

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

PETRO MOHYLA BLACK SEA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
Faculty of Political Sciences

Department of International Relations and Foreign Policy



WORK PROGRAMME OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

FOREIGN POLICY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION'S COUNTRIES

Field of knowledge C “Social science, Journalism, Information and International Relations / 29
“International Relations”

Speciality C3 “International Relations” / 291 “International Relations, Public Communications
and Regional Studies”

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Mykolaiv - 2025

1. Description of the discipline

Name of the indicator	Characteristics of the discipline	
Name of the discipline	Foreign policy of the European Union's countries	
Field of knowledge	C “Social Sciences, Journalism, Information and International Relations”/ 29 “International Relations”/ 29 “International Relations”	
Speciality	C3 “International Relations” / 291 “International Relations, Public Communications and Regional Studies”	
Specialisation (if any)		
Educational programme	International Relations (with the study of two foreign languages)	
Level of higher education	first (bachelor's)	
Discipline status	normative	
Course of study	3	-
Academic year	2025-2026	
Number(s) of semesters (trimesters):	Full-time form	Part-time form
	6	-
Total number of ECTS credits/hours	3 credits / 90 hours	-
Structure of the course – - lectures – seminars (practical, laboratory, semi-group) – hours of independent work of students	Full-time form	Part-time form
	16	-
	16	-
	58	
Percentage of classroom learning	36%	-
Language of instruction	English	
	-	
Control measure	Credit (залік)	

2. The concept of teaching the discipline 'Foreign policy of the European Union's countries'

The professional training of students majoring in International Relations, Public Communications and Regional Studies involves the study of the following normative disciplines at the first educational level (bachelor's degree) 'Foreign policy of the European Union's countries.

'Foreign policy of the European Union's countries is one of the scientific and educational disciplines aimed at studying such a multifaceted object of study as the foreign policy of countries of a particular region, in particular Europe and such an international association as the European Union.

The purpose of the course 'Foreign policy of the European Union's countries' is to broaden the students' scientific outlook by providing knowledge of both the peculiarities of the foreign policy of individual European countries (namely, members (or former members) of the European Union) and their common foreign policy in the second half of the twentieth and early twenty-first centuries within the EEC/EU, to teach them to analyse the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the EU, to provide knowledge of the history and functioning of the EU.

The object of the discipline 'Foreign policy of the European Union's countries' is systematic knowledge of foreign policy and international relations in Europe.

The subject of the discipline 'Foreign policy of the European Union's countries' is knowledge about the formation and implementation of foreign policy of the EEC/EU countries in the period after the Second World War and up to the present.

The thematic plan of the discipline 'Foreign policy of the European Union's countries' consists of three content modules: 1) EU as a subject of international relations and the main directions of its cooperation; 2) Western Europe after the Second World War and the policy of its leading countries; 3) CEE/ECE region in the system of international relations (1944-2024). All content modules are relatively independent, but are connected by one historical era and the formation and implementation of foreign policy of the countries of the three sub-regions: Western Europe, CEE and SEE during the existence of two systems of international relations: Yalta-Potsdam and post-bipolar.

Thus, the objectives of the course 'Foreign policy of the European Union's countries' are to:

- provide students with general information about the peculiarities of Western Europe, the reasons for the creation and functioning of the EU;

- to acquaint students with the theoretical provisions of foreign policy formation in Western, Central and Eastern Europe and South-Eastern Europe;

- to reveal the specifics of the foreign policy of the countries of the regions (Western European, CEE, SEE), to identify common and different features in their foreign policy activities;

- to analyse the integration aspects of the formation of the European geopolitical space and to clarify the role and position of the states of the region in this process;

- to acquaint students with the place of regional countries in world politics;

to provide students with a holistic system of knowledge about the principles and main features of the foreign policy of the countries of these sub-regions, to reveal the factors influencing its formation, evolution and prospects for achieving its goals;

- to acquaint students with the place of Ukraine in the foreign policy of these countries and the factors that influence it.

After studying the course 'Foreign policy of the European Union's countries', students should acquire the following competences:

GC 4. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activities.

GC 5. Ability to work in an international context.

GC 12. Ability to search, process and analyse information from various sources.

SC 1. Ability to identify signs and trends in development, understand the nature, dynamics, principles of organisation of international relations, public communications and / or regional studies.

SC 2. Ability to analyse international processes in different contexts, including political, security, legal, economic, social, cultural and information.

