

<b>Chaire des Réformes Politiques, Administratives, et Internationales</b> <b>L'Europe et la gestion des conflits</b>
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## Plan du cours

### **Première Partie. Différences culturelles, régionalismes et conflits en Europe**

1. Les modes de gestion de la diversité culturelle en Europe
2. Les conflits en Europe et leurs dimensions

### **Deuxième partie. La construction européenne et les conflits**

1. L'impact de l'europanisation sur les conflits en Europe
2. Exemple 1 : le cas de l'Irlande du Nord
3. Exemple 2 : le cas de Chypre

### **Troisième partie. Les politiques de l'Union européenne en matière de gestion des conflits**

1. L'Union européenne et la prévention des conflits
2. L'Union européenne et l'intervention en zone de conflits
3. L'Union européenne et la résolution des conflits

### **Bibliographie Introductive**

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- 2007 Reform Treaty – Articles 9E, 10 A/B, Chapter 2 ‘Specific Provisions on the Common Foreign and Security Policy’ pp. 33-44.
- <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/cg00014.en07.pdf>

## Annexe 1 – Tableau des dimensions des conflits

(source : Projet PEACE-COM : <http://peacecom.spri.ucl.ac.be/>)

Dimensions identitaires	Différences religieuses
	Revendications identitaires
	Culture / Langue
Dimensions Socio-économiques et Géographiques	Différences socio-économiques
	Changements démographiques
	Territoire (Autonomie, Sécession, Irrédentisme)
	Economie parallèle et mafia
	Catastrophes naturelles, épidémie, famine...
Dimensions Politiques	Clivage centre-périphérie
	Accès à la scène politique et à la citoyenneté
	Manipulation des élites
	Dilemme sécuritaire
	Politiques de gestion du conflit
Dimensions ‘Externes’	Décolonisation, suites des GM1 et GM2
	Globalisation
	Européanisation
	Mère patrie et pays voisins
	Diasporas, Communautés frontalières

## **Annexe 2 - European Commission Check-list for Root Causes of Conflict**

In relation to early warning and as foreseen in the EU programme for the Prevention of Violent Conflicts, the European Commission works with the EU Secretary General/High Representative to prepare the broad consideration of potential conflict issues by the EU General Affairs and External Relations Council. This occurs at the start of each EU Presidency (ie six monthly).

The Commission has developed a check list for root causes of conflict/early warning indicators. In preparation for the January 2002 debate on potential conflict issues conflict assessments, based on these indicators, were carried out by Commission desk officers and EC delegations for more than 120 countries. The objective is:

- to increase awareness within the EU decision making forums of the problems of those countries/regions with the highest assessed risk of an outbreak, continuation or re-emergence of conflict.
- to heighten the effort to ensure that EU policies (and in particular those managed by the European Commission) contribute to conflict prevention/resolution.

Those countries receiving highest scores are drawn to the attention of the General Affairs and External Relations Council through a confidential 'watch list'. The watch list is a snapshot of one moment in time and is subject to constant revision.

The Commission remains alert to unanticipated and short term events and the root causes indicators are only one tool which the Commission is using for monitoring and early warning. Others include regular reporting from delegations on issues such as human rights, open source information monitoring via the Commission's new Crisis Room and ECHO's disaster monitoring system ICONS (Impending Crisis Online News System).

With the aim of enhancing capacity for early action, in Africa, the Commission also assists in conducting surveys on African countries. Those surveys examined (i) the root causes of conflict (ii), EU leverage and (iii) policy options.

The check list for root-causes of conflict has been shared with counterparts in the UN system, to other donors and those working in the field of conflict prevention and peace building.

### **1. Legitimacy of the State**

#### **Are there proper checks and balances in the political system?**

Respect of the Constitution, ability of the Parliament and the judiciary to check on the executive, devolution of powers and ability of regional authorities (if any) to counterbalance central power...

#### **How inclusive is the political/administrative power?**

Ethnic and religious representativeness of the government, equality of access to political activity, participative decision-making, fair recruitment in the administration and other public institutions...

