Conflict Negotiation And European Union Enlargement

Considers why the European Union admits additional states even though current members might lose from their accession.

This volume studies the relevance of European integration for conflict settlement and conflict resolution in divided states such as Cyprus or Serbia and Montenegro.

Readers find here a volume that applies positioning theory in order to achieve a fuller and more in-depth understanding of

conflict and its psychological resolution. Positioning theory is the study of the nature, formation, influence and ways of change of local systems of rights and duties as shared assumptions about them influence small scale interactions. This book will thus be of interest to social psychologists and anyone interested in the development and applications of positioning theory. The book examines the evolution of EU conflict prevention as an internal EU process and as an area of external cooperation with the UN, OSCE and NATO. Conflict prevention has emerged as a prominent EU policy in the

post-Cold War era. Yet, how suited is the organisation to practice conflict prevention, and what does the record of cooperation with other key European organisations tell us about the EU's external priorities? The book critically analyses the EU's policy and outcomes to date, concluding that conflict prevention is underdeveloped by the EU, and is in danger of being marginalised in favour of shorter-term crisis management. Moreover, EU external cooperation reinforces this: the priority is cooperation in crisis management with the UN and NATO, rather than longer-term cooperation with the OSCE.

Page 3/71

The EU and its Balkan Entanglements
Lessons in Conflict Management from the
League of Nations and the European Union
Handbook of International Negotiation
The European Union and the Gulf Cooperation
Council

Roles, Institutions, and Policies
Trading Voices
The State of Plan

The State of Play

Detecting, managing and measuring CoI policies involve some of the greatest challenges and difficulties in legal, political, organizational and administrative sciences. This international and empirical research examines the causes of CoI and Page 4/71

discusses concepts, innovative instruments and new ideas how to enhance the effectiveness of policies. Essay from the year 2006 in the subject Politics -International Politics - Topic: European Union, London School of Economics (Department of International Relations), language: English, abstract: The Balkan wars of the 1990s and NATO's military intervention in Kosovo at the end of the past decade can be seen as two major catalysts which have triggered various readjustments within the EU's system of foreign policy-making. Materially, the EU has been forced to reshape its relations with the countries of South-Eastern Europe, but it has also adapted its post-Cold War foreign policy tools more

generally. In terms of overall political strategies, the adoption of new security doctrines (such as the Petersberg tasks) and the implementation of peacebuilding initiatives for the Western Balkans (such as the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe or the joint police mission in Bosnia-Herzegovina) have been widely acknowledged as both internal and external successes for the EU. Institutionally, the member states have demonstrated a commitment to reinforce their visibility and influence in world politics by establishing the position of a High Representative for the CFSP, a Political and Security Committee (PSC) and a Policy Planning and Early Warning Unit. It was also recognised that restricting

CFSP to an adhoc arrangement of informal or reactive policies would not be sufficient if the EU's declared ambition to become a significant international actor was to be taken seriously. Still, it might well be argued that CFSP experienced a considerable boost only after other actors had criticised the EU's seeming complacence and selflimitation to the role of a 'paymaster' in international security affairs. Partly as a reaction to the mistakes made between 1991 and 1995, a specifically 'European' approach to preventing and managing security crises appears to have emerged. Ultimately, the EU has learnt a lot from its Balkan entanglements. In this essay, I will first trace back

member states' different convictions as to how the resurgence of nationalist conflict and outbreak of violence in Croatia and Bosnia should be tackled. Secondly, I will outline how these experiences have led the EU to adapt its traditional policies conducted within Pillar One to the objective of developing a more cohesive CFSP within Pillar Two. Some lessons which have not yet been translated into policy changes will be discussed as well. Based on these insights, I will conclude that the EU has generally been successful in turning its past failure into a future potential, although a number of problems remain.