SC 4. Ability to solve complex specialised problems and practical problems in the field of international relations, foreign policy, public communications, regional studies.

SC 5. Ability to analyse the impact of the world economy, international law and domestic policy on the structure and dynamics of international relations and foreign policy of states.

SC 7. Ability to analyse international integration processes in the world and on the European continent, and Ukraine's place in them.

SC 9. Ability to apply knowledge of the characteristics of the development of countries and regions, features and patterns of global processes and the place of individual states in them to solve complex specialised problems and issues.

Programme learning outcomes defined by the EP (Educational Programme):

PLO 02. Know and understand the nature and dynamics of international security, understand the peculiarities of its provision at the global, regional and national levels, know the nature and approaches to resolving international and internationalised conflicts;

PLO 06. Know the nature and nature of interactions of individual countries and regions at the global, regional and local levels.

PLO 08. Collect, process and analyse large amounts of information on the state of international relations, foreign policy of Ukraine and other countries, regional systems, international communications.

PLO 09. Research the problems of international relations, regional development, foreign policy, international communications, using modern political, economic and legal theories and concepts, scientific methods and interdisciplinary approaches, present research results, provide relevant recommendations.

PLO 11. Carry out applied analysis of international relations, foreign policy of Ukraine and other states, international processes and the international situation in accordance with the goals set, prepare information and analytical reports.

PLO 15. Understand and apply current legislation, international regulations and agreements, reference materials, current standards and specifications, etc. to solve complex specialised problems of international relations, public communications and regional studies.

Place in the structural and logical scheme of the speciality. The normative discipline 'Foreign policy of the European Union's countries' is based on the normative disciplines: 'Country Studies', 'History of International Relations', 'Theory of International Relations' and is the basis for the study of the normative disciplines 'International Organizations', 'International Relations and World Politics'.

3. Programme of the discipline. Full-time form:

	Topics	Lectures	Practical (seminar)	Independent work
Content module 1. The EU as a subject of international relations and the main directions of its cooperation				
1	Topic 1: Integration processes in Europe 1944 - early XXI century.	2	-	4
2	Topic 2. The EU as a subject of international relations. Formation of the EU's CFSP	-	2	4
3	Topic 3. The main EU institutions and decision-making in the EU (presidency of the EU Council and its features)	1	-	4
4	Topic 4. The main areas of EU cooperation: USA, EFTA countries, China and Japan	2	-	4
5	Topic 5. The EU and its immediate neighbors: EU Mediterranean Policy, Neighborhood Policy and EU Eastern Policy.	-	2	4
	Total for module 1	5	4	20
Content module 2. Western Europe after the Second World War and the policies of its leading countries. Regionalization of the geopolitical space of Western Europe				
6	Topic 6: The UK and the EU: peculiarities of cooperation.	2	-	3
7	Topic 7. French foreign policy: 1944-2024.	-	2	3
8	Topic 8: Germany's foreign policy before and after reunification.	2	-	3
9	Topic 9: Italy's foreign policy: 1944-2024.	-	2	3
10	Topic 10. Foreign policy of Spain and Portugal	2	-	3
11	Topic 11. Foreign policy of the Benelux and Cyprus.	-	2	3
12	Topic 12: Foreign policy of the countries of Northern Europe.	-	2	3
	Total for module 2	6	8	21
Content module 3: CEE SEE region in the system of international relations (1944-2024).				
13	Theme 13. The place of the CEE and SEE region in post-war and contemporary CFIs	-	-	3
14	Theme 14. Foreign and domestic policies of the Baltic States: 1940-2024.	2		3
15	Theme 15. Foreign policy of the Visegrad countries: Poland, Czechoslovakia (since 1993 - the Czech Republic and Slovakia), Hungary, 1944-2024.	2	2	3
16	Topic 16. Foreign policy of Romania and Bulgaria in 1944-2024.	-	1	3
17	Topic 17. Foreign policy of Slovenia and Croatia.	-	1	3
18	Topic 18: Peculiarities of Greece's European integration: reasons and difficulties 1944-2024.	1	-	2
	Total for module 3	5	4	17
	Total hours*	16	16	58