#### **What is the overall level of respect for national authorities?**

Historical resentments against State authority, existence of independentist movements, parties advocating for extreme solutions (revolutionary or reactionary) to perceived shortcomings, perceived ability of the State to answer people's needs

#### **Is corruption widespread?**

Overall level of corruption, existence of anti-corruption programmes, widespread bribery in bureaucracies, collusion between private sector and civil servants

### **2. Rule of law**

#### **How strong is the judicial system?**

Independence and effectiveness of the judiciary, equality of all citizens before the law, effective possibility to undertake legal action against state decisions, enforcement of legal decisions

#### **Does unlawful state violence exist?**

Participation of security forces in illegal activities (road blocks, extortion, others), effective prosecution of human rights abuses by security forces, existence of a minimal human rights framework for their operation, prison conditions

**Does civilian power control security forces?**

Influence of security forces over political decision-making, role of the Parliament in debating/checking their use, existence of open debate and media/academic scrutiny on the security sector

**Does organised crime undermine the country's stability?**

Control of a significant part of the country/economy by criminal networks (drugs, natural resources, human trafficking), existence of private armies or armed para-military groups acting with impunity, proper re-integration of former combatants into social life

**3. Respect for fundamental rights**

**Are civil and political freedoms respected?**

Respect of right to vote/eligibility, protection of civil liberties including freedom of speech & of assembly, free and fair elections respecting the rights of the opposition

**Are religious and cultural rights respected?**

Punition by law of religious, ethnic or cultural discrimination, recognition of minority languages e.g. in education, definition of the state with no reference to a dominant religious/cultural identity

**Are other basic human rights respected?**

Prosecution of human rights violations (torture, illegal detention), gender equality, freedom of private practices (dress codes, private life etc.), adherence to and implementation of commitments under international human rights treaties and conventions, effective operation of human rights monitoring by NGOs and/or international organisations

**4. Civil society and media**

**Can civil society operate freely and efficiently?**

Protection of NGOs and right of association by the state, liveliness of civil society, access to staff, training, resources and others, ability to influence policy processes and solve tensions between communities

**How independent and professional are the media?**

Censorship by government, independence of the media from partisan agendas and political or private interests, ability to reflect the views of all social groups, access of journalists to professional training

**5. Relations between communities and dispute-solving mechanisms**

**How good are relations between identity groups?**

Ability of major identity groups to mix together, frequency of outbursts of racial/religious violence, perpetuation of negative stereotypes or mutual suspicions by collective memory and culture, existence and effectiveness of reconciliation mechanisms (e.g. justice commissions)

**Does the state arbitrate over tensions and disputes between communities?**

Existence and effectiveness of mechanisms arbitrating between conflicting parties (wisemen, elders, ombudsmen), political manipulation of ethnic/identity differences, existence of regional fora for conflict prevention/resolution

**Are there uncontrolled flows of migrants/refugees?**

Social friction between migrant and host communities (e.g. adverse pressure on food, water etc.), respect for basic rights of migrants/refugees, impact of migration flows on ethnic/identity balance of host regions

**6. Sound economic management**

### **How robust is the economy?**

Income dependency on a limited number of sectors (e.g. one single agricultural product or industry or remittance), capacity to react to natural disasters or international conditions (f.i. massive swings in commodity prices)

### **Is policy framework conducive to macro-economic stability?**

Stability of main macro-economic fundamentals (inflation, public deficit, current accounts), ability to attract investment (both domestic and FDI), implementation of policies negotiated with IFIs

### **How sustainable is the state's environmental policy?**

Fairness of management of natural resources (e.g. water), anticipation of possible internal or external conflicts over natural resources, risk of serious environmental degradation (f.i. desertification) forcing people into exile or threatening traditional ways of life

## **7. Social and regional inequalities**

### **How are social welfare policies addressed?**

Overall level of literacy, health, sanitation, development of safety nets & income policies (or, by default, existence of alternative social mechanisms ensuring local or family solidarity), correct anticipation of massive demographic changes by public policies (especially urbanisation and youth unemployment)

### **How are social inequalities tackled?**

Trend for poverty and marginalisation (especially in absolute terms), vulnerability of least-favoured segments of society, fairness of access to education, health care, jobs, economic opportunities (including women and minorities), existence of public policies addressing inequalities among communities through land reform, quota systems, social programmes or others

### **How are regional disparities tackled?**

Urban/rural gaps, existence of regions lagging behind in terms of economic development or particularly affected by lack of vital resources, redistributive policies between regions

## **8. Geopolitical situation**

### **How stable is the region's geopolitical situation?**

Relations with the country's neighbours, pending border issues, dependency of the country on unstable neighbours for vital assets (e.g. access to sea or water), effectiveness of regional conflict-resolution mechanisms

### **Is the state affected by external threats?**

Destabilising policies of outside forces, existence of pro-active ethnic communities/diaspora abroad, ability to control arms trafficking

### **Is the state affecting regional stability?**

Support to militias or rebel groups operating on neighbouring territories, protection of war criminals or rebel groups from neighbouring states, exploitation of the country's natural resources for foreign policy purposes, presence of illicit international activities on the country's territory