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**Workshop proposal - EWIS 2019 - Krakow:
Future of multilateral security arrangements in Europe
in times of the return of power politics**

Multilateralism is usually understood as an institutional form of coordinating relations between three or more states on the basis of generalized principles conduct irrespective of the particular interests of the parties or their strategic requirements which may arise in a particular situation (Ruggie, 1992). It therefore assumes an ability to sacrifice short-term interests for longer-term interests on behalf of a number of principles and common values (Caporaso, 1993).

Multilateralism, as a modality to regulate interstate security relations, is the keystone of the world order since 1945, as manifested by the multilateral character of all the main international and regional security organisations founded after WWII – the UN, the CSCE/OSCE, the CEE/UE or NATO. Multilateralism has also been the key framework to regulate world economy and deal with global challenges like climate change. Moreover, after the end of Cold War it was also commonly viewed that under new conditions the multilateralism as an approach to security issues and challenges would flourish, stimulating and strengthening more cooperative attitudes of states and other actors.

However, recently multilateralism seem to be under pressure and in decline. Apart of more assertive policies of several states that challenge the current international order on European or global level, like Russia or China, such events as Donald Trump declarations on NATO's obsolescence, the US withdrawal of UNESCO or the Paris Climate Agreement, the growing tensions over INF Treaty as well as difficulties within the EU, epitomized by the Brexit, led some scholars to consider that multilateralism is facing a major crisis (i.a. Morse and Keohane, 2014). Nonetheless, other factors indicate that multilateralism is still regulating interstate relations, as the attractiveness for some states of EU accession could confirm. Another interpretation could be that the world order is changing and that multipolarity has replaced multilateralism (Laïdi, 2018).

This workshop intends to investigate whether there is a crisis of multilateralism as a principle to organize interstate relations in security realm or whether the crisis is mainly due to conjectural phenomena such as the election of the current US President. The discussion could revolve around the utility or obsolescence in current environment of the security institutions that were the most central in the last decades in Europe, like NATO, EU (CSDP) or OSCE. We are welcoming proposals that will address the question either empirically or theoretically. We would like to focus on the functioning of multilateral security institutions in Euro-Atlantic area, but not excluding works that will refer also to evolutionary trends in "security multilateralism" in other regions, especially if compared with changes in Europe.

The papers presented could – as an example - discuss such issues as:

- Factors decisive for current condition and future evolution of multilateral security organisations
- Level of readiness of multilateral security organisations to cope with current challenges to international security and their adaptive capabilities to new conditions
- Burden-sharing in multilateral security organisations
- Role of specific actors (individuals, human collectivities, states, international organisations etc.) in shaping current security multilateralism