4. Content of the discipline

4.1. Syllabus of lectures (full-time)

№	Syllabus of lectures/ plan
Part 1.	
Content module 1. The EU as a subject of international relations and the main directions of its cooperation	
1	<p>Lecture 1: Integration Processes in Europe 1944 - the Beginning of the 21st Century (2 hours).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Historical origins of the pan-European movement. Federalist movement in Western Europe. R. Schumann's plan, the formation of the EMU, EEC and EFTA. 2. The development of European integration in the 1960-80s. 3. The development of European integration in the 1990-2000s 4. British Euroscepticism in the early twenty-first century and Brexit. 5. Crisis phenomena in the EU: the eurozone crisis, the resurgence of separatist and nationalist movements, the migrant crisis.
2	<p>Lecture 3: The main directions of EU cooperation: USA, EFTA countries (2 hours).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Relations between the EU and the USA. 2. Prospects for the transatlantic partnership. 3. Relations between the EU and EFTA countries: Legal and regulatory framework for cooperation between the EU and EFTA. Creation, functioning and development of the European Economic Area. EU-Switzerland relations. EU-Norway relations.
Content module 2. Western Europe after the Second World War and the policies of its leading countries. Regionalization of the geopolitical space of Western Europe	
3	<p>Lecture 4. The UK and the EU: peculiarities of cooperation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The consequences of the war for the UK and the 1945 elections. The foreign policy of the Labour government. 2. The collapse of the British colonial empire and the creation of the Commonwealth of Nations. 3. Foreign policy of Great Britain under the Conservatives (1951-1964). 4. The foreign policy of the Labour governments of 1964-1970 and 1974-1979 and the 'New Conservatives' (Heath government (1970-1974): progress towards the EEC. 5. Foreign policy of the United Kingdom under Thatcher and Major, signing and ratification of the EU agreement. Position on the Eurozone and the Schengen area. 6. The foreign policy of T. Blair's New Labour ('Third Way') (1997-2002). British Euroscepticism and opt out policy. 7. UK foreign policy during the premierships of D. Cameron, T. May, B. Johnson and R. Sunak. Position on EU enlargement and deepening. 8. Ukraine's place in the UK's foreign policy.
4	<p>Lecture 5. German Foreign Policy Before and After Reunification (2 hours).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The German question after the DDR. 2. The era of K. Adenauer (1949-1963) and its features. 3. Germany's foreign policy in the 1970s and 1980s. New Eastern Policy. 4. G. Kohl and the formation of the foreign policy principles of the united Germany (1990s). 5. Foreign policy of G. Schroeder (1998-2005); 6. Foreign policy of A. Merkel (2005-2021). 7. Germany's foreign policy under Olaf Scholz. 8. Relations between Germany and Ukraine.
5	<p>Lecture 6. Foreign Policy of Spain and Portugal (1945-2024) (2 hours).</p> <p>Part I. Evolution of Spain's foreign policy.</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spain after the Second World War, the Spanish question in the UN. Diplomatic isolation. 2. Spanish foreign policy in the 1960s: European direction, Franco-Spanish relations, Latin American direction. 3. Spain's accession to NATO and the EEC. 4. Achievements and failures of the foreign policy of Filipe Gonzalez and J.M. Asnar. 5. Characteristics of foreign policy activities of J.L. Rodríguez-Zapatero and M. Rajoy. 6. P. Sanchez's policy, the Catalan crisis and the central government's actions. The EU's reaction. 7. The issue of Gibraltar in Spain's foreign policy. <p>Part II. Evolution of Portugal's Foreign Policy (1944-2026)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Portugal's position in World War II and the consequences of the war for the country. Portugal in the first years after the war. 2. Portugal's foreign policy in the 60s and 70s of the twentieth century, accession to EFTA and NATO and activities in these organisations. 3. Causes and process of collapse of the Portuguese colonial empire. 4. Portugal's accession to the EEC, foreign policy in the 80-90s of the twentieth century. 5. Portugal's foreign policy at the present stage. Peculiarities of participation in international organisations (UN, EU, NATO, etc.). 6. Portugal and Ukraine: political, economic and cultural components of relations.
<p>Content module 3: CEE SEE region in the system of international relations (1944-2026)</p>	
6	<p>Lecture 7. Foreign and domestic policy of the Baltic States: 1944-2024 (2 hours).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The process of the Baltic republics' accession to the USSR (1939 and again in 1944) 2. Partisan movement in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia after (1944 - 60s of the twentieth century). 3. The national policy of the USSR towards the new Soviet republics and the change of the national map in certain areas of the three republics. 4. Independence of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. Economic and political reforms in the newly created republics (until the mid-1990s). 5. The national question and the Law on Citizenship (in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia).
7	<p>Lecture 8. Foreign Policy of the Visegrad Four Countries in 1944-2026 (2 hours).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foreign policy of Poland: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Poland in the post-war period 1.2. Evolution of the foreign policy of the Republic of Poland in the 21 century. 2. Foreign Policy of the Czech Republic and Slovakia: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1. Czechoslovakia in the context of the bipolar system and foreign policy 2.2. Czech foreign policy in the 1990s - early 21 century. 2.3. Slovakia's foreign policy at the present stage. 3. Foreign policy of the Republic of Hungary: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1. Hungary's place in the socialist camp 3.2. Evolution of Hungary's Foreign Policy in the XXI Century: Contradictions of the European Way in the XXI Century.
8	<p>Lecture 9. Peculiarities of Greece's European integration: reasons and difficulties.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Post-war domestic political crisis. Civil war in Greece and its impact on Greek foreign policy. Accession to NATO. 2. Military junta in Greece, the beginning and development of the Cyprus problem. 3. Preconditions and difficulties on the way to the EEC, consequences of accession. 4. Peculiarities of the European integration model of Greece, Greece's presidency in the EEC/EU.