External interventions to mitigate crises or end

conflicts have rarely succeeded. The EU and its member states, in particular, have repeatedly run up against their limits in the civil wars in Afghanistan, the Congo, Libya, Syria, the Sahel region and Yemen. However, the EU - if not the entire international community - have learned one lesson from their faltering peacebuilding efforts: If they are to have any chance of making a meaningful and lasting difference, they must develop and use comprehensive strategies that combine and coordinate the various tools available to diplomacy, development cooperation and security. The 29 reports presented in this book - one for each EU member state as well as one on the EU as a whole - examine how steep the

learning curve has been and, accordingly, how successful these bodies have been at forming new linkages among the various actors involved in external crisis and conflict management as well as within and between their institutions and organisations. While the EU clearly still has a long way to go before it can live up to its rhetoric and become a distinct and effective actor on the foreign policy stage, small and incremental steps in reorganising institutional practise may help in narrowing the gap between words and deeds. This volume provides examples of how the EU and its member states have found new organisational structures and procedures - specifically at the

headquarters level – to better organise the necessary combination and coordination of the many tools available for crisis and conflict management. These ways are then juxtaposed in a 'big picture' chapter, which also identifies best practices for successful WGA implementation.

This innovative and timely consideration of the European Union's crisis response mechanisms brings together scholars from a range of disciplinary backgrounds to examine how and why the EU responds to crises on its borders and further afield. The work is based on extensive fieldwork in – among other places – Afghanistan, Libya, Mali and Iraq. The book considers the construction of crises and how Page 11/71

some issues are deemed crises and others not. A major finding from this comparative study is that EU crisis response interventions have been placing increasing emphasis on security and stabilisation and less emphasis on human rights and democratisation. This changes - quite fundamentally - the EU's stance as an international actor and leads to questions about the nature of the European Union and how it perceives itself and is perceived by others. Effective Resolution of Collective Labour Disputes The European Union and South Asia A Comparative Study of Holders of Public Office in the EU Member States The Effectiveness of Conflict of Interest Policies

Essays in Honor of Charles C. Moskos Conflict, Negotiation and European Union Enlargement

The EU and crisis response

In recent years the European Union (EU) has played an increasingly important role as a manager of global conflicts. This book provides a comprehensive assessment of how the EU has performed in facilitating mediation, conflict resolution and peacebuilding across the globe. Offering an accessible introduction to the theories, processes and practice of the EU 's role in managing conflict, the book features a broad range of case studies including Afghanistan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Cyprus, Israel-Palestine, Macedonia and Moldova and examines both the institutional and policy aspects including the common foreign, security and defence policy.

Drawing together a wide range of contributors, this will be of great interest to students of European Foreign Policy, the EU as a global actor and conflict resolution and management.

The European Union, the world's foremost trader, is not an easy bargainer to deal with. Its twenty-five member states have relinquished most of their sovereignty in trade to the supranational level, and in international commercial negotiations, such as those conducted under the World Trade Organization, the EU speaks with a "single voice." This single voice has enabled the Brusselsbased institution to impact the distributional outcomes of international trade negotiations and shape the global political economy. Trading Voices is the most comprehensive book about the politics of trade policy in the EU and the role of the EU as a central actor in international commercial negotiations. Sophie

Meunier explores how this pooling of trade policy-making and external representation affects the EU's bargaining power in international trade talks. Using institutionalist analysis, she argues that its complex institutional procedures and multiple masters have, more than once, forced its trade partners to give in to an EU speaking with a single voice. Through analysis of four transatlantic commercial negotiations over agriculture, public procurement, and civil aviation, Trading Voices explores the politics of international trade bargaining. It also addresses the salient political question of whether efficiency at negotiating comes at the expense of democratic legitimacy. Finally, this book looks at how the EU, with its recent enlargement and proposed constitution, might become an even more formidable rival to the United States in shaping globalization.

Conflict prevention and crisis management has become a key activity for the EU since the creation of the Common Security and Defence Policy in 1999. The rapid growth of this policy area, as well as the number of missions deployed beyond the EU 's border raise important questions about the nature of the EU 's international role and its contribution to international security. The Contributions to EU Conflict Prevention and Crisis Management analyze European conflict prevention and crisis management in terms of the EU's evolving global role, its institutions and its policies. The volume analyzes the EU 's position in relation to the US, the UN and other regional security organizations, and applies three different institutionalist perspectives – historical, rational choice and sociological institutionalism - to explain the increasing institutionalization of EU crisis management. It also critically

analyzes the application of EU policies in West Africa, Afghanistan and the Caucasus. Providing a comprehensive analysis of EU crisis management, the volume explores what role EU conflict prevention and crisis management plays in a European and a global context. Offering a comprehensive and original contribution to the literature on EU foreign and security policy, this volume will be of interest to students and scholars of European politics, international relations and security studies.

