

Ukraine's Foreign Policy under Yushchenko Igor Gretskiy

The Inevitability of "Resource Curse" in Sub-Saharan Africa?

Andrzej Polus

# NATO Burden-Sharing in Libya

Rachel A. Dicke, Nicholas Anson, Phillip A. Roughton, Ryan C. Hendrickson

# **Exclusive Interview**

with Hugh Pope of the International Crisis Group

# Turkey and the EU:

Righting Their Ships in a Shared Neighbourhood



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## Rachel A. Dicke, Nicholas Anson, Phillip A. Roughton, Rvan C. Hendrickson

NATO Burden-Sharing in Libya: Understanding the Contributions

NATO's military performance in Libya raises important questions about which allies are willing to use force in NATO operations, and more broadly, about the principle of military burden-sharing, which has received extensive treatment from scholars. Using a structured and focused case study approach, this paper examines three of Europe's NATO allies-Norway, Spain and Poland-all of whom played widely different roles in Operation Unified Protector. Using previous research on burden-sharing as well as literature more specific to NATO military operations, we examine three variables across these three NATO allies—public and government support for the strikes, national strategic culture, and perceived member benefits for the use of force—all in an effort to evaluate the conditions for when a European ally may be willing to act militarily. These research findings speak to NATO's ability to meet future security challenges, the role of European militaries in American foreign policy, and, hopefully, will provide broader insights on the conditions that foster burden-sharing in alliance military operations.

#### Lucile Eznack

Let's Stay Friends! Relational Repair in Friendly Interstate Relations... 55 Contrary to widely held assumptions, and deriving insight from literature in sociology and social psychology on relational repair among individuals, the author argues that relational repair at the interstate level requires some efforts, sometimes very important ones, and that waiting until the crisis is over before starting work on relationships may not be the most efficient way for the countries concerned to facilitate relational repair. In the case studies presented in this

paper, the countries that start their relational repair processes as early as possible in a crisis help prevent its escalation and pave the way for the restoration of any damage done to their ties.

### Andrzej Polus

The Inevitability of the "Resource Curse" in Sub-Saharan Africa? Relations between NGOs and Governments in Zambia, Botswana and Ghana

This paper is a result of field studies in Botswana, Zambia and Ghana, all mineral economies considered to be potential victims of the "natural resource" curse" (or, NRC here). According to the core assessment of the NRC hypothesis, mineral revenues in Sub-Saharan Africa do not necessarily improve the economy; instead they may lead to increased poverty and often to the establishment/ empowerment of authoritarian and neo-patrimonial regimes. Even though a strong civil society is perceived as a potential counterbalance to government actions, in the case of Zambia, Botswana and Ghana three distinguished patterns of interaction between governments and civil society organisations (CSOs) have been created, and a vibrant and vocal civil society does not necessarily imply that NRC is avoided. The principal aim of this paper is to examine, comparatively and critically, the involvement of local and international CSOs in the governance process of resource-based economies. The paper develops a two-fold argument. First, that NRC could be more usefully perceived as a treatable "disease," and second, that the strength of civil society and its involvement in politics does not prevent NRC.

#### Monika Gabriela Bartoszewicz

When pondering the issues that make life in Kosovo difficult, then which makes Kosovo difficult for the rest of Europe, one would hardly place terrorism at the top of the list. In Kosovo, other problems command attention: state agencies, international organisations and NGOs list international organised crime, corruption, and the economic crisis as the three most menacing spectres in Kosovo. The EU progress report for 2012 states clearly that "to date, terrorism has been a lesser threat in Kosovo than other forms of serious crime" and indeed, enough incidents of terrorism have not occurred to persuade international observers that it poses an insidious danger. One could, however, wonder whether the international community is able to read the writing on the wall when it comes to the increasing possibility of religiously motivated terrorist activity. By examining the processes of Islamic radicalisation in Kosovo, this paper argues that, although Kosovo has a secularised Muslim population, radicalisation by stealth has already started, out of view of the public, and there is an increasing possibility that a terrorism hub will develop in the region.

#### **REVIEWS**

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