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# European Union Sanctions And Foreign Policy When And Why Do They Work Routledge Advances In European Politics

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A Relevant Foreign Policy Tool?

Economic Sanctions in EU Private International  
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The Efficacy of Sanctions of the European Union  
States, Power, Institutions, and American  
Hegemony

The Foreign Policy of the European Union  
International Law Aspects of the European Union  
Coercing, Constraining and Signalling  
When and why Do They Work?

Europe and Iran

Lessons Learned from the EU Experience  
Understanding UN and EU Targeted Sanctions  
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Targeted Sanctions  
Paradoxes of European Foreign Policy  
The Success of Sanctions  
How EU Sanctions Work  
Economic Sanctions and International Law  
The Juridification of Individual Sanctions and the  
Politics of EU Law  
When Multilateralism Hits Brussels  
A Model of Emerging Actorness  
European-Russian Power Relations in Turbulent  
Times  
Lessons Learned from the EU Experience  
Research Handbook on the EU's Common Foreign  
and Security Policy  
Effectiveness of the economic sanctions imposed  
by the EU on Russia since March 2014  
European Union Common Foreign Policy  
Europe and Iran's Nuclear Crisis  
U.S., EU, and UN Sanctions  
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International Economic Sanctions in International  
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The Foreign Policy of the European Union  
From EPC to CFSP Joint Action and South Africa  
When and why Do the Work?  
EU Foreign Policy Sanctions and the Quest for  
Credibility

The Success of Sanctions  
The European Union and International Sanctions  
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**ROWE GARRETT**

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**Trade, Foreign  
Policy and Defence  
in EU Constitutional  
Law** Litres

Keukeleire and Delreux demonstrate the scope and diversity of the European Union's foreign policy, showing that EU foreign policy is broader than the Common Foreign and Security Policy and the Common Security and Defence Policy, and that areas such as trade, development, environment and energy are inextricable elements of it. This book offers a

comprehensive and critical account of the EU's key foreign relations – with its neighbourhood, with the US, China and Russia, and with emerged powers – and argues that the EU's foreign policy needs to be understood not only as a response to crises and conflicts, but also as a means of shaping international structures and influencing long-term processes. This third edition reflects recent changes and trends in EU foreign policy as well as the international context in which it operates, addressing issues such as the increasingly contested international order, the conflict in Ukraine, the migration

and refugee crisis, Brexit and Covid-19. The book not only clarifies the formal procedures in EU foreign policy-making but also elucidates how it works in practice. The third edition includes new sections and boxes on 'strategic autonomy', European arms exports, the EU's external representation, the 'Brussels Effect', and decentring and gender approaches to EU foreign policy. Up to date, jargon-free and supported by its own website ([www.eufp.eu](http://www.eufp.eu)), this systematic and innovative appraisal of this key policy area is suitable for undergraduate and postgraduate students, as well as practitioners. A Relevant Foreign Policy Tool? Routledge  
The European Union is

one of the world's biggest economies. However, its role as an international actor is ambiguous and it's not always able to transform its political power into effective external policies. The development of an 'assertive' European Union challenges the image of an internal project aimed at economic integration and international relations theories based on unitary state actors. This book systematically links the EU's external relations to existing political theories, showing how existing theories need to be modified in order to deal with specific characteristics of the EU as an international actor. Economic Sanctions in EU Private International Law

Bloomsbury Publishing  
Essay from the year  
2017 in the subject  
Politics - International  
Politics - Topic: Peace  
and Conflict Studies,  
Security, , course:  
Faculty of World  
Economy and  
International Affairs,  
language: English,  
abstract: The debate  
about the effectiveness  
of sanctions is not new,  
but was started at a  
high political level by  
the United States' (US)  
President Wilson in  
1919, when he  
discussed the utility of  
sanctions as a foreign  
policy (FP) instrument  
which he viewed as an  
alternative to war.  
Almost a century later,  
the debate about the  
effectiveness of  
sanctions still lives on.  
While the US has been  
a frequent sender of  
sanctions since WWI,  
the European Union

(EU) has emerged as a  
new sender of  
sanctions on the  
international stage  
since the 1990s. For  
this paper, the  
sanctions imposed by  
the EU on the Russian  
Federation (Russia)  
starting in March 2014  
were selected as a  
case study to  
investigate the  
effectiveness of  
sanctions. This paper  
applies the framework  
developed by Hufbauer  
to analyse the  
effectiveness of  
sanctions, which points  
out that their  
effectiveness depends  
on the extent to which  
the policy objectives by  
the sender were  
achieved and the  
contribution to success  
that was made by the  
sanctions. To explain  
the influence of  
sanctions on Russia,  
special emphasis is laid

on the political character of the target's country's government, which is one of the political variables outlined by Hufbauer.

The Influence of International Institutions on the EU

Martinus Nijhoff Publishers

The recent developments regarding the defence and security identity of the European Union and the debate over the nature of an enlarged Union make this book all the more topical.

The Efficacy of Sanctions of the European Union

Bloomsbury Publishing

The Russia-Europe relationship is deteriorating, signaling the darkest era yet in security on the continent since the end

of the Cold War. In addition, the growing influence of the Trump administration has destabilized the transatlantic security community, compelling Europe—especially the European Union—to rethink its relations with Russia. The volume editors' primary goal is to illuminate the nature of the deteriorating security relationship between Europe and Russia, and the key implications for its future. While the book is timely, the editors and contributors also draw out long-term lessons from this era of diplomatic degeneration to show how increasing cooperation between two regions can devolve into rapidly escalating conflict. While it is possible that

the relationship between Russia and Europe can ultimately be restored, it is also necessary to understand why it was undermined in the first place. The fact that these transformations occur under the backdrop of an uncertain transatlantic relationship makes this investigation all the more pressing. Each chapter in this volume addresses three dimensions of the problem: first, how and why the power status quo that had existed since the end of the Cold War has changed in recent years, as evidenced by Russia's newly aggressive posturing; second, the extent to which the EU's power has been enabled or constrained in light of Russia's actions; and third, the

risks entailed in Europe's reactive power—that is, the tendency to act after-the-fact instead of proactively toward Russia—in light of the transatlantic divide under Trump.

**States, Power, Institutions, and American Hegemony**

Edward Elgar  
Publishing

The European Union (EU) turns increasingly to negative sanctions - a classical tool of international relations and the sharpest expression of the EU's common foreign and security policy (CFSP) - in response to a variety of norm violations in world politics. This thesis investigates how the EU positions itself and receives a position on the world scene by using sanctions. Regardless of whether

sanctions successfully induce target change or not, they signal distance to some actors and proximity to others. In recognition of sanctions' deeply relational character beyond the sender-target polarity, the thesis juxtaposes the EU's self-understandings with the perceptions of a significant bystander: the African Union (AU). The thesis exposes patterns of disagreement and consensus as concerns logics of action, autonomy and volume of the sanctions policy, as well as policy linkages between sanctions and other external actions. It combines qualitative and quantitative analysis of European Parliament debates on sanctions between

1999 and 2012 with scrutiny of official documents and semi-structured interviews at the AU headquarters in Addis Ababa. The analysis reveals that self-oriented justifications dominate EU discourse on sanctions.

Policymakers are concerned with how to successfully inflict harm on the targets, but mechanisms for making targets change are discussed only exceptionally. Instead, proponents and critics reason about sanctions in terms of the good or bad they do to the EU as a sender, and in particular to the Union's credibility as an international actor. This thesis disputes the artificial separation between material and symbolic types of sanctions, to instead



demonstrate the need to distinguish between primarily self-oriented and primarily target-oriented sanctions. While the AU draws on the European experience in institution building and has high esteem of the EU's resource capacity, it favours ideational autonomy in its own sanctions doctrine against unconstitutional changes of government. AU perceptions show that the EU has a credibility deficit as an external sender of sanctions. Deep-rooted historical impressions of Europe subsist and are strongly associated with the former colonial powers. The EU's use of sanctions seems to add to these impressions rather than to challenge

them.

### **The Foreign Policy of the European**

**Union** Bloomsbury Publishing

In times of rapid change and unpredictability the European Union's role in the world is sorely tested. How successfully the EU meets challenges such as war, terrorism and climate change, and how effectively the Union taps into opportunities like mobility and technological progress depends to a great extent on the ability of the EU's institutions and member states to adopt and implement a comprehensive and integrated approach to external action. This Research Handbook examines the law, policy and practice of the EU's Common

Foreign and Security Policy, including the Common Security and Defence, and gauges its interactions with the other external policies of the Union (including trade, development, energy), as well as the evolving political and economic challenges that face the European Union.

*International Law*

*Aspects of the European Union*

University of Toronto Press

The European Union has devoted growing attention to sanctions since the entry into force of the Maastricht Treaty. In total, the Council has imposed Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) sanctions targeting countries, economic sectors, groups, individuals and entities on 27 different

occasions. The novelty in the area of sanctions is that targets are not only states, as in the recent cases of Iran and Syria, but they are also individuals and non-state entities, e.g. anti-terrorist lists, President Robert Mugabe and his associates, and several companies connected with the military junta in Burma/Myanmar. Additionally, the contexts in which sanctions are utilised can be diverse, ranging from the protection of human rights to crisis management and non-proliferation. Despite the fact that the effectiveness of sanctions has been much debated, the EU has developed a sanctioning policy and intensified its adoption of sanctions. Sanctions were traditionally seen

as a way to impose economic penalties as a means of extracting political concessions from targets, but EU sanctions do not always impose a cost nor do they always seek to induce behavioural change. To this extent, a new narrative may be needed.

*Coercing, Constraining and Signalling* John Wiley & Sons

The EU's approach to Iran has emerged as one of the few successes of European foreign policy. Still, its role in international negotiations from 2003, as much as its broader approach to Iran, are generally poorly appreciated by policy-makers in Europe, the United States, and around the world. This book aims to explain the specifics

of the EU's approach to Iran, taking into account both the complexity of European foreign policy, in particular within transatlantic relations, and Iran's (aspired) place in the international order. It informs the reader about the special negotiation format that included a number of world powers as well as multilateral bodies such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the UN Security Council. Furthermore, it provides an outlook on European post-nuclear deal strategies and offers conclusions on the effectiveness of Europe's multilateral approach to foreign policy. By looking at the EU's diplomatic activities towards Iran over more than a

decade, the book focuses on Europe's actorness in international politics. This text will be of key interest to scholars, students and practitioners involved or interested in the European Union, Iran, U.S. foreign policy as well as Foreign and Security policy, including sanctions policy, and more broadly to European Politics, Middle East studies and international relations.

When and why Do They Work? CEPS

Addresses paradoxes in the EU's foreign policy, and asks questions such as: how can the European Union's "power of attraction", combined with its operational weakness, be explained?; and can the EU remain a

"civilian power" when coping with an "uncivilized" world?

**Europe and Iran** The European Institute for International Law and International Relations  
www.eiir.eu

The effectiveness of sanctions cannot purely be measured by the way they change the behaviour of their intended target. The degree to which sanctions constrain a rogue state's behaviour and the signals they send to future targets should also be prime considerations. In this thought provoking book Francesco Giumelli measures the true effectiveness of EU sanctions against a range of states including Belarus, Zimbabwe, Moldova, Uzbekistan, the USA and China. He

demonstrates that focussing purely on behavioural change is limiting, especially when considering the actions and motivations of an international organisation, and develops a process to evaluate the direct and indirect impact of EU sanctions. Giumelli demonstrates the many different ways sanctions have been used by the EU to produce positive direct and indirect results and provides a multi-level framework to assess the success of sanctions in the future.

**Lessons Learned from the EU**

**Experience** Routledge  
This book investigates the European involvement in managing the nuclear dispute with Iran, shedding new light on

EU foreign policy-making. The author focuses on the peculiar format through which the EU managed Iran's nuclear issue: a 'lead group' consisting of France, Germany and the UK and the High Representative for EU foreign policy (E3/EU). The experience of the E3/EU lends credibility to the claim that lead groups give EU foreign policy direction and substance. The E3/EU set up a negotiating framework that worked as a de-escalating tool, a catalyst for Security Council unity and a forum for crisis management. They inflicted pain on Iran by adopting a comprehensive sanctions regime, but did so only having secured US commitment to a diplomatic solution.

Once the deal was reached, they defended it vigorously. The E3/EU may have been supporting actors, but their achievements were real.

### **Understanding UN and EU Targeted Sanctions** GRIN

Verlag

The intent frequently noted for enforcing sanctions is the wish to solve a conflict without mass struggling and different poor outcomes related to war. This takes a look at places this assumption into context and evaluates whether or not the usage of sanctions is a doable manner to obtain worldwide peace and safety or is surely difficult to resolve the troubles that result in sanctions. Therefore, this thesis

proposes to examine the effect of regime-related monetary sanctions on the rights and well-being of the civilian populace of Zimbabwe. The desire of this unique vicinity of takes a look at corresponds to each of my non-public and educational hobby. My non-public courting with Zimbabweans who're my friends, faculties friends and people that I remember my brothers and sisters have prompted my hobby in analyzing how US and EU sanctions purportedly imposed on pick people in Zimbabwe and UN monetary sanctions focused on nuclear software have affected the whole populace. Overview of the case of Zimbabwe Zimbabwe's colonial and

postcolonial records, divergent monetary and political views and different informal elements have prompted the views of the authorities of Zimbabwe and Western governments respectively in setting up doable information of the actual issue(s) that brought about the imposition of sanctions towards Zimbabwe through the West. Following a barrage of condemnations and vital deprecation on some of the salient troubles, the United States and the EU have maintained sanctions towards Zimbabwe for extra than a decade. Zimbabwe has a protracted record with regards to sanctions, each complete and unilateral is a great case in sanctions episodes beginning

from 1966, while the United Nations imposed its first complete sanctions towards Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe. From that length till the prevailing, Zimbabwe at one time or any other has been below sanctions either 24 through the United Nations, the US, the European Union, or all of the aforementioned. In total, Zimbabwe has been sanctioned in six sanctions episodes: 1966, 2002, 2003, 2005, 2008, and 2009, making it one of the maximum sanctioned international locations within side the international. In an easy evaluation, Zimbabwe has ended up an ordinary candidate of the "sanctions industry." Hence, this takes a look at deems it

applicable to examine the effect of sanctions in this.

*Responses to the Crisis in Ukraine* Routledge

The costs of military ventures and concern for human rights has increased the importance of international sanctions in the twenty first century, but our knowledge is still limited in this area. The United Nations sanctions on Libya, Al Qaeda and Rwanda, or the European Union restrictive measures on the US, Transnistria and Uzbekistan are sparsely covered by the media and attempts to measure the effectiveness of any of these sanctions comes up against the fundamental (unanswered) question: What can sanctions do and when? This book

undertakes an innovative approach that overcomes these problems by enhancing our understanding of how sanctions work and by explaining what we can expect from their imposition.

Through the analysis of the sanctioning experience of the United Nations and the European Union after the Cold War, the investigation tests a comprehensive theoretical model and concludes that the context in which sanctions are imposed is a crucial element in deciding the type of sanctions adopted. Giumelli shakes the pre-constituted conceptions that we have on sanctions and sets the terms for more constructive debates in the future.

*Targeted Sanctions*



ECPR Press

This enlightening new book unpacks the ascendancy of the European Union as a distinct actor in the field of international sanctions. Offering an innovative model of actorness, Kevin Urbanski establishes a coherent bridge between debates on actorness and mainstream theories of international institutions and European integration. Paradoxes of European Foreign Policy Springer  
Economic sanctions are instruments of foreign policy. However, they can also affect legal relations between private parties - principally in contract. In such cases, the court or arbitration tribunal seized must decide whether to give effect to the economic

sanction in question. Private international law functions as a 'filter', transmitting economic sanctions that originate in public law to the realm of private law. The aim of this book is to examine how private international law rules can influence the enforcement of economic sanctions and their related foreign policy objectives. A coherent EU foreign policy position - in addition to promoting legal certainty and predictability - would presuppose a uniform approach not only concerning the economic sanctions of the EU, but also with regard to the restrictive measures imposed by third countries. However, if we examine in detail

the application of economic sanctions by Member States' courts and arbitral tribunals, we find a somewhat different picture. This book argues that this can be explained in part by the divergence of private international law approaches in the Member States.

*The Success of*

*Sanctions* Routledge

This book examines the crisis in Ukraine through the lens of “triangular diplomacy,” which focuses on the multiple interactions among the European Union, the United States and Russia. It is explicitly comparative, considering how the US and EU responded to ostensibly the same crisis. It also adopts a “360-degree” perspective, focusing on how the US and EU interacted in their

dealings with Russia, and how Russia and Ukraine have responded. Chapters focus on each of the four protagonists – the EU, the US, Russia and Ukraine – and on key, cross-cutting aspects of the crisis – sanctions, international law and energy. The book thus contrasts a conventional, if exceptional, great power – the US – with a very non-traditional foreign policy actor – the EU. It would be suitable for both undergraduate and graduate courses on the EU’s external policies and engagement in world affairs, EU-US relations, EU-Russia interactions, or regional security issues.

**How EU Sanctions**

**Work** Palgrave

Macmillan

This book systematically analyses the EU's commitment to a human rights-based approach to development through the lens of global justice theory. It identifies limits to the EU's approach and discusses how standardised policies, particularly in the case of human rights sanctions, may be perceived as neo-colonially intrusive and can come at the cost of recognizing the experiences and interests of vulnerable groups and allowing for partner countries' democratic ownership of their own development trajectory. Engaging with primary sources including official documents, reports, and 45 semi-structured

interviews with EU and member state officials, the book also presents a novel explanation for why the EU, at times, steps out of its commitment to rights-based development and chooses differentiated foreign policy responses to similar situations. This book will be of key interest to scholars and students of EU foreign policy, EU development policy human rights, and international relations as well as policy practitioners working in the fields of development, human rights and democracy promotion.

**Economic Sanctions and International Law** Springer

Providing a unique analytical framework to capture a diverse, fragmented and highly evolving practice, the

Research Handbook on Unilateral and Extraterritorial Sanctions is the key original reference work covering how sanctions have indisputably become central instruments of foreign policy. This discerning Research Handbook combines a series of case studies and cross-cutting analyses. It reflects the levers and evolution of international law and practice in the field, as well as covering important topics over multiple disciplines, particularly in international law and international relations. Featuring diverse contributions from a selection of esteemed scholars, the Research Handbook's chapters provide an unprecedented analysis of the

evolution of diplomatic, legal and business practices and tackle topical legal issues arising from unilateral and extraterritorial sanctions. Offering a unique panorama of contemporary practice, this 360-degree study will be of interest to legal academics and their students as well as practitioners in both the public and private sectors.

The Juridification of Individual Sanctions and the Politics of EU Law Bloomsbury Publishing

The European Union's (EU) Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) stipulates that all member states must unanimously ratify policy proposals through their representatives on the EU Council. Intergovernmentalism,

or the need for equal agreement from all member nations, is used by many political scientists and policy analysts to study how the EU achieves its CFSP. However, in European Foreign and Security Policy, Catherine Gegout modifies this theory, arguing instead for analyses based on what she terms 'constrained intergovernmentalism.' Gegout's theory of constrained intergovernmentalism allows for member

states, in particular France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, to bargain with one another and to make rational decisions but also takes into account the constraints imposed by the United States, the European Commission, and the precedents set by past decisions. Three in-depth case studies of CFSP decision-making support her argument, as she examines the EU position on China's human rights record, EU sanctions against Serbia, and EU relations with NATO.

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