Former Yugoslavia was a country with many nationalities that have established throughout its historical development very complex and layered relations. Differences caused tensions and later conflicts, derived from different levels of economic development, which created a feeling of inequality or marginalization of particular ethnicities within a certain socio - political communities, as well as Page 17/71

from sociological peculiarities of ethnicities, lack of both general and minority rights that reflect the status of ethnicities, lack of mechanisms for proper implementation of the rights of ethnicities. Such relationships often tended to allow radical ways of solution including wars. In all situations, contemporary wars will be ended with mediation by the international factor, i.e. NATO as a military organization, the European Union and the United States as participants in the peaceful, soft - power negotiations between the parties that were at war. The effects were mostly positive - ending of hostilities and stability of the political institutions, but less success is achieved in respect to the effectiveness of their political systems. Psychological and Political Strategies for Peace Negotiation International Cooperation Organizing the European Union 's and Member States'

Comprehensive Crisis Management
The United Nations and conflict management
Global Conflict Resolution Through Positioning Analysis
The Border Dispute Between Croatia and Slovenia
The Power of Integration and Association

The end of the Cold War has changed the shape of organized violence in the world and the ways in which governments and others try to set its limits. Even the concept of international conflict is broadening to include ethnic conflicts and other kinds of violence within national borders that may affect international peace and security.

What is not yet clear is whether or how these changes alter the way actors on the world scene should deal with conflict: Do the old methods still work? Are there new tools that could work better? How do old and new methods relate to each other? International Conflict Resolution After the Cold War critically examines evidence on the effectiveness of a dozen approaches to managing or resolving conflict in the world to develop insights for conflict resolution practitioners. It considers recent applications of familiar conflict management strategies, such as

the use of threats of force, economic sanctions. and negotiation. It presents the first systematic assessments of the usefulness of some less familiar approaches to conflict resolution, including truth commissions, "engineered" electoral systems, autonomy arrangements, and regional organizations. It also opens up analysis of emerging issues, such as the dilemmas facing humanitarian organizations in complex emergencies. This book offers numerous practical insights and raises key questions for research on conflict resolution in a transforming

world system.

The provision of transnational and global common goods is increasingly important as a result of economic globalization and of technological developments. In this book international financial markets and international environmental problems are analyzed as typical examples of transnational common goods. The book deals with the factors affecting the strategic constellations in common goods provision, and in particular the strategic effects of the multi-level governance structure. The book

is innovative in two respects. First, it applies public good theory to large-scale real world problems. Second, it introduces a systematic approach to the analysis of multi-level governance structures and their role in international common goods provision. This book provides the first comprehensive review of the European Union's role in military conflict management beyond its borders and makes an important contribution to debates on the EU's role in global security governance. The EU has launched five military operations within

the framework of its Common Security and Defence Policy with the explicit purpose to help manage violent conflicts beyond its borders. This book develops a definition and a set of criteria for success in military conflict management and applies this new analytical framework in a comparative case study of the five EU military operations undertaken in Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Chad and the Central African Republic. Having evaluated their success the book goes on to explore the

conditions under which military conflict management operations conducted by international organizations are successful and explores the implications of its findings for the future theory and practice of military conflict management. The European Union and Military Conflict Management will be of interest to students and scholars of security studies, conflict studies, European Union politics and foreign policy and global security governance. Individuals, groups, and societies all experience and resolve conflict. In this handbook, scholars

from multiple disciplines offer perspectives on the current state and future challenges in negotiation and conflict resolution. This confluence of research perspectives will identify further synergies and advances in our understanding of conflict resolution. Europeanization and Conflict Resolution EU Conflict Prevention and Crisis Management Crisis Prevention & Conflict Management by the European Union The European Union and the Black Sea **Policy and Practice**

Page 26/71

The European Union and Military Conflict Management The European Union's Approach to Conflict Resolution

A selection of the papers presented at RC01's international conference in Seoul (July 2008). It offers an overview of the panorama of social studies on armed forces and conflict resolution in a context of fast-moving change. It presents studies that move beyond the very concept of globalization. The EU's self promotion as a 'conflict manager' is embedded in a discourse about its

'shared values' and their foundation in a connection between security, development and democracy. This book provides a collection of essays based on the latest cutting edge research into the EU's active engagement in conflict management. It maps the evolution of EU policy and strategic thinking about its role, and the development of its institutional capacity to manage conflicts. Case studies of EU conflict management within the Union, in its neighbourhood and further afield, explore the consistency, coherence, and politicization of EU strategy at the implementation stage. The essays examine the

extent to which the EU can exert influence on conflict dynamics and outcomes. Such influence depends on a number of changing factors: how the EU conceptualizes conflict and policy solutions; the balance of interests within the EU on the issue (divided or concerted) and the degree of politicization in the EU's role; the scope for an external EU role; and the value attached by the conflict parties to EU engagement - a value that is almost wholly bound to their interest in a membership perspective (or other strong relationship to the EU) rather than to 'shared values' as an

end in themselves. This book was based on a special issue of Ethnopolitics. This book provides a comprehensive study into the promotion of regional integration as a central pillar of European Union (EU) relations with the rest of the world. It is a strategy to deal with a core security challenge: the transformation of conflicts and, in particular, regional conflicts. Yet to what extent has the promotion of regional integration been successful in transforming conflicts? What can we regard as the core mechanisms of such an impact? This volume offers a comprehensive assessment of the

nexus between promoting integration and conflict transformation. The authors systematically compare the consequences of EU involvement in eight conflicts in four world regions within a common framework. In doing so, they focus on the promotion of integration as a preventative strategy to avoid conflicts turning violent and as a longterm strategy to transform violent conflicts by placing them in a broader institutional context. The book will be of use to students and scholars interested in European foreign policy, comparative regionalism, and conflict resolution.

The European Union and Military Conflict ManagementDefining, evaluating and achieving successRoutledge Case Studies from the European Periphery Negotiating Globally Europe's Coherence Gap in External Crisis and Conflict Management The Extents and Limits of Multilateralism A Cognitive Approach The European Union and Conflict Prevention The Stages of a Protracted Conflict and Its Implications for EU Enlargement

The idea for this book is derived from the

scantiness of academic references on the **European Union's policies towards the Black** Sea, relative to this region's officially stated significance for the EU. Even though the EU plays a vital role in Black Sea political agendas, the EU's cooperation with the region is not extensively covered by academic discussions and literature. This is mostly due to the fact that the EU's focus on foreign affairs is mainly associated with the Balkans, as part the current and potential expansion, and the Middle East, as a direct consequence of the upheaval of the

Arab Spring. The Black Sea region is crucially important for the EU because of the opportunities and challenges that the region presents, both politically and socioeconomically. Contributions to this book mostly focus on specific issues of EU-Black Sea cooperation, from conflict to the environment to democracy, and how these particular relationships are perceived within the region as well as through the lenses of stakeholders such as Russia, Turkey, and the USA. Overall, the collection focuses on projecting a more efficient

role and a holistic strategy for the EU in its approach towards the Black Sea region, testifying to the need for a strong EU presence. For this reason, the Black Sea area remains 'the neighbourhood too close to, yet still far from, the European Union'. This book was originally published as a special issue of the Journal of Balkan and Near Eastern Studies. **Negotiating Political Conflicts analyzes** comprehensively the foundations for understanding negotiations: What is negotiation? What are the most important

concepts and terms? Empirical examples illustrate theoretical conceptions. Academics and practitioners will find this book an invaluable companion to the theory and practice of negotiation.

Despite a long historical experience of cultural, economic, political and social interaction with Europe, South Asia has never been a region of frontline policy for the European Union, which has gradually emerged as the largest trading partner of most South Asian economies, a major contributor of developmental aid, and home to a

large diaspora, mostly in the United Kingdom. Containing nine chapters by emerging and leading scholars in the field, this volume critically examines the motivations, objectives and impact of the European Union's development cooperation, economic and foreign policy towards South Asia. It raises and seeks to answers questions like - What role can the EU play in easing tensions between India and Pakistan in times of crisis? Is there an official EU policy regarding Kashmir or the challenge of terrorism? What is the nature and prospects of

the India-EU strategic partnership? The book explores the European Union's concerns and policies towards fostering democracy in the region. It assesses the crisis management capabilities of the EU in Afghanistan, its role in conflict resolution in Sri Lanka, and the patterns, characteristics and challenges confronted by the South Asian diaspora in the United Kingdom. The study will be of interest to all those engaged in the fields of political science, international relations, European politics and foreign policy and Indian and South Asian foreign policy.

