

*DVPW-3-Länder-Tagung vom 29.9.-1.10.2016 an der Universität Heidelberg*

Sektion 3: Regionalismus jenseits der Europäischen Union

Panel 18

Samstag, 1.10., 9.00-10.30 Uhr

Paneltitel:

**Interregionalismus und die Amerikas**

Chair: Simon Koschut (FU Berlin)

*From Interlocking to Interblocking Regionalism: NATO, the EU, the OSCE*

Simon Koschut (FU Berlin)

This paper explores European regional security organizations' challenges and interactions when facing overlapping regionalism. NATO, the EU, and the OSCE as regional organizations traditionally have to deal with functional and membership overlap in the area of security. Following the end of the Cold war, these organizations have been trying to cope with this problem in various ways. One aspect involves the creation of an interregional network of institutional cooperation based on the "interlocking institutions" concept of the 1990s. In this paper, I investigate the challenges resulting from NATO/EU/OSCE's overlapping regionalism and analyze how these organizations cooperate or compete on providing solutions in the policy domain of regional crisis management. It is argued that overlapping regionalism in the European area involves inter-institutional competition and rivalry rooted on different conceptions of 'security' and institutional identity. The argument is illustrated by the case of inter-institutional crisis management in Kosovo.

*EU-CELAC Cooperation for Citizen Security in the Caribbean*

Janina Pawelz & Anne Marie Hoffmann (GIGA Hamburg)

The establishment of Comunidad de Estados Latinoamericanos y Caribeños (CELAC) in 2011 had an important impact on the cooperation between the European Union (EU) and the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) Countries. The partnership was renewed and joined policy strategies projected. One of these strategies is the one on «citizen security», which was integrated into the EU-CELAC action plan (EU-CELAC Brussels Declaration 2015) during the II. EU-CELAC Summit in Brussels. This joined strategy can be traced back to the EU councils 'Strategy on Citizen Security in Central America and the Caribbean' that was approved in July 2014. The Strategy addresses the importance of the issue for both, inter-regional and intra-regional cooperation. Security concerns are a major obstacle to the economic prosperity, political stability and social development in the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region. We use the EU-CELAC partnership in the field of citizen security to analyze patterns of strategic cooperation between the regional organizations.

The research question we address is: How can the inter-regional cooperation between EU and CELAC enhance citizen security in the Caribbean region?

The CELAC was created specifically to address deficiencies in inter-regional cooperation. Security concerns present such a case. The European Union recognized the acute necessity

of reinforcing public security "given the scope of the danger and its significance for the EU's development partnership with Central America and Caribbean" (Council of the EU, 2014). Citizen security is a relatively novel concept in inter-regional cooperation. The EU-LAC action plan's definition of citizen security indicates the diversity of aspects and multitude of interconnected factors, which determine citizen security. To be able to target the phenomenon successfully, conceptual as well as empirical research is necessary. The study evaluates existing approaches of Inter- as well as Intra-regional cooperation in security issues and proposes innovative mechanisms to enhance cooperation between the EU and CELAC.

*Mercosur and SADC in a Comparative and Interregional Perspective*  
Frank Mattheis (University of Pretoria)

In their extra-regional outreach Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa rarely make each other a priority. However, since the end of the Cold War there has been an increasing amount of political efforts to strengthen ties on a region-to-region basis. This chapter argues that this rapprochement has been facilitated by the emergence of two regional projects following a similar logic in a post-Cold War context, in particular the Southern African Development Community and the Common Market of the Southern Cone. At the same time, both projects face serious limitations of actorness that are illustrative of the confined space for interregionalism across the South Atlantic. An analysis of the formalized initiatives on political, economic and trade issues between the two regions concludes that these are characterised by transregional and partly pure forms of interregionalism and that most initiatives are heavily shaped by the leading role of Brazil.

Diskutant: Holger Janusch (Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg)