

## INTERNSHIP/UNIVERSITY PRACTICE

March 10 – May 26, 2021

[Collaboration Agreement 146 /11.02.2021, PARTNERS:  
Institute of Political Sciences and International Relations “Ion I. C. Brătianu”  
of the Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Department of Political Science  
(scientific researcher III, Dr. Viorella Manolache); University of Bucharest,  
Faculty of Letters, Department of Cultural Studies  
(assistant professor Dr. Oana Preda)]

The internship valued a triple method, being organized on modules, each of them considering the deepening of the specific theoretical competencies and the effective ways to verify the practical ones (see in this sense the detailed program – <https://ispri.ro/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Program.pdf>). The practice was placed under the sign of the prefix *intra* –, student access to Academia and scientific research Institutes, and intra-generational connection (graduates – students/master students dialogue), through a series of academic debates, laboratories and dedicated workshops. The pandemic conditions made the practice to be *online* (see in this sense the poster of the event by Carla Mîndrean), on dedicated platforms (Google Meet), with the extensive and numerous participation of an active audience involved (students and masters, teachers, researchers).

The first module was dedicated to the *Romanian Review of Political Sciences and International Relations*, interested and interesting in knowing and deepening the mechanisms involved in the editorial work (indexing in the international database, peer-review procedure, etc. – speaker Vladimir Barbu, in discussing the archiving procedures), and also by consulting and the practical study of the issues of the Review – *online* and *print*.

From the second module we highlight the topics discussed: *Brexit – Brovid* – speaker drd. Andreea Ferenczi; drd. Camelia Elena Vlăsceanu (April 18, 2021) – from the initial premises (including the background of a stopped Grexit) to the (but) definitively frameworks, with interest on the consequences of economic, social, commercial, legal or decisional ones, with (in the pandemic time), a new concept – Brovid. As a practical case study, the phenomenon was placed in the *online* space, approaching the policies of the Mayor of London, Sadiq Khan; *The anxieties of modern society – the need for “ontological security”* – speaker Cosmin Sipoș (April 15, 2021) – from the philosophical foundations of anxiety, to the need for security and safety, with particular hybridizations – illiberalism; *The Welfare State in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century* – speaker Researcher Henrieta Șerban (April 29, 2021) – starting from Esping-Andersen’s typology to a context of debate extended to “decent living”, equal opportunities, equity, social responsibility; *From the cercada to the cerrada nation: coordinates of the political imaginary in the Latin American space of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries* – speaker Ramona Niculcea (April 22, 2021) – questioning Cuban nationalism, with relevant moments/events and emblematic personalities;

*Royal diplomacy* – speaker Ana-Maria Anghel (May 6, 2021) – a punctual and punctuated debate – Queen Maria’s diplomacy and dedicated frames/sequences in “The Crown” series.

In the academic research laboratory (part of the third module), through debates dedicated to “*Learning by doing*” – *Online branding* – speaker Researcher Lucian Jora (May 13, 2021), students developed theoretical knowledge applied online, deepening the concept and the branding strategies, creating a promotion site of the city, neighbourhood, areas of origin. *A laboratory debate: Encyclopaedia of International Relations and Encyclopaedia of Diplomacy* – speaker Researcher Cristina Vohn (May 20, 2021) was a meeting evaluated as one of the most interesting challenges of the internship, placing on the agenda of the dialogue, the encyclopaedic process, the correct-scientific value of this working tool and its usefulness and relevance.

Students/interns:

Ionuț Feraru (master CPCEI, year I);  
Nicoleta Olteanu (SE, year II);  
Maria-Alina Oprea (SE, year II);  
Adelina Georgiana Surdu (SE, year II);  
Ana Elena Ursu (SE, year II);  
Maria Corina Preda (Faculty of History, year I)

**BOOK LAUNCH**

***Pakistan’s Response Towards Terrorism*  
– *A Case Study of Musharraf Regime***

**The India Study Centre (ISC),  
The Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI)**

July 27, 2021 (online)

**Shabana Fayyaz, *Pakistan’s Response Towards Terrorism – A Case Study of Musharraf Regime*, Lahore: Vanguard Publishers, 2020, 272 p.**

With more than two decades of teaching experience at the Defence & Strategic Studies Department, Quaid-I-Azam University, Islamabad – Dr. Shabana Fayyaz, has contributed greatly to the field of terrorism, violent extremism, and non-traditional security issues. She is an author of Book: *Pakistan’s Response towards Terrorism – A Case Study of Musharraf Regime* (2020). Has published research articles widely in the peer reviewed journals nationally and internationally. The themes of her research work include: Human security dynamics in South Asia, countering strategic coercion, radicalization and deradicalisation, anti-terror legal regime in Pakistan, women role in moderating extremism, child militancy, CPEC security dynamics, COVID-19 and religious narratives in South Asia and so on.

She is currently heading the Defense and Strategic Department at Quaid-I-Azam University and holds a PhD from the University of Birmingham, UK. Dr. Fayyaz is concurrently serving on the board of multiple academic institutions, research think-tanks and civil society organizations: International Relations Department – Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi; Strategic Studies Department – National Defense

University (NDU), Islamabad; Institute of Strategic Studies – Islamabad (ISSI); Pakistan House – Islamabad; Paiman Alumni Trust, Islamabad and; Terrorism Research Institute (TRI), USA.

An alumnus of the “Women and Security Program” program at Harvard Kennedy School has also participated in the Annual Colloquium of Institute of Inclusive Security, Massachusetts (Harvard) and Washington D C. USA. Has presented papers in more than 25 international conferences and more than that in the national conferences and conducted trainings & seminars as well.

Previously, Dr. Fayyaz has served as the coordinator of the Pakistan chapter of Women without Borders, and she remains an active member of women peace groups across the region and beyond. She has also been a visiting faculty and guest speaker at renowned public/private sector national universities, Pakistan’s Information Academy and security related training institutions within the country. She also contributes to national and international media networks related to her field of expertise.

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This book provides an extensive overview of Pakistan’s response towards terrorism under the General Pervez Musharraf-led military regime from 2001 to 2008. With the changing geo-political environment, the study argues that Pakistan cannot deal with terrorism by piecemeal steps. An effective response necessitates a holistic, multi-dimensional and sustainable counter-terrorism policy that may entail redefining the role of the state as a facilitator of both traditional and non-traditional security concerns of the people of Pakistan.

The central question addressed is; How did the Musharraf government respond to terrorism in post 9/11 Pakistan, and did its response amount to the continuity of or a change in the country’s traditional national security policy? In doing so, this research work explores the following inter-related queries: What military, political, social, economic and cultural reforms were introduced by the Musharraf regime as part of his internal security policy and reform agenda? Was there congruence between Pakistan’s external security policy and internal security policy contrived to fight the threat of terrorism? What specific steps did the Musharraf government take to ensure citizen security, to combat terrorism within the state and do remodel foreign policy? And finally, did 9/11 and the emergence of threats to international peace perceived by the international order from non-state actors inform and change Pakistan’s traditional national security doctrine?

The book is essentially an empirical study based on author’s in-depth interviews with the policymakers, political leaders, strategic stalwarts (including President Pervez Musharraf, Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz), former and serving military personnel, civil society actors, lawyers, economists, academicians, religious peers, media icons – related to the main theme of the book. In doing so, the author aims to fill the knowledge gap by deconstructing and analysing the actual steps taken by the Musharraf regime to combat the evolving menace of terrorism. That is, to provide a vantage point for assessing and planning future policy on countering terrorism on sustainable footings.

This study is anchored within the Westphalian system of Weberian states in the international relations discourse. Thus, state remains the unit of analysis and referent object of security and in starting out to understand the behaviour of the Pakistani state. In a nut shell, the book conceives an ‘Integrated framework of security’ with an added emphasis on the citizen as the prime consumer and beneficiary of the state’s national security framework. Hence, aiming to go beyond Pakistan’s traditional national security policy framework.

<https://www.vanguardbooks.com/browsetitle.php?isbn=9789694026107&subject=>

*POINT OF VIEW ON  
EUROPEAN PROJECT  
FOR AN EXTENDED NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICY*

The implementation of a single set of standards and procedures that could be applied to all neighbouring states has proved unattainable for the European Union, too ambitious for most partners and not attractive enough for some of the Neighbourhood Policy partners. The concept of the Single Neighbourhood Policy has failed. Going through the frameworks of analysis and verification through the study of this paper, we can certify that the EU must be dedicated in creating a complex set of tools well suited to support the development of multiple neighbourhood policies, tailored to specific aspirations, needs and particular circumstances of each partner. The European Neighbourhood Policy changes are not new.

Immediately after the revolutions broke out in Tunisia and Egypt, the EU announced a new policy aimed and related to the southern Mediterranean states. In early 2011, specific Union documents, acts and resolutions emphasized the need to be “more active and present in regional or multilateral conflict resolution and in monitoring peace and peacekeeping efforts.”<sup>1</sup>

Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on Strengthening the European Neighbourhood Policy punctually devotes paragraphs on conflict intervention, which takes place in the vicinity of the European Union. As we insisted in the analysis of the context and crisis management during the “Arab Spring”, the Union lacked coherence in action in order to not only launch but also support a correct approach: “the EU’s response to changes in the region needs to be more precisely oriented, more innovative and more ambitious, addressing people’s needs and realities on the ground.”<sup>2</sup>

The EU reacted promptly to regime change in Tunisia, Egypt and later in Libya. Through a series of documents that we have analysed in the course of this paper, the EU has launched a brand-new political approach, which has placed the issue of democratization in Arab countries at the top of its agenda. By the end of 2011, the European Commission had presented a proposal to change the European Neighbourhood Policy. The regulations aim, among other things, to establish an “European Neighbourhood Instrument”<sup>3</sup> to finance the new ENP. The proposal for the implementation of the ENI includes all available financial resources in accordance with the defined rules and procedures and streamlines programming and decision-making and programming; it allows a significant acceleration of policy implementation and, if necessary, can also intervene in changing the direction of the issued policy.

Yannis Stivachtis summarizes the revisions of the European Neighbourhood Policy in 2011 and 2015. The ENP approach in 2011 was based on differentiation, conditionality

<sup>1</sup> European Commission, *Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on Strengthening the European Neighbourhood Policy*, Bruxelles, 04.12.2006, website: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2006:0726:FIN:EN:PDF>, link accessed on 20.05.2021

<sup>2</sup> European Commission, *Comunicare Comună către Consiliul European, Parlamentul European, Consiliu, Comitetul Economic și Social European și Comitetul Regiunilor un Parteneriat pentru Democrație și Prosperitate împărtășită cu țările Sud-Mediteraneene*, Bruxelles, 2011, website: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/RO/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52011DC0200&from=EN>, link accessed on 20.05.2021.

<sup>3</sup> Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council Establishing a European Neighborhood Instrument, Bruxelles, 2011, site web: [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2009\\_2014/documents/com/com\\_com\(2011\)0839\\_en.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2009_2014/documents/com/com_com(2011)0839_en.pdf), link accessed on 20.05.2021.

and “mutual responsibility”<sup>4</sup>, with a normative and action-based architecture arranged on three fundamental levels: democratic transformation and institution building; a stronger partnership with people/citizens and sustainable growth. To strengthen its new initiative, the EU set up a new aid package on 21 September 2011 entitled “SPRING”. As mentioned in the third chapter of this paper (dedicated to the European Union Response in the context of the Arab Spring), differentiation (hypothesis that there are similarities between states, but also significant differences, requiring an individual and individualized policy) had to be determined accordingly with the application of the “more for more” principle, the direction that introduced a new incentive-based approach. The purpose of the “more for more” principle is to reward faster reform by providing greater support. The evaluations contained in the annual progress reports of the European Commission and the European External Action Service form the basis of the EU’s policy towards each MENA partner, in accordance with the stated principle. MENA states advancing political reforms are offered additional aid, market access and an increased share of EU financial support. In this context, the SPRING program was intended for those MENA partners who are taking clear and concrete steps towards political reform.

The 2011 review puts a strong emphasis on promoting “deep and sustainable democracy”, in parallel with inclusive economic development. Democracy had to include minimal but essential benchmarks, from free elections, freedom of expression, assembly and association, legal independence, the fight against corruption and (democratic) control of the military.<sup>5</sup>

The act of revision of the European Neighbourhood Policy in November 2015<sup>6</sup>, followed the direction of previous European Commission communications, emphasizing good governance, democracy, the rule of law and human rights, economic development, security, migration and mobility remain the main areas covered. The key principles of the European Commission’s 2015 review insist on differentiating partner states and flexibility, by more consistently involving EU Member States and assuming shared responsibility. Differentiated partnerships and a personalized approach are the distinctive points of the 2015 review.