It is generally assumed that regional integration leads to stability and peace. This book is a systematic study of the impact of European integration on the transformation of border conflicts. It provides a theoretical framework centred on four 'pathways' of impact and applies them to five cases of border conflicts: Cyprus, Ireland, Greece/Turkey, Israel/Palestine and various conflicts on Russia's border with the EU. The contributors suggest that integration and association provide the EU with potentially powerful means to influence border conflicts,

but that the EU must constantly re-adjust its policies depending on the dynamics of each conflict. Their findings reveal the conditions upon which the impact of integration rests and challenge the widespread notion that integration is necessarily good for peace. This book will appeal to scholars and students of international relations, European politics, and security studies studying European integration and conflict analysis.

Toward a Whole-of-Europe Approach Interpersonal, Intercultural, and Diplomatic

Perspectives Role of EU, USA, NATO in Ethnic Conflict **Management in Western Balkans** The EU and Conflict Resolution **Negotiating Political Conflicts** Concepts, Capacities and Problems of Coherence Political Rhetoric and Institutional Practices in the EU and Its Member States This book reinforces the foundation of a new field of studies and research in the intersection between social sciences and specifically between

political science, international relations, diplomacy, psychotherapy, and social-cognitive psychology. It seeks to promote a coherent and comprehensive approach to international negotiation from a multidisciplinary viewpoint generating a longer term of studies, researches, and networking process that both respond to changes and differences in our societies and to the unprecedented demand and opportunities for international conflict prevention and resolution. There is a need to increase cooperation, coherence, and efficiency of international negotiation. It is necessary to focus our shared $_{\textit{Page 42/71}}$

attention on new ways to better formulate integrated and sustainable negotiating strategies for conflict resolution. This book acquires innovative relevance in and will impact on the new context of international challenges which do not have a one-off solution that can be settled through a single target-oriented negotiation process. The book brings together leading scholars and researchers into the field from different disciplines, diplomats, politicians, senior officials, and even a Cardinal of the Holy See to give their contributions and make proposals on how best to optimize the use of

negotiation and diplomacy structures, tools, and instruments. However, unlike most studies and researches on international negotiation, this book emphasizes processes, not simply outcomes or even tools but the way in which tools are and can be used to achieve better outcomes in international reality-based negotiation. Through the study of five ethno-political conflicts lying on or just beyond Europe's borders, this book analyzes the impact and effectiveness of EU foreign policy on conflict resolution. Conflict resolution features strongly as an objective of the European Union's foreign policy. In promoting

this aim, the EU's geographical focus has rested primarily in its beleaguered backyard to the south and to the east. Taking a strong comparative approach, Nathalie Tocci explores the principal determinants of conflict dynamics in Cyprus, Turkey, Serbia-Montenegro, Israel-Palestine and Georgia in order to assess the impact of EU contractual ties on them. The volume includes topical analyzis based on firsthand experience, in-depth interviews with all the relevant actors and photography in ongoing conflict areas in the Middle East, the Eastern Mediterranean, the Balkans and the Caucasus.

This revealing study shows that the gap between EU potential and effectiveness often rests in the specific manner in which the EU collectively chooses to conduct its contractual relations. The EU and Conflict Resolution will be of interest to all readers who wish to acquire an excellent understanding of the EU's impact on conflict contexts and will appeal to scholars of European politics, security studies and conflict resolution. Peace is one of the most sought after commodities around the world, and as a result, individuals and countries employ a variety of tactics to obtain it. One of the most common

practices used to accomplish peace is negotiation. With its elevated role in the dialogue surrounding peace, negotiation is often steeped in politics and focused on managing parties in conflict. However, the art and science of negotiation can and should be viewed more broadly to include a psychological and cognitive approach. Psychological and Political Strategies for Peace Negotiation gathers the foremost authors in the field and combines their expertise into a volume which addresses the complexity of peace negotiation strategies. To further underscore the importance of successful $\frac{1}{P_{Parte}}$ $\frac{1}{47/71}$

negotiation strategies, the editors have also included the unique perspective of authors with personal experience with political upheaval in Serbia and Lebanon. Though each chapter focuses on a different topic, they are integrated to create a foundation for future research and practice. Specific topics included in this volume embrace: • Changing minds and the multiple intelligence (MI) framework • Personal schemas in the negotiation process • Escalation of image in international conflicts • Representative decision making • Transformative leadership for peace negotiation Psychological and Political

