

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

PETRO MOHYLA BLACK SEA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Faculty of Political Sciences

Department of International Relations and Foreign Policy

‘APPROVED’

First Vice-Rector

Yurii KOTLYAR

«30» сентября 2024

WORK PROGRAMME OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

FOREIGN POLICY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION'S COUNTRIES

Speciality 291 ‘International Relations, Public Communications and Regional Studies’

Developer

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speciality belongs

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Mykolaiv - 2024

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		29 'International Relations'	
Speciality		291 'International Relations, Public Communications and Regional Studies'	
Specialisation (if any)			
Educational programme		International Relations (with two foreign languages)	
Level of higher education		first (bachelor's)	
Discipline status		normative	
Course of study		3	-
Academic year		2024-2025	
Number(s) of semesters (trimesters):		Full-time form	Part-time form
		6	The form is not provided for in the Standard.
Total number of ECTS credits/hours		3 credits / 90 hours	-
Structure of the course <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lectures - seminars (practical, laboratory, semi-group) - hours of independent work of students 		Full-time form	Part-time form
		18	The form is not provided for in the Standard.
		18	
		54	
Percentage of classroom learning		40%	-
Language of instruction		English	
		-	
Control measure		exam	

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.

SC 11. Ability to analyze the nature and evolution of international organizations, their place in the system of international relations, the main forms and prospects of Ukraine's cooperation with them/

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 10. Communicate fluently in the state and foreign languages at a professional level necessary for conducting professional discussions and preparing analytical and research documents.

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.

ELO 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 Organisations', '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)	2	-	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 neighbours: EU Mediterranean Policy, Neighbourhood Policy and EU Eastern Policy.	-	2	4
	Total for module 1	6	4	20
Content module 2. Western Europe after the Second World War and the policies of its leading countries. Regionalisation 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		2
15	Theme 15. Foreign policy of the Visegrad countries: Poland, Czechoslovakia (since 1993 - the Czech Republic and Slovakia), Hungary, 1944-2024.	2	2	2
16	Topic 16. Foreign policy of Romania and Bulgaria in 1944-2024.	-	2	2
17	Topic 17. Foreign policy of Slovenia and Croatia.	-	2	2
18	Topic 18: Peculiarities of Greece's European integration: reasons and difficulties 1944-2024.	2	-	2
	Total for module 3	6	6	13
	Total hours*	18	18	54

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 60s of the twentieth century. J. Pompidou's plan and the development of the EEC in the 70s of the twentieth century. 3. Accession of Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom to the EEC. The 'special position' of the latter in the EEC. The years of 'Europeanism'. 4. Reasons and consequences of Greece, Portugal and Spain's accession to the EEC. 5. Schengen Agreement (1985) and EEA (1986): European citizenship. 6. EU enlargement in 1995 and its consequences. 7. Preconditions and consequences of the largest EU enlargements in 2004 and 2007. Croatia's accession to the EU. 8. British Euroscepticism in the early twenty-first century and Brexit. 9. Crisis phenomena in the EU: the eurozone crisis, the resurgence of separatist and nationalist movements, the migrant crisis. 10. Prospects for further EU enlargement.
2	<p>Lecture 2. The main EU institutions (2 hours).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Specificity of the political and legal nature of the European Union: international organisation, state, governance. 2. Establishment and functioning of the main EU bodies, their composition and functions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European Council, - Council of the EU, - European Commission, - European Parliament, - EU Courts: European Court of Justice and the Court of Auditors. 3. Additional EU bodies and their functions: European Social and Economic Committee, European Committee of the Regions. 4. Decision-making process in the EU and its features.
3	<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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The history of relations: 1957-1993. Fundamental changes in the international situation in the late 1980s and its consequences for European-American relations. The consequences of the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001. Changing approaches to security issues. Transatlantic partnership: key documents and institutions. Different approaches to the problems of foreign trade policy; 'trade wars' and controversies over state subsidisation of the economy. 2. Prospects for the transatlantic partnership. 3. Relations between the EU and EFTA countries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal and regulatory framework for cooperation between the EU and EFTA. Creation, functioning and development of the European Economic Area.