4.2 Seminar classes (full-time)

Content module 1. The EU as a subject of international relations and the main directions of its cooperation	
1	<p>Seminar 1. The EU as a subject of international relations. Formation of the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the EU (2 hours).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of trends towards a common foreign and security policy of the EEC (1950-80s): reasons for the slowdown of the EEC direction. 2. WEU: creation and principles of functioning. 3. Principles of formation and evolution of the EU CFSP: from the Maastricht to the Lisbon Treaty. 4. Instruments of the EU common policy: common goals, actions, positions. Principles and priorities of the EU's foreign policy. Sanctions as an instrument of the common policy. 5. EU institutional actors: EU institutions, European External Action Service, EU special representatives. 6. EU-NATO security relations. 7. The EU's CSDPF at the beginning of the 21 century.
Content module 2. Western Europe after the Second World War and the policies of its leading countries. Regionalization of the geopolitical space of Western Europe	
2	<p>Seminar 2. French Foreign Policy: Peculiarities of Formation and Implementation (2 hours)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foreign policy of France under S. de Gaulle, the formation of the phenomenon of 'Gaullism' in the domestic and foreign policy of France. 2. The collapse of the French colonial empire and the establishment of relations with former colonies. France and the Third World. 3. Evolution of the European direction of France's policy. 4. The Atlantic direction in France's foreign policy: 1949-2020 France-NATO, France-USA. 5. France's interests in the Mediterranean, the Mediterranean Union. 6. France and the USSR/Russian Federation: peculiarities of interaction. 7. France and Ukraine: establishment and development of cooperation.
3	<p>Seminar 3. Italy's Foreign Policy (1944-2026) (2 hours)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The post-war situation in Italy and the beginning of the reconstruction of the economy and political system. 2. The Italian 'economic miracle' of the 1950s and 1960s and Italy's European policy (until 2021). 3. The problem of terrorism: causes, programme goals, features and consequences of the activities of the Red Brigades. 4. Italy's American and Euro-Atlantic cooperation (1947-2021). 5. Italy's Mediterranean policy in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. 6. Italy's role in conflict resolution: in Yugoslavia in the 1990s and conflicts in Asia in the early twenty-first century. 7. The evolution of Italy's relations with Russia and Ukraine in the XXI century.
4	<p>Seminar 4. Foreign policy of the Benelux and Cyprus (1944-2026).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Benelux countries after the Second World War: peculiarities of socio-economic and political development. 2. International position of Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Belgium, cooperation of countries as a basis for the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community, creation of the EEC,

