hours between session 3 to session 8 to discuss your course paper and agree on the topic with the course convener. Some possible topics are listed below, but feel free and very comfortable to follow your interests.

1. What is the EU’s approach to promoting security and development in … (pick your case study)?
2. Compare the EU’s and USAID’s/ DFID’s approach to promoting security and development in … (pick your case study).
3. Was the European engagement in country … (pick your case study) a success if we focus on security/ development or both?
4. How did the Lisbon Treaty affect the ability to conduct a comprehensive EU policy?
5. What are difficulties in political priorities and funding lines for aligning EU security and development policies?
6. Assess the cooperation in country … (pick your case study) between the CSDP operation and the EU development policies.
7. What are the EU’s priorities for human rights/ democracy promotion/ rule of law/ gender…?
8. How does the European Union align with the UN development agenda?
9. Have the EU security and development policies made the EU a credible actor in international politics?
10. Have the EU security policies made the EU a credible actor in international politics?
11. Have the EU security policies made the EU a credible actor in international politics?