	<p>EU-Switzerland relations.</p> <p>EU-Norway relations.</p>
<p>Content module 2. Western Europe after the Second World War and the policies of its leading countries. Regionalisation of the geopolitical space of Western Europe</p>	
4	<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.
5	<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 70s and 80s of the twentieth century. New Eastern Policy. 4. G. Kohl and the formation of the foreign policy principles of the united Germany (90s of the twentieth century). 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.
6	<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 60s: 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 (1944-2024)</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.

Content module 3: CEE SEE region in the system of international relations (1944-2024).	
7	Lecture 7. Foreign and domestic policy of the Baltic States: 1944-2024 (2 hours). <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).
8	Lecture 8. Foreign Policy of the Visegrad Four Countries in 1944-2024 (2 hours). <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 XXI 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 90s - early XXI 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.
9	Lecture 9. Peculiarities of Greece's European integration: reasons and difficulties. <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	Seminar 1. The EU as a subject of international relations. Formation of the Common Foreign and Security Policy of the EU. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Specifics of the political and legal nature of the EU. The European Union as a subject and actor of international relations. 2. EU members, economic, political, military, cultural and social weight of the EU in the world. 3. Definition of the EU's foreign policy and external relations: communication aspects, interstate cooperation, individual foreign policy of member states. 4. Development of trends towards a common foreign and security policy of the EEC (50-80s of the twentieth century): reasons for the slowdown of the EEC direction. 5. WEU: creation and principles of functioning. 6. Principles of formation and evolution of the EU CFSP: from the Maastricht to the Lisbon Treaty. 7. 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. 8. EU institutional actors: EU institutions, European External Action Service, EU special

	representatives. 9. EU-NATO security relations. Berlin+ agreements. 10. The EU's CSDPF at the beginning of the XXI century.																											
2	Seminar 2. EU Neighbourhood Policy. 1. The European Union's Neighbourhood Policy: reasons for its inception and development in the early 2000s. 2. The Mediterranean Partnership: preconditions and history of the partnership; institutional support; political and economic dimensions of the partnership. 3. EU policy towards Turkey. 4. The EU and the Western Balkans. 5. Reasons for the introduction of the EU's Eastern Policy and the main initiating EU member states. Goals and objectives of the EU Eastern Policy. 6. Peculiarities of the EU's relations with: - Belarus and the Russian Federation (before and after 2014, 2022); - countries of the South Caucasus. 7. Eastern Partnership Summits and their main content. The EU and Ukraine. To answer the sixth and seventh questions, it is recommended to draw up a table to illustrate the differences in the implementation of the EU's neighbourhood policy. <table><tr><th colspan="3">Countries (areas of EU cooperation)</th><th rowspan="2">Data and tools for EU cooperation with countries</th></tr><tr><th>Ukraine</th><th>Belarus</th><th>Countries of the South Caucasus</th></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Signed agreements and dates of their signing</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Instruments of cooperation</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Economic component, economic assistance, investment, trade</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Political component</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Humanitarian component</td></tr></table>	Countries (areas of EU cooperation)			Data and tools for EU cooperation with countries	Ukraine	Belarus	Countries of the South Caucasus				Signed agreements and dates of their signing				Instruments of cooperation				Economic component, economic assistance, investment, trade				Political component				Humanitarian component
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	Colloquium <i>The topics of the first module will be followed by a colloquium on the content of documents on the functioning of the EU and the functions of its main institutions (time and day to be agreed with students):</i> 1. Agreement establishing the EEC and Euroatom (Treaty of Rome, 1957) 2. Single European Act, 1986. 3. Maastricht Treaty, 1992. 4. Schengen Agreement, 1985 (or later as part of the Maastricht Treaty) 5. Treaty of Nice 2001. 6. Treaty of Amsterdam 1997. 7. Lisbon Treaty of 2007. 8. Treaty establishing the Euro area The agreements can be found on the EU website at the following link: https://europa.eu/european-union/law/treaties_es Institutions: 1. European Council. 2. Council of the European Union. 3. European Parliament. 4. European Commission. 5. European Court of Justice.																											

	6. Chamber of Regions. <u>Requirements for preparing for the colloquium: in the section on evaluation criteria.</u>
Content module 2. Western Europe after the Second World War and the policies of its leading countries. Regionalisation of the geopolitical space of Western Europe	
3	Seminar 3. French Foreign Policy: Peculiarities of Formation and Implementation (2 hours) 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.
4	Seminar 4. Italy's Foreign Policy (1944-2024) (2 hours) 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.
5	Foreign policy of the Benelux and Cyprus (1944-2024). Countries after the Second World War: peculiarities of socio-economic and political al position of Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Belgium, cooperation of countries as a basis for f the European Coal and Steel Community, creation of the EEC, participation in NATO. The nelux in the evolution and development of the EU. the foreign policy of the countries of the region. reign policy until the end of the 80s of the twentieth century. of Austria's foreign policy after 1991, departure from neutral policy, accession to the EU n neighbouring countries and Russia after 1991, evolution of Austrian-German relations after icy of the Republic of Cyprus after its accession to the EU.
6	Seminar 6. Foreign policy of the Nordic countries 1. Consequences of the war for the countries of the region. Evolution of national interests of the countries of the region after the war. 2. Formation and evolution of Danish foreign policy: 1944-2024. 3. Formation and evolution of Sweden's foreign policy: 1944-2024. 4. Formation and evolution of Finland's foreign policy: 1944-2024. 5. Formation and Evolution of Iceland's Foreign Policy: 1944-2024.

	6. Formation and evolution of special relations between Norway and the EU. Norway and the European Free Trade Association.
Content module 3: CEE SEE region in the system of international relations (1944-2024).	
7	Seminar 7. Poland's foreign policy 1990-2024. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Economic and political reforms in Poland after 1989, change of foreign policy vector. 2. The Western direction of Poland's foreign policy, cooperation with international organisations (NATO, EU, Council of Europe, OSCE). Poland's accession to the EU and NATO. Creation of the Weimar Triangle. 3. Poland's foreign policy after joining the EU: deepening European cooperation, Asian and Latin American directions. 4. Poland's Eastern policy. Relations with Ukraine, Belarus and Russia.
8	Seminar 8. Foreign Policy of Romania and Bulgaria (1944-2024). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Romania's foreign policy after 1989. <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. 2. Bulgaria's foreign policy after 1989. <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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bulgaria's relations with Ukraine. - Bulgaria's relations with Russia.
9	Seminar 9. Foreign Policy of Slovenia and Croatia <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consequences of the Croatian War of Independence. Participation of Croats in the Bosnian War. 2. Croatia's relations with EU countries and international organisations. Croatia's aspirations to join the EU and NATO. 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 neighbouring 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;
- Questioning during a colloquium;
- Passing the elective course 'Common Security and Defense Policy of the European Union: Challenges Related to the War in Ukraine' and receiving a certificate;
- Preparation and presentation a report on a political figure of an EU country.

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:

- 3 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.).
- 2 points – The student uses their notes, is familiar with the material, and answers additional questions.
- 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) Preparation and presentation a report on a political figure of an EU country.

Example (shortened) of a report on a political figure (no more than 3 reports per class).

Donald Tusk - Polish and European Politician

(Prepared by third-year student, group 391 – Polina Shchabelska, 2020-2021 academic year)

Biography:

64 years old, born in Gdańsk, married, two children, Catholic, holds a degree in history.

Interesting Fact: He is the most famous representative of the Kashubian people, who live in the northern part of Poland. While still a student at Gdańsk University, Tusk organized student 'strikes in support of the nationwide 'Solidarity' strike. In Poland, he is known for holding the office of Prime Minister for the longest period in Poland's history – from 2007 to 2014.

Political Career:

'I still have dreams. Politics without dreams would be a nightmare'. In 1989, together with a group of Gdańsk liberals, Tusk joined the Liberal-Democratic Congress (LDC). From 1991, he was a member of the Sejm and the leader of the LDC. In 1994, after the merger of the Democratic Union and the LDC into the Freedom Union, he became the vice-chairman of this party. From 1997 to 2001, he was Vice-Marshall of the Senate, and from 2001 to 2005, he was Vice-Marshall of the Sejm. He became known as a supporter of a modern market economy and social conservatism.

Activity as Prime Minister of Poland (2007-2014):

During his seven-year term, Poland continued to experience economic growth, and during the crisis, the Polish economy grew by nearly 20%, which was a record in Europe. Under Tusk's leadership, the minimum wage doubled, unemployment fell by 4%, and funding for healthcare increased by 76%. He resigned in 2014 to take up the position of President of the European Council.

Activity as President of the European Council (2014-2019):

He became the first Pole to hold the highest EU position, often referred to as the 'President of Europe'.

Russian Federation:

He views Russia not as a strategic partner but rather as a strategic problem. 'For Putin and Russia, the problem is the EU' – statement from 2014. Tusk considers Russia to be an aggressor and NATO the main guarantor of security in Europe.

Ukraine:

Tusk called for the EU to increase its support for reforms in Ukraine. He considers Russia's annexation of Crimea a violation of the UN Charter. He advocated for maintaining EU sanctions against Russia until Ukraine's territorial integrity is fully restored. 'Don't teach Ukrainians how to be Europe, learn from them what Europe really is. There is no Europe without Ukraine', Tusk said during a speech in the Ukrainian Parliament. 'I have come as the President of the EU, as a Pole, your closest neighbor, and a sincere friend'. It is significant that he delivered this speech in Ukrainian.

Euroskepticism:

'I am not afraid of the financial contagion, but of the ideological or political contagion from the Greek crisis. The most difficult threat is new ideas about Europe that call into question the European Union', Regarding Brexit: 'I am curious how this special place in the garden looks for those who promoted Brexit without a safe plan'.

Conclusions:

Thus, Donald Tusk is a prominent political figure who served as Poland's Prime Minister from 2007 to 2014, significantly improving the country's economic situation. From 2014 to 2019, he was President of the European Council, supported sanction policies against Russia, and opposed euroskepticism.

A list of politicians proposed for creating a political portrait. The surnames are organized thematically; each student is to choose one European politician

Шарль де Голля, Н.Саркозі, Жан Моне	S. de Gaulle, N. Sarkozy, Jean Monnet
Маргарет Тетчер, Девід Камерон, Тереза Мей	Margaret Thatcher, David Cameron, Theresa May

Конрад Аденауер, Гельмут Коль, Герхард Шрöder, Ангела Меркель;	Konrad Adenauer, Helmut Kohl, Gerhard Schröder, Angela Merkel
Антоніу де Олівейра Салазар, Жозе Мануель Дурау Баррозу, Антоніу Гуттеріш, Педро Санчес, Хосе Сапатеро, Хавьер Солано;	António de Oliveira Salazar, José Manuel Durão Barroso, António Guterres, Pedro Sánchez, José Zapatero, Javier Solana
Даля Грібаускайте, Валдіс Бірковс, Домбровскіс Валдіс, Кая Каллас, Альгірдас Бразаускас, Паксас Роландас;	Dalia Grybauskaitė, Valdis Birkavs, Valdis Dombrovskis, Kaja Kallas, Algirdas Brazauskas, Rolandas Paksas
Вацлав Гавел, Вацлав Клаус, Мілош Земан, Александр Дубчек, Міхал Ковач, Роберт Фіцо, Івета Радічова, Міклош Дзурінда;	Václav Havel, Václav Klaus, Miloš Zeman, Alexander Dubček, Michal Kováč, Robert Fico, Iveta Radičová, Mikuláš Dzurinda
Віктор Орбан, Йозеф Анталл, Ференс Дюрчань і Дюла Горн;	Viktor Orbán, József Antall, Ferenc Gyurcsány, and Gyula Horn
Константинос Караманліс, Грігоріо Попадопулос, Андреас Папандреу, Алексіс Ципрас, Кіріакос Міцотакіс	Konstantínos Karamanlis, Grigoris Papadopoulos, Andreas Papandreou, Alexis Tsipras, Kyriakos Mitsotakis
Герман Ван Ромпей, Марк Рютте, Жан Клод Юнкер, Гі Верхофстадт;	Herman Van Rompuy, Mark Rutte, Jean-Claude Juncker, Guy Verhofstadt
Альдо Моро, Сільвіо Берлусконі, Романо Проді, Федеріка Могеріні;	Aldo Moro, Silvio Berlusconi, Romano Prodi, Federica Mogherini
Карл Густав Маннергейм, Лео Тіндемандс, Ульме Пальме, Расмуссен Пауль Нюруп, Пааво Ліппонен;	Carl Gustav Mannerheim, Leo Tindemans, Olof Palme, Rasmussen Paal Nyrop, Paavo Lipponen
Анджей Дуда, Броніслав Комаровський, Александр Квасневський, Лех Качинський, Дональд Туск;	Andrzej Duda, Bronisław Komorowski, Aleksