



CALL FOR PAPERS

GERMANY AND CENTRAL EUROPE: DRIFTING APART?

Call for English language, country-specific papers to be published in a study volume. The volume will be edited and published by the Center for Strategic and Defense Studies (National University of Public Service (NUPS), Budapest, Hungary). The volume reviews the political, economic and institutional relationship of Germany and 10 Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries between 1989 and 2017 from the perspective of the following CEE countries: Austria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine.

The volume will contain 10 country-specific reports, each 40.000 characters long. Seeking best quality and most suitable form, the authors will be local experts of the CEE countries who ideally deal with the foreign policy of their country and/or with German foreign policy issues, selected through a competitive process. Each author is fully responsible for the content of his/her own chapter.

Interested potential authors need to submit a 500-word-long abstract via E-mail to the editor by December 1, 2017, outlining the key theses that he/she deems important to include in the paper in line with the proposed structure of the papers (see below). The editor will be a Hungarian expert of German foreign policy and German-Hungarian relations, Dr. András Hettyey (NUPS), keeping contact and coordinating the work of the authors (hettyey.andras@uni-nke.hu). All applicants will be notified via E-mail by December 15, 2017 and selected contributors will also be informed about the due process of contracting.

Authors will receive a symbolic financial compensation: a gross amount of ca. 460-480 EUR (depending on the HUF/EUR exchange ratio), for which all related author's and copyrights are to be transferred to NUPS. The formal requirements of the single papers are listed below (Guidelines for authors). The volume will be published in English in the first half of 2018.

Important milestones / deadlines of the 1st & 2nd phase: Country-specific studies

September 1 – December 1, 2017:	Identifying and contacting prospective authors
December 15, 2017:	Contracting authors and coordinating writing
April 1, 2018:	Submission of manuscripts, 1 st review begins
May 15, 2018:	Manuscripts are returned to authors
June 15, 2018:	Submission of finalized papers
July 30, 2018:	2 nd review finished, manuscripts finalized

3rd phase: Comparative studies

Based on the country-specific chapters, comparative studies will be written, complementing the original country studies, i.e. on the relations of the Visegrád countries with Germany. These will be published as part of the study volume.





Conceptual starting point (as exemplified by Hungary):

German-Hungarian relations have undergone a profound change since Hungary's accession to the EU. Before 2004, through the conditionality of the enlargement process, Germany had huge leverage over Hungarian policy decisions. Since 2004, however, the "cost of non-compliance" with Germany has significantly decreased and diverging interests and opinions have increasingly come to the fore, in line with predictions that "without the goal of accession as a disciplining factor, relations between Germany and the Visegrád countries should continue to loosen after enlargement" (V. Handl). Can this diagnosis of transforming relations between Germany and Hungary be extended to other CEE countries?

What could be the leading narrative of the relations with Germany for those CEE countries who are currently not members of the institutions of Euro-Atlantic integration (EU, NATO), and what dynamics can be identified within these relations?

Research question:

Apparently, an interesting paradox arises. After decades of separation, Germany and most CEE states are finally members of institutions such as the EU, NATO and OSCE, working together in various fields. Other CEE countries also feel the "gravitational pull" of these institutions. Yet rather than coming together, Germany and the CEE countries seem to be drifting apart – witness the migration crisis, the question of further EU enlargement, the sanctions regime towards Russia and energy policy, to name just a few, where Germany and (some) CEE countries pursue different interests and, therefore, policy goals.

The question, obviously, is the following: do we see a drifting apart in the relations between Germany and the CEE countries in recent years? Did the leverage of Berlin indeed decrease in the CEE countries? If so, should this be seen as something normal/inevitable, or is it heralding a new era of more confident CEE countries, diverging interests and occasional tensions between Germany and the region? Are CEE countries even on a look-out for new partners, substituting Germany?

Proposed structure of papers:

1. *Bilateral political relations since 1989*

- Shared and converging interests in the bilateral context;
- Diverging interests in the bilateral context;
- Unresolved disputes and problematic issues;
- Public opinion and domestic rhetoric towards Germany;
- Pointing out if and how things have changed since accession to the EU (where appropriate).

As a general approach, chronological overview of the processes and trends is desirable, highlighting important milestones, turning points and breaks. (i.e., where appropriate: Iraq War of 2003 / Letter of Eight – responses to the migration crisis of 2015 – situation of the German minority in your country – specific historical problems, like the question of German expellees after 1945 – German criticism on rule-of-law matters, etc.)





2. Economic relations since 1989 (please provide data where possible)

- Commercial (export-import) relations (high/low exposure vis-à-vis Germany);
- Trends in commercial relations: is Germany's share increasing or decreasing, especially since accession to the EU? Or the share of German FDI of the total FDI in the given country?
- German foreign direct investments and company ownership structure (energy and main enterprises).

3. Institutional relations since 1989

- Shared and converging interests in multilateral (EU, NATO, OSCE, etc.) context – issues of cooperation with Germany;
- Diverging interests in multilateral (EU, NATO, OSCE, etc.) context;
- Pointing out if and how things have changed since accession to the EU (where appropriate);
- The role of regional inter-governmental organizations/groupings, such as the Visegrád countries vis-à-vis Germany.

4. Policy field-specific relations (a deeper look into one or more of the listed issues, where it seems appropriate)

- Security policy relations/cooperation (civilian-civilian – military-military);
- EU energy policy;
- The view on further EU/NATO enlargement;
- Support or opposition towards Germany's restrictive economic policy (Sparkurs) in Europe;
- Future reforms: more or less Europe?
- EU sanctions towards Russia;
- Entry into / Remaining in the Schengen zone;
- Migration policy.

5. Conclusions and outlook: Is Germany and the region indeed diverging?

Specificities:

Keeping in mind that the 10 CEE countries included in the research do not form a homogenous set, there is certain flexibility of the proposed structure of the paper, considering country-based specificities. Here, in the case of Serbia and Ukraine, the research question needs to be different and the focus should be simply on





the question, how the relationship with Germany has unfolded since a given starting point:

- since 2000, in the case of Serbia – the ousting of Milosevic and subsequent transformation?
- and 2005, in the case of Ukraine – Orange Revolution?

The structure of the papers would be similar to the others, except for Chapter 3, where instead of the forms of cooperation in the EU/NATO context, we examine the cooperation in European Neighborhood Policy (Ukraine) and EU Enlargement Policy (Serbia), and the Partnership for Peace, respectively.

Submission deadline for abstracts: December 1, 2017 (hettyey.andras@uni-nke.hu).

Please indicate your institutional affiliation and position, also providing E-mail and telephone contact together with the abstract.

