

- 1. Research identity of the EU**
- 2. Multidimensions approach**
- 3. The EU – global player?**
- 4. Challenges for the EU**

➤ **INTERNAL POLITICAL**

➤ **NEW PARADIGMS in the EU**

➤ **GLOBAL CHALLENGES**

- *EU lost, emerging markets up*

- *Trade War – EU position?*

➤ **BREXIT – what about CFSP/CSD**

# Research identity of the EU

- Difficulties concerning methodology, classification, the research matter
- The integration structures – in the form of the European Communities or the present European Union – and Europe as a whole are very unique, complex, and essentially vague and **unspecified subjects of study.**

# Multidimensions approach in research

- **EUROPEAN UNION AS A CIVILIAN POWER (liberal theories of IR)** According to liberal theories, governments primarily focus on what their domestic societies want when they formulate foreign policy
- **NORMATIVE POWER (Constructivism)**  
Constructivist international relations theories draw attention to the importance of “norms, identities and cultures” for understanding political outcomes
- **EU USES SOFT POWER NOT HARD POWER**

- Adrian Hyde-Price argues from a neorealist perspective that “**Europe’s great powers will continue to jealously guard their sovereign rights to pursue their own foreign and security policy priorities.** Consequently the CFSP/ESDP is destined to remain firmly intergovernmental”

➤ **EU =/= NOT GLOBAL POLITICAL PLAYER  
(NO ONE VOICE CFSP, CSDP)**

- **EU =/= NOT SECURITY PROVIDER**
- **EU = JUST „OCCASIONAL PLAYER”**
- **EU – STILL GLOBAL ECONOMIC POWER**

**Strong dichotomy between the Union's external economic (CCP) and commercial relations and its foreign and diplomatic policies**

**A. Merkel:**

***Our political power is not yet commensurate with our economic strength***

# CHALLENGES FOR THE EU

- **INTERNAL POLITICAL**
- **NEW PARADIGMS in the EU**
- **GLOBAL CHALLENGES**
  - *EU lost, emerging markets up*
  - *Trade War – EU position?*
- **BREXIT – what about CFSP/CSDP**

# **1. INTERNAL POLITICAL CHALLENGES/LACK OF.....**

- **POLITICAL WILLNESS**
- **INSTITUTIONAL CLEARNESS (intergovernm..)**
- **COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH**
- **MILITARY POWER**
- **COMMON STRATEGY**
- **MONEY**
- **POLITICAL LEADERSHIP**
- **BELIEF IN EUROPEAN IDEAS**

- absence of sufficient political will to conduct a **"really EU foreign policy** (IRAQ, Russia, Kosovo)
- **CSDP IS NOT MILITARY POWER**
- **EUROPAN SECURITY STRATEGY (2003 and 2016)  $\neq$  EUROPAN „REALLY“ DEFENCE STRATEGY**
- EU – 270 billion USD
- US – 707 billion USD (all institutions over 1 trillion)
- **WHO WILL BE A LEADER IN THE EU?**  
**NO ANSWER.....GERMANY...? FRANCE.....?**



- *This is indeed a time when we need to fight for our principles and fundamental values - Merkel said.*
- *Simply stating that we've enjoyed seven decades of peace is no longer enough to justify the European project*
- **European Election** – The outcome of the elections may shift the balance of power between the political groups: the dominance of the EPP-S&D duopoly could weaken; Eurosceptics will not, however, take over the chamber.

## 2. NEW PARADIGMS of the EU

- **FREEDOM -----→ SECURITY**
- **ONE EUROPE, COHESION -→  
MULTISPEED EUROPE  
(INFORMAL NOW)**
- **TRANSATLANTIC RELATIONS -→  
EUROPE..?**

### 3. Structure of international relations is changed

- Unipolar moment – IRAQ WAR in 1991; BALKANS WAR 1991-1995
- Multipolar WORLD (liberal order) 1993-2018...
- **2008 (economic crisis) - Era of American (WEST) (NEOLIBERALISM) domination to be over**
- **2014 (Russian aggression towards Ukraine) - military factor come back (hard power)**
- **2016 (Brexit) – UK – the biggest partner of US**
- **2016 (Trump) – America first**

- **The trilateralism order was truly global in nature (NEOLIBERALISM) three interlocking puzzles (the US, EU, China)**

## **WHAT IS NOW?**

- *There is no doubt that Europe needs to reposition itself in a changed world – A. Merkel*
- *The old certainties of the post-war order no longer apply – A. Merkel*

- **The European Union faces an urgent question: how to position itself in the competition/ 3 options:**
- to continue to safeguard multilateralism, but the EU should not be naïve in remaining alone, among major economic blocs
- to become more reliant on the Transatlantic Alliance
- to move its centre of gravity towards China, or at least to remain neutral between the US and China.

- **China and the EU are unlikely to become allies against Trump's trade war, however much Beijing wishes otherwise**
- Emanuele Scimia says the continuing Chinese charm offensive is far from winning over EU sceptics who have long complained of Beijing's unfair trade and investment practices, and in fact have taken action to counter it

- ***European Union likely to profit the most from US-China trade war - UNCTAD***
- European companies likely to capture US\$70 billion in trade because of the dispute the US and China
- Japan, Mexico and Canada also likely to benefit from tensions

## 4. BREXIT (CFSP/CSDP)

- **CSDP has become** one of the most dynamic fields of European integration
- **The destabilisation of the EU's neighbourhood, Brexit, and uncertainty in the transatlantic security partnership – revitalisation of CSDP**
- **France and Germany – strategic autonomy**



- **CSDP has become** one of the most dynamic fields of European integration
- **The destabilisation of the EU's neighbourhood, Brexit, and uncertainty in the transatlantic security partnership – revitalisation of CSDP**
- **France and Germany – strategic autonomy**

- The CSDP is a policy area that has often been characterised by *a gap between vision and action*
- **Despite a degree of strategic convergence between France and Germany, long-standing differences in terms of political culture and public perception persist**

# **EU FUTURE**

- **EUROZONE (19 countries)**
- **New and Old Member States (WEST AND EAST)**
- **NORTH (Germany) and SOUTH (PIGS)**
- **MULTISPEED EUROPE**
- **FEDERALISM/CONFEDERALISM**
- **STATUS QUO**
- **ECONOMY FIRST, POLITICAL ISSUE LATER**