This paper emphasized on naming and analysing EU objectives and priorities for partner countries, attached to the identifiable indicative allocations in the corpus of multi-annual documents, established in collaboration with MENA partner countries, and decided after consultation with competent authorities and civil society organizations.

To examine how the 2015 review ensured a differentiated approach to partners and increased flexibility in the use of EU instruments, the European Commission published the “Report on the implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy Review”<sup>7</sup> in

<sup>4</sup> Yannis Stivachtis, *Conflict and Diplomacy in the Middle East- External Actors and Regional Rivalries*, E-International Relations Publishing, Bristol, 2018, p. 116.

<sup>5</sup> European Commission, *Joint Communication to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions- A new response to a changing Neighborhood*, Bruxelles, 25.05.2011, website: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2011:0303:FIN:en:PDF>, link accessed on 20.05.2021.

<sup>6</sup> European Commission, *Joint Communication to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions- Review of the European Neighbourhood Policy*, Bruxelles, 18.11.2015, website: [https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/joint-communication\\_review-of-the-enp.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/joint-communication_review-of-the-enp.pdf), link accessed on 20.05.2021.

<sup>7</sup> European Commission, *Raport Comun către Parlamentul European, Consiliu, Comitetul Economic și Social European și Comitetul Regiunilor – Raport privind punerea în aplicare a revizuirii Politicii Europene de Vecinătate*, Bruxelles, 18.05.2017, website: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/RO/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52017JC0018&from=en>, link accessed on 21.05.2021.

May 2017, outlining the overall picture of the EU's activities since the adoption of the 2015 review, without relying on an evaluative-detailed reporting of its effectiveness. According to the European External Action Service, the objectives and principles of the European Neighbourhood Policy have remained valid, but the strategic interests of the European Union as well as those of the EU's neighbours have undergone changed dynamics since the 2015 ENP review to date. Through the Economic and Investment Plan for our Southern Neighbours, the EU has explicitly stated its intention to strengthen its partnership with its southern neighbours, which is considered a key strategic priority.

Regarding the accumulation of the European Union's responses to the political crisis in the MENA region, it has remained constant in supporting the objectives of the European Neighbourhood Policy by deepening political dialogue and a number of other instruments, in particular on financial support and technical cooperation (see in this regard, the European Neighbourhood Instrument, through which the neighbouring regions were financed in the years 2014-2020 with approximately 15.4 billion euros).<sup>8</sup>

We can say that the European Neighbourhood Policy needs to be fundamentally revised in order to produce quantifiable specific-differentiated measures, able to generate change and have the approval and acceptance of neighbouring states. Punctually, an updated European management should include the provision of personalized incentives (accession and initiation of a free trade market, to support the development of the local economy); attracting a wide range of actors, including civil society; promoting entrepreneurship; reform of police and military forces, etc. In itself, the extension of the neighbourhood project aims to highlight the prerogatives of the common EU institutions in negotiating and working with neighbours, with a role in conflict prevention and resolution, in promoting democracy and economic stability, security and energy reserves. This is part of supporting the EU's efforts to create a truly "genuine" and "cost-effective"<sup>9</sup> Common Foreign and Security Policy, in the sense of a project and a policy with applicability and functionality.

This study also inventories and concludes on the vulnerability of the European Neighbourhood Policy recognized in the failure to reach a common denominator on the stated intentions and actions implemented. The reason for this shortcoming was the subject of a detailed analysis by the Bertelsmann Stiftung Association, according to which a first difficulty lies in the very action plan of the partner states. The European Neighbourhood Policy has relied on stable governments to implement its overall objectives, which is not always achievable. A second reason lies with the European Union, in the sense that financial support has been and remains limited.<sup>10</sup>

Another difficulty can be found at the level of the widening gap of EU member states in the perception issued (on most areas – geographical location, trade, migration, etc.) on the problems that have arisen and the relationship with each neighbouring state, imbalances that have marked the inability of the European Union to form a whole in the issuance of a unitary action. The recommendation of the Bertelsmann Stiftung is for Member States to be more connected and closer, finding the necessary steps for national interests to respond to common welfare and interests.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Regulamentul (UE) nr. 232/2014 de instituire a unui instrument european de vecinătate, 2014, website: [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/RO/TXT/HTML/?uri=LEGISSUM:28020103\\_1&from=RO](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/RO/TXT/HTML/?uri=LEGISSUM:28020103_1&from=RO), link accessed on 21.05.2021.

<sup>9</sup> Find more information in the article: "The EU Neighborhood in shambles- Some recommendations for a new European Neighborhood strategy", Bertelsmann Stiftung, website: [http://aei.pitt.edu/74086/1/EU\\_neighborhood\\_in\\_shambles.pdf](http://aei.pitt.edu/74086/1/EU_neighborhood_in_shambles.pdf), link accessed on 24.05.2021.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 6.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 7.



The concept of differentiation implemented by the European Neighbourhood Policy is considered a beneficial and ideal concept, but also perfectible, applied in a more “sophisticated”<sup>12</sup> way. The recommendations consider the fact that the EU should be involved through increased investments (considerable and monitored) at an economic and political level, by providing incentives and aid for migration, education, study opportunities through specific programs such as ERASMUS, etc. The mentioned incentives are addressed to the young population, the part of the society that started the riots during the “Arab Spring” precisely because of shortages and lack of opportunities. At the same time, trade market liberalization should be revised to meet the export needs of neighbouring countries (especially the very poor ones)<sup>13</sup>, without focusing only on EU exports.

In addition, it is equally necessary to increase the impact and involvement of civil society and pro-EU non-governmental organizations in promoting the fight against corruption (a major issue in the MENA region and one of the causes of the riots that began in 2011). The stated verdict insists on the direction of the next review of the European Neighbourhood Policy developed around citizens.<sup>14</sup> Human rights are being violated without consequences, with strong reactions from the EU. Through international recognition, neighbouring states could respond to the initiative to improve bilateral relations, dialogue on common issues and interests, through diplomacy. These issues, such as participation in international affairs and international recognition, restore a sense of belonging and lead to effective and fruitful alliances.

An extremely important reform is aimed at the security sector, with the improvement of military and police forces, a difficult step (see the case of Egypt) and impossible in states with civil wars. Civil society is called upon to monitor the security forces, in compliance with UN conventions.

The European Neighbourhood Policy is an applied development initiative aimed at stimulating and supporting reforms in the 16 neighbouring countries, through policies of security and affirmation of geopolitical interests, aimed at stability, democracy and economic well-being. The ENP is equivalent to development policy, but without being managed as a tool to fight conflicts. The European Union remains a key player in conflict prevention and stability building, inclusively through supporting and mediating the post-conflict transition process.

The European Union has renewed its agenda regarding the relationship with its southern neighbours. On February 9, 2021 the renewed Partnership with the Southern Neighbourhood – The New Agenda for the Mediterranean was launched, with the reaffirmation of the landmarks that value: development of citizens, efficient governance led by the law; prosperity and the digital transition; peace and security; migration and mobility; Green Transition – the problem of climate, energy, environment.<sup>15</sup> The new Agenda also includes the SARS-VOC2 Pandemic Economic Recovery and Post-Crisis

<sup>12</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 9.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 10.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibidem*.

<sup>15</sup> European Commission, *Joint communication to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions – Renewed partnership with the Southern Neighbourhood-A new Agenda for the Mediterranean*, Bruxelles, 09.02.2021, website: [https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhoodenlargement/sites/default/files/joint\\_communication\\_renewed\\_partnership\\_southern\\_neighbourhood\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhoodenlargement/sites/default/files/joint_communication_renewed_partnership_southern_neighbourhood_en.pdf), link accessed on 24.05.2021.

Support Investment Plan. Through the Neighbourhood, Development Cooperation and International Cooperation Instrument, € 7 billion have been allocated over the period 2021-2027. The Economic Investment Plan aims to ensure improved quality of life and economic recovery through extensive flagship initiatives (strengthening democracy and prosperity; supporting trade and investment to support competitiveness and inclusive growth) aimed at deepening and strengthening respect for human rights and the rule of law – both integral parts of the Partnership and essential landmarks for citizens' trust in institutions.

***ORTANSA INGEAUA***