

### **3-Länder-Tagung 2016 in Heidelberg „Regionalismus in einer entgrenzten Welt“**

#### **Panel 8: Regionalorganisationen und regionale Sicherheit**

**Panel Chairs: Stephanie C. Hofmann (Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies Genf), Anja Jetschke (Universität Göttingen)**

#### **Neuentstehung einer Sicherheitsgemeinschaft? Der Golfkooperationsrat und der neue Interventionismus**

Anna Sunik, German Institute of Global and Area Studies, Hamburg

Abstract:

In einer für die Weltöffentlichkeit überraschenden Ansprache kündigte Saudi-Arabien am 26. März 2015 an, zusammen mit 9 weiteren Staaten des Golfkooperationsrates (GCC) eine militärische Intervention im Jemen zu starten. Der GCC hatte sich zuvor nicht durch militärische oder auch sicherheitspolitische Initiative oder militärische Stärke ausgezeichnet, sondern operierte größtenteils unter einem US-amerikanischen Sicherheitsschirm. 2015 markierte daher einen Wendepunkt: Die GCC-Mitgliedsstaaten sind damit an zwei internationalen militärischen Koalitionen beteiligt (Syrien und Jemen) und bilden die Kernländer in mehreren regionalen Initiativen, die 2014 und 2015 ins Leben gerufen wurden – der Formierung von gemeinsamen arabischen Streitkräften, einer gemeinsamen GCC-Polizei und der kürzlich von Saudi-Arabien angekündigten militärischen „Anti-Terror“-Koalition. Der Beitrag wird sich zunächst mit der Frage befassen, inwiefern die Mitgliedsstaaten des GCC eine neu entstehende Sicherheitsgemeinschaft (Adler/Barnett) bilden oder die kürzlich erfolgten Operationen lediglich ad-hoc Koalitionen von einzelnen Staaten sind. Dabei sollen identitäre theoretische Ansätze (der gemeinsame monarchische Regimetyp) mit geostrategisch-realistischen (Rückzug der USA aus der Region) zur Erklärung verknüpft werden.

#### **Regional organizations and the new East-West divide: Analyzing the role of the EU, NATO, OSCE and the Council of Europe in post-Soviet protracted conflicts**

Andrea Gawrich and Vera Axyonova, both JLU Giessen Abstract

Abstract

This paper seeks to examine the role of four regional organizations (European Union/EU, North Atlantic Treaty Organization/NATO, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe/OSCE, and Council of Europe/CoE) in conflict resolution and aggravation processes in the post-Soviet area against the background of the re-emerged East-West divide following the Russian annexation of Crimea. The authors look specifically into three country cases, characterized by the presence of so called protracted conflicts, to which Russia is a direct or indirect party, namely the conflicts in Moldova (Transnistria), Georgia (South Ossetia and Abkhazia) and Ukraine (Donetsk and Luhansk). In these cases, the four organizations are to a different degree involved in conflict processes, as observers, mediators or in fact as aggravators of tensions. The latter particularly concern negative effects of NATO's and EU's

engagements, as they serve as catalyzers for the revival of competition between bigger players in the shared neighbourhood including the three countries under study. While these issues have been broadly discussed in policy and scholarly communities with respect to NATO, the negative effects of the EU's and the OSCE's involvement in conflict areas have often been overlooked. Similarly, scholars have rarely placed the work of the CoE in the context of security provision or conflict resolution processes. This paper intends to fill these gaps by offering an analytical framework that would allow conceptualizing and comparatively examining actions of regional organizations and their effects in conflict areas in the post-Soviet space.

### **Cheap Talk or Long-term Institutionalization? – Legal Competences and Activities of Regional Organizations in Maintaining Peace and Security in Africa**

Ingo Henneberg (Albert-Ludwigs Universität Freiburg)

#### Abstract

Regional Organizations (ROs) increasingly are becoming important actors in the field of peace and security and conflict management. Due to a growing 'intervention aversion' of Western states, ROs are seen as a viable option to manage both regional as well as violent intrastate conflicts. The support of ROs in conflict management is also part of the foreign policy strategy of the US and the EU. Today ROs vary with regard to their legal competences to engage in conflict management tasks and also in their actual activity. In a first step, the paper analyzes the primary law of 64 ROs and maps their legal competences in the field of peace and security. In a second step, the conflict management activity of ROs in Africa is evaluated (timeframe 2000-2015). The analysis indicates that there is a considerable variation between ROs and their match of legal competences and activity. How can these variations be explained? Why are some ROs over-performer while others are laggards? Drawing both on cooperation theory and security governance literature, the paper seeks to answer these questions qualitatively. It concludes with a first case study and a reflection of the potential varying prospects and the contribution of ROs to enduring peace.