	<p>participation in NATO. The role of the Benelux in the evolution and development of the EU.</p> <p>3. Ukraine in the foreign policy of the countries of the region.</p> <p>4. Austria's foreign policy until the end of the 80s of the twentieth century.</p> <p>5. Evolution of Austria's foreign policy after 1991, departure from neutral policy, accession to the EU (relations with neighboring countries and Russia after 1991, evolution of Austrian-German relations after 1990).</p> <p>6. Foreign policy of the Republic of Cyprus after its accession to the EU.</p>
5	<p>Seminar 5. Foreign policy of the Nordic countries</p> <p>1. Consequences of the war for the countries of the region. Evolution of national interests of the countries of the region after the war.</p> <p>2. Formation and evolution of Danish foreign policy: 1944-2026.</p> <p>3. Formation and evolution of Sweden's foreign policy: 1944-2026.</p> <p>4. Formation and evolution of Finland's foreign policy: 1944-2026.</p> <p>5. Formation and Evolution of Iceland's Foreign Policy: 1944-2026.</p> <p>6. Formation and evolution of special relations between Norway and the EU. Norway and the European Free Trade Association.</p>
<p>Content module 3: CEE SEE region in the system of international relations (1944-2026).</p>	
6	<p>Seminar 6. Poland's foreign policy 1990-2026.</p> <p>1. Economic and political reforms in Poland after 1989, change of foreign policy vector.</p> <p>2. The Western direction of Poland's foreign policy, cooperation with international organizations (NATO, EU, Council of Europe, OSCE). Poland's accession to the EU and NATO. Creation of the Weimar Triangle.</p> <p>3. Poland's foreign policy after joining the EU: deepening European cooperation, Asian and Latin American directions.</p> <p>4. Poland's Eastern policy. Relations with Ukraine, Belarus and Russia.</p>
7	<p>Seminar 7. Foreign Policy of Romania and Bulgaria (1944-2026).</p> <p>1. Romania's foreign policy after 1989.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The internal situation in Romania on the eve of the collapse of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the Warsaw Pact, the peculiarities of reforming the economic and political system. - Changing foreign policy orientations: relations with European structures and NATO. The Black Sea direction of foreign policy. - Romania's foreign policy after joining the EU and NATO. - Evolution of Romania's relations with Ukraine. - Evolution of Romania's relations with Russia. - Romanian-Moldovan relations. <p>2. Bulgaria's foreign policy after 1989.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The internal situation in Bulgaria on the eve of the collapse of CMEA and CMEA, peculiarities of reforming the economic and political system. - Bulgaria's foreign policy until the mid-90s of the twentieth century. - Bulgaria's foreign policy in the second half of the 1990s - early XXI century. - Bulgaria's Foreign Policy after its Accession to NATO and the EU. - Bulgaria's relations with Ukraine. - Bulgaria's relations with Russia.
8	<p>Seminar 8. Foreign Policy of Slovenia and Croatia</p> <p>1. Consequences of the Croatian War of Independence. Participation of Croats in the Bosnian War.</p> <p>2. Croatia's relations with EU countries and international organizations. Croatia's aspirations</p>

<p>to join the EU and NATO.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">3. Croatia's relations with Serbia.4. Croatia's international position after accession to the EU, the main goals and results of the presidency of the EU Council in 2010.5. 'The Ten-Day War and the formation of independent Slovenia. Slovenia's relations with neighboring countries.6. Aspirations to join the EU and NATO. Goals and results of Slovenia's EU presidency in the first half of 2008.7. Slovenia's and Croatia's relations with Ukraine, attitude to Russian aggression.

4.4. ASSIGNMENTS FOR INDEPENDENT WORK AND CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION OF ASSIGNMENTS

Independent work on the educational material is an individual type of preparatory work for lectures and seminars, involving the completion of practical tasks and control works, and is carried out according to the curriculum, syllabus, and working program of the course.

The goal of independent work:

- Mastering methods of self-study, developing skills to search for deeper knowledge;
- Increasing the effectiveness of the learning process through the organization of out-of-class learning according to each student's personal abilities;
- Acquiring a culture of intellectual labor, the ability to navigate in the flow of scientific information, developing independent thinking, and forming a personal view on the issues studied.

Students' independent work begins after the introductory lecture, during which the instructor provides the main recommendations on the methodology for mastering the 'Theory of International Relations' course independently.

Main forms of independent work:

- Work with textbooks, guides, scientific literature, and electronic information sources;
- Independent study of individual topics and questions before seminars based on educational and monographic literature, documents, materials, and periodicals;
- Preparation for the exam.

The main forms of control of students' independent work are:

- Oral questioning during seminars;
- Writing abstracts and presentations for Europe Day in Ukraine;
- Passing the elective course 'Common Security and Defense Policy of the European Union: Challenges Related to the War in Ukraine' and receiving a certificate;

INDEPENDENT WORK Students' independent work should cover all topics of the lectures. The instructor assumes that the more hours dedicated to a topic during lectures, the less time a student needs to independently prepare for that topic for the seminar in particular.

Requirements for preparing course assignments: An answer during a seminar involves active participation in the discussion of all questions raised during the seminar, supporting the report with quotes and references to literature. The student should be fluent in the material of the report, which enables them to ask and answer questions on the topic.

1) Criteria for evaluating answers during the seminar:

- 5-4 points – The student is fluent in the material, understands the essence of the problem, does not use notes, answers additional questions, and provides information about the source of the answer (textbook, monograph, dissertation, scientific article, international organization's portal, lecture notes, etc.).
- 3 points – The student uses their notes, is familiar with the material, and answers additional questions.
- 2-1 point – The student can only read a prepared answer or provides a partial answer. One point is also given for adding to the answer.
- 0 points – No answer.

2) Writing of Abstracts for Presentations at the Round Table on Europe Day in Ukraine

The topics for discussion will be provided by the instructor.

Requirements:

1. Length: 3-4 pages of text, Times New Roman, 14 pt font size, 1.5 line spacing.
2. References: At least three sources.

3. Clear formulation: The relevance, objective, and subject of the presentation should be clearly stated.

Evaluation Criteria:

- **10-9 points** – The topic is fully covered, conclusions are logically formulated, all facts are substantiated, all technical criteria are met, and text originality is above 90%.
- **8-6 points** – The main idea is covered, but lacks sufficient factual support, conclusions are logical, technical criteria are met, originality is above 80%.
- **5 points** – The topic is not fully developed, but the direction of argumentation is correct, technical criteria are met, originality is above 70%.
- **4 points** – The work lacks an original approach, the topic is not covered, and originality is below 60%.

3). Passing the elective course “Common Security and Defense Policy of the European Union: Challenges Related to the War in Ukraine” and receiving a certificate.

Passing the course is estimated at 15 points, a mandatory condition is receiving a certificate confirming completion of the entire course and completion of the tasks.

5. Knowledge assessment system

Schedule of control measures and grading scale (6th semester)

№	Type of control	Number of points	Deadline
1.	Answers during seminar classes	40 (5 points on average, a student can answer in 8 seminars)	During the semester
2.	Passing the elective course “Common Security and Defense Policy of the European Union: Challenges Related to the War in Ukraine” and receiving a certificate	20	May 2025
3.	Writing abstracts and presentations for Europe Day in Ukraine	10	First half of May, participation in the round table
6.	Credit	30	During period of exams
Total		100	

6. Final control

The control is planned to be carried out by evaluating oral answers in seminar classes, checking written works (independent and control works, testing) and conducting an exam in the sixth semester based on the results of studying the course.

Exam questions

1. Criteria of European identity. European identity, European integration and EU enlargement.
2. The problem of national revival of France in the foreign policy of S. de Gaulle. The traditions of Gaullism in French foreign policy.
3. Foreign policy of J. Pompidou and V. Giscard d'Estaing, F. Mitterrand.
4. Evolution of Franco-American relations in 1958-1991.
5. Franco-Soviet relations in 1958-1991.
6. Franco-German cooperation in the context of European integration. EU enlargement and France's position.
7. Nuclear policy of France and Great Britain.
8. Peculiarities of foreign policy of J. Chirac and N. Sarkozy.
9. French foreign policy under F. Hollande and E. Macron.
10. Foreign Policy of K. Adenauer. The Saarland issue in Franco-West German relations.
11. The Halstein Doctrine and the New Eastern Policy of W. Brandt.
12. Evolution of Germany's European Policy in the Bipolar Era.
13. Evolution of Soviet-West German and US-West German relations.
14. Formation of foreign policy guidelines of the united Germany. Foreign policy of Heinrich Kohl.
15. Foreign policy of G. Schroeder and A. Merkel.
16. Germany as the core of European security and integration, Germany's position on EU enlargement. Germany's participation in the settlement of international conflicts of our time.
17. Ukraine in Germany's foreign policy.
18. Foreign policy isolation of Spain after the Second World War (1945-1957).
19. Spain's Foreign Policy in 1957-1975.
20. Spain's Foreign Policy under A. Suarez and F. Gonzalez.
21. Spain's foreign policy under the governments of J.-M. Asnar and J.-L. Rodriguez Zapatero.
22. Foreign Policy of Spain under P. Sanchez.
23. Evolution of Spanish-Soviet and Spanish-American relations.
24. Spain's relations with Latin American countries.
25. Ukraine in the foreign policy of Spain (Italy, Portugal - at the teacher's discretion) since 1991.
26. The end of the Second World War and Italy's foreign policy positions. Formation of Italy's Atlantic foreign policy doctrine.
27. Evolution of Italian-Soviet relations.
28. Italy's participation in the processes of European integration. The Mediterranean direction in Italy's foreign policy.
29. Foreign policy of S. Berlusconi and R. Prodi.
30. Foreign policy of M. Monti, E. Lett and M. Renzi,
31. Italy's foreign policy under P. Gentiloni, G. Conte and M. Draghi.
32. Italy's participation in the settlement of international conflicts of our time. The crisis in Yugoslavia and Italy.
33. Ukraine in the foreign policy of Great Britain after 1991.
34. Formation of the national interests of Great Britain and Ireland after the Second World War, principles of foreign policy in the post-war period.
35. UK European Policy and the Evolution of Anglo-American Relations in the Bipolar Era.
36. Euroscepticism as a phenomenon: causes, types and consequences. Features of British Euroscepticism.
37. Peculiarities of the foreign policy strategy of the UK in the Cabinet of M. Thatcher.
38. Foreign policy of J. Major and T. Blair.
39. The main principles of the foreign policy of G. Brown, D. Cameron and T. May.

40. The main principles of the foreign policy of B. Johnson, L. Truss, R. Sunak, and K. Starmer
41. The UK's involvement in the settlement of international conflicts of our time. The UK's relations with the Third World countries.
42. The problem of EU enlargement and the UK's position. Brexit.
43. Foreign policy of the Benelux countries: common and distinctive features in the polar and post-bipolar periods.
44. Foreign policy of the Republic of Ireland 1945-2021.
45. Foreign policy of Sweden in 1945-2021.
46. Ukraine in the Foreign Policy of the Nordic Countries.
47. Foreign Policy of Denmark 1945-2021.
48. Finland's foreign policy in 1945-2021.
49. Integration Processes in Western Europe: Ideological Foundations and Implementation Mechanisms.
50. The main factors influencing the evolution of Czech-Slovak relations since 1993.
51. Correlation between regional and European integration directions of Slovenia's foreign policy after 1991.
52. Evolution of Croatia's foreign policy (1995-2021).
53. Greece's special position in the SEE region during the Cold War.
54. Features of the Greek European integration project: advantages and disadvantages. Greece's accession to the EEC, characteristics of the four periods of Greece's EU presidency.
55. Copenhagen criteria: reasons for development and results.
56. The Visegrad Group: principles of its activity in the past and at the present stage.
57. The main priorities of Czech foreign policy after 1993.
58. Formation of Slovakia's foreign policy after 1993.
59. The main priorities of the foreign policy of the Republic of Poland after 1990.
60. The main priorities of Hungary's foreign policy in the XXI century.
61. Hungary's Foreign Policy in the Carpathian Basin.
62. Features of the 'Eastern' Policy of the Republic of Poland. Difficulties in Polish-Lithuanian relations.
63. Main problems on the way of integration of Poland, Czech Republic and Hungary into NATO.
64. The main priorities of Bulgaria's foreign policy after 1990.
65. The main priorities of Romania's foreign policy after 1991.
66. Relations between Romania and Ukraine at the present stage.
67. Croatia's relations with Serbia and BiH at the present stage.
68. Compare the foreign policy of Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia after 1991.
69. Attitudes of the CEE SEE countries to the events in Ukraine in 2014 and after 2022.
70. 'South Stream: reasons for the project, benefits for European countries, and refusal to build.
71. Key EU institutions: composition and functions.
72. Essence of the Agreement Establishing the EEC and Euroatom (Rome Treaties, 1957).
73. Describe the nature and consequences of the Single European Act of 1986.
74. Describe the nature and consequences of the Maastricht Treaty of 1992.
75. The nature and consequences of the Schengen Agreement of 1985.
76. The nature and consequences of the Treaty of Nice in 2001.
77. The nature and consequences of the Amsterdam Treaty of 1997.
78. Creation of the EEC, stages of expansion until 1992.
79. EU enlargement in the 90s. XX century and in the 2000s: mechanisms, features and problems.
80. Common Foreign and Security Policy of the EU at the beginning of the 21 century.
81. Stages of EU enlargement.

82. The essence of the 'Berlin+' agreement (between the EU and NATO).
83. The Lisbon Treaty and changes in its implementation of foreign policy decisions.
84. Evolution of EU-US relations.
85. EU's Eastern policy.
86. The EU's Neighborhood Policy.
87. EEC/EU - EFTA relations.
88. EU - Norway: specifics of cooperation.
89. Benelux countries in European and world politics.
90. The role of Cyprus in international relations. Its European direction of foreign policy.

PETRO MOHYLA BLACK SEA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Level of higher education – first (bachelor's)

Specialty – 291 “International Relations, Public Communications and Regional Studies”

Semester 6

Academic discipline «Foreign policy of the European Union countries»

EXAM TICKET No. 0

1. The Lisbon Treaty and its changes regarding the implementation of foreign policy decisions. The evolution of EU-US relations.
2. Traditions of Hallucination in French Foreign Policy.
3. EU Eastern Policy.

Approved at the meeting of the Department of International Relations and Foreign Policy
Protocol No. of 2024

Head of the Department
Examiner

Oleksandr SHEVCHUK
Anastasiia KHMEL

Criteria for assessing the student's oral answer, answers on the exam:

1. A grade of “5” (excellent), on the exam 30-40 points for the answer to the question of the examination ticket, provided that the student has 60 points for the work in the semester, is given in the case when:

a) the answer is correct, complete, consistent, logical; the student confidently owns the factual material from the entire course, is able to apply it to specifically set tasks, is clearly oriented in space and time, analyzes cause-and-effect relationships, determines the patterns of determining and implementing the foreign policy course of states;

b) the student has the skills to use legislative documents that regulate current problems of international relations and foreign policy of states, maps, diagrams, directories; can embody statistical material in diagrams, charts, graphs, is able to compile comparative tables;

c) the answer is given in a competent Ukrainian literary language, without Russifications, while making 1-2 minor errors in the factual material and 2-3 errors of a linguistic and stylistic nature.

2. The grade “4” (good), in the exam 15-29 points for the answer to the question of the examination ticket, provided that the student has 60 points for the work in the semester, is given in the case when:

a) the answer is correct, consistent, logical, but the student makes some minor omissions of the factual material in the presentation, is able to apply it to the specifically set tasks, is oriented in space and time, while making 1-2 errors, analyzes cause-and-effect relationships, determines the main patterns of determining and implementing the foreign policy course of states, in some cases formulating them unclearly;

b) the student has the skills to use legislative documents that regulate international relations and foreign policy of states, maps and other visual aids, draws up graphs, schemes, diagrams, tables, while making minor mistakes;

c) gives the answer in generally competent Ukrainian literary language, but makes Russianisms, stylistic, spelling and punctuation errors (no more than 5-6).

3. The grade “3” (satisfactory), on the exam up to 15 points for answering the questions of the examination ticket, provided that the student has 60 points for work in the semester, is given in the case when:

a) the student has most of the factual material, but presents it not consistently and logically enough, makes significant omissions in the answers, is not sufficiently confident in space and time, is not always able to apply the acquired knowledge in an integrated manner to analyze the foreign policy of states, vaguely, and sometimes incorrectly formulates the main theoretical provisions and cause-and-effect relationships;

b) is poorly oriented in the conceptual basis and current problems of international relations and foreign policy of states, makes mistakes when compiling tables, graphs, schemes, diagrams;

c) when presenting in Ukrainian, makes mistakes, Russianisms, which indicates his insufficient language culture.

4. The grade “2” (unsatisfactory) is given in the case when:

a) the student shows ignorance of most of the factual material, is not oriented in space and time, is not able to determine cause-and-effect relationships, formulate the main directions of the foreign policy of the state;

b) is not familiar with the issues of international relations, cannot construct a graph, scheme, diagram;

c) the answer is illiterate from the point of view of the Ukrainian language;

d) the student refuses to answer the questions posed.

Correspondence of the final semester rating grades in points to the grades according to the national scale and the ECTS scale

Score in points	Score on the national scale	Score on the ETSS scale	
		Score	Explanation
90-100	Excellent	A	Excellent (Excellent performance with only a few errors)
82-89	Good	B	Very good (above average performance with a few errors)
75-81		C	Good (generally correct performance with a certain number of significant errors)
67-74	Satisfactory	D	Satisfactory (not bad, but with many shortcomings)
60-66		E	Sufficient (performance meets the minimum criteria)
35-59	Unsatisfactory	FX	Unsatisfactory (with the possibility of retaking)
1-34		F	Unsatisfactory (with a mandatory repeat course)

List of recommended reading

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