Strategies for Peace Negotiation is an essential reference for psychologists, negotiators, mediators, and conflict managers, as well as for students and researchers in international, crosscultural and peace psychology studies. In the early summer of 2005, an international expert meeting was convened in The Hague to share and compare national experiences with conciliation and mediation as methods for resolving collective labor disputes. Both the European Union and the Council of Europe have committed themselves to promoting these methods which aim to assist disputants in finding

creative, negotiated solutions, while preserving their long-standing relationships. Ideally, trade unions and employers (associations) have such long-standing relationships, and many European countries have specialized conciliation officers or mediation services operating in this area. The meeting allowed leading mediators and academics to share their experiences and to exchange their views on the changes permeating Europe today: the rise of transnational labor disputes, the decentralization of collective bargaining, the process of de-unification, the joining of the EU by new member states without a $P_{Page} = 50/71$

social dialogue tradition, and the insights generated by the emerging science of principled bargaining, facilitative mediation, and conflict management. All these developments are likely to increase the demand for expert mediation services assisting more often less experienced negotiators. Thereby, the very nature of mediation may gradually change. This book documents the proceedings and provides a comprehensive overview of EU initiatives in the field of collective labor law and dispute resolution.

Ethnic Conflicts and Wars in Western Balkans

and the Role of EU, USA and NATO in Their Management The European Union in International Commercial **Negotiations Nested Security** The EU, Promoting Regional Integration, and Conflict Resolution The European Union and Border Conflicts Towards a New Path The European Union as a Global Conflict Manager Considers multilateralism and other

approaches to international cooperation, identifying further areas for research into the issues of international relations. Russia's controversial annexation of Crimea in 2014 and its involvement in the conflict in Ukraine have left international audiences stunned. Russia now occupies a central place on the Western security agenda and has been recast as an important area of scholarly inquiry. The conflict has raised important questions about Russia's understanding of conflict management and its approach to

contemporary European security. This book provides a timely and contextual exploration of Russia's post-Soviet legacy of conflict management in the backdrop of its interaction with Europe's system of security governance. By exploring Russia's approach from the early 1990s to the present day, the book offers a comprehensive exploration into the evolution of Russian behavior, investigating whether Russia's approach has developed in accordance with the policies and practices of security governance that have

emerged in the European experience of conflict management. Together with extensive documentary analysis and elite interviews, it employs the framework of security governance to examine Moscow's behavior across a set of case studies situated in the European political and security environment. It offers a timely contribution to our understanding of Russia's response to intrastate conflict and Russia's broader engagement with its contemporary security environment.

Negotiations which generate solutions to conflicts without the use of violence are the only adequate means of conflict resolution in an interdependent globalized world. This work analyzes the foundations for understanding negotiations. It is of interest to academics and practitioners. Why does soft power conflict management meet with variable success over the course of a single mediation? In Nested Security, Erin K. Jenne asserts that international conflict management is almost never a

Page 56/71

straightforward case of success or failure. Instead, external mediators may reduce communal tensions at one point but utterly fail at another point, even if the incentives for conflict remain unchanged. Jenne explains this puzzle using a "nested security" model of conflict management, which holds that protracted ethnic or ideological conflicts are rarely internal affairs, but rather are embedded in wider regional and/or great power disputes. Internal conflict is nested within a regional environment, which in turn

is nested in a global environment. Efforts to reduce conflict on the ground are therefore unlikely to succeed without first containing or resolving inter-state or trans-state conflict processes. Nested security is neither irreversible nor static: ethnic relations may easily go from nested security to nested insecurity when the regional or geopolitical structures that support them are destabilized through some exogenous pressure or shocks, including kin state intervention, transborder ethnic ties, refugee flows, or other factors

related to regional conflict processes. Jenne argues that regional security regimes are ideally suited to the management of internal conflicts, because neighbors that have a strong incentive to work for stability provide critical hard-power backing to soft-power missions. Jenne tests her theory against two regional security regimes in Central and Eastern Europe: the interwar minorities regime under the League of Nations (German minorities in Central Europe, Hungarian minorities in the Carpathian Basin, and

disputes over the Aland Islands, Memel, and Danzig), and the ad hoc security regime of the post-Cold War period (focusing on Russianspeaking minorities in the Baltic States and Albanian minorities in Montenegro, Macedonia, and northern Kosovo). Advances in Military Sociology Transformation or Regulation in the Western Balkans? Strategic Constellations, Collective Action Problems, and Multi-level Provision

Russian Conflict Management and European Security Governance Defining, evaluating and achieving success How to Negotiate Deals, Resolve Disputes, and Make Decisions Across Cultural **Boundaries** This book investigates and explains the European Union's approach to conflict resolution in three countries of the Western Balkans: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia and Kosovo. In doing so, it critically interrogates claims

that the EU acts as an agent of conflict transformation in its engagement with conflict-affected states. The book argues, contrary to the assumptions of much of the existing literature, that rather than seeking the transformation of conflicts, the EU pursues a more conservative strategy based on the regulation of conflict through the promotion of institutional mechanisms such as consociational power sharing and decentralisation. Drawing on

discourse analysis of documents, speeches, and interviews conducted by the author with European Union officials and policy-makers in Brussels and the case-study countries, the book offers a theoretically grounded, methodologically rigorous and empirically detailed analysis of EU policy preferences, of the ideas that underpin them, and of how those preferences are legitimised. This book will be of key interest to scholars. students and practitioners interested in

ethnic conflict and conflict resolution, the politics of the Balkans, and the external and foreign policies of the EU. This book provides a comprehensive assessment of the various dimensions of the relationship between the European Union and the Gulf Cooperation Council, and highlights how relations are yet to reach their full potential. Despite both parties sharing a number of common interests, including trade, energy, climate change, security and cultural

cooperation, the multilateral cooperation framework remains limited, with most engagement taking place bilaterally, between individual European and GCC countries. The book reassesses the potential and prospects for the EU's engagement with GCC countries based on the recalibration and reconciliation of both parties' national and regional interests. Taking a thematic approach, each of the three sections of the book examines a key dimension of the

relationship, its current status and its path forward.

This book re-constructs the evolution of the border conflict between Croatia and Slovenia. The aim is to reveal the processes at work, the historical and contemporary circumstances, and the strategies and motives of the actors involved. The book highlights the roles of the European Union and of judicial third parties in the management of the conflict. Further, it considers the

Page 66/71

precedent-setting value of the Slovenian-Croatian conflict, the attempts at its resolution, and what they mean for the ongoing and prospective EU enlargement in South East Europe. Internal documents and interviews are at the heart of this process-tracing analysis, which discusses the third-party roles of the European Commission and the EU Council Presidency in 2008/2009 as a mediator-facilitator in the drafting stages of the arbitration agreement, and

the judicial work of the arbitration tribunal and the EU Court of Justice. Lastly, the book offers policy recommendations on how to strengthen dispute resolution and solve current bilateral issues in the EU accession process.

With her research, Svenja Post offers an in-depth analysis of the implementation of the Comprehensive Approach in international crisis management both on EU and on member state national level.

The author demonstrates in detail which steps have been taken on conceptual and on structural level by the EU and its member states Great Britain, Germany and Sweden to organize and realize crisis management coherence. In addition to identifying challenges involved actors are confronted with. Svenja Post also points out a set of recommendations for future efforts to close the gap between aspiration and reality of comprehensive European crisis

management. **EU Conflict Management** International Conflict Resolution After the Cold War Transnational Common Goods Promoting Peace in the Backyard The Oxford Handbook of Economic Conflict Resolution how can the European Union contribute? : seminar report, 29 November 2002, 9.00-17.00 Rådhussalen, Uppsala, Sweden

Policy Evolution and Outcome