

Analytik der Untersuchung (Draft)

Categories for Describing European Foreign Policy

	(1) Actorness (polity)		(3) Performance (politics)			(4) Dynamics in polity and politics	
	Cohesion, Authority, Autonomy, Recognition		Realist	Normative	Imperial	Institutionell	Materiell
Erhebungszeitraum	2008		2000-2008			1985-2008	
<i>Außenhandelspolitik</i>							
<i>Entwicklungspolitik</i>							
<i>Nachbarschaftspolitik</i>							
<i>Sicherheitspolitik</i>							
<i>Umweltpolitik</i>							
The full picture							

1. Kriterien für Fallauswahl

Wohlfahrt: Außenhandelspolitik, Entwicklungspolitik, Nachbarschaftspolitik, Umweltpolitik

Sicherheit: GASP und Terrorismus

Herrschaft: Nachbarschaftspolitik, Entwicklungspolitik

2. Operationalization Actorness, Option I

- Cohesion: ability to formulate and articulate internally consistent policy preferences
- Authority: legal competence to act
- Autonomy: independence from individual member states
- Recognition: acceptance of and interaction with the EU by others

1. Alle Begriffe als Variablen, nicht dichotomy
2. Weder notwendig noch hinreichend, sondern zuträglich
3. Bezogen auf Politikfelder, nicht spezifische Verträge
4. Bezogen auf Außenpolitik, nicht internationale Politik

3. Operationalization ‚Actorness‘, Option II

	Application of Norms	Enforcement of Norms
State-like	Centralized	Centralized
Supranational	centralized	Decentralized
International	Decentralized	decentralized

4. Operationalization ‚Politics‘

	Politics (process)		
	Output	Process	Instrument
Realist	private goods	<i>Blackmailing</i>	Threat of military or very serious economic and political consequences
Normative	public goods	Argumentieren/ Vorbild	Persuasion/ Stigmatisieren
Imperial	club goods	Bargaining	Moderate economic and Political Incentives

5. Dynamics

- polity: Veränderung von international über supranational zu staatsähnlich (oder anders herum)
- politics: Veränderung von Realpolitik zu normativer/ imperialer Macht (oder anders herum)

6. Wann ist welches Modell dominant?

Hypothesen (Probabilistische vs. deterministische Kausalität, „drei Kontinente“):

1. Interessenbasierte Hypothesen
 - a. the more vulnerable a receiver state, the more realist the EU's policies
 - b. the more vulnerable the EU, the more normatively oriented the EU
 - c. the closer the partner state, the more imperial the EU's policies

2. Institutionenbasierte Hypothesen
 - a. the stronger the role of individual member states, the more realist the EU's policies
 - b. the stronger the role of supranational institutions, the more normatively oriented the EU

3. Ideenbasierte Hypothesen
 - a. the lower the salience of a policy (intensity of potential public deliberation), the more realist the EU's policies
 - b. the higher the salience of a policy ((intensity of potential public deliberation), the more normatively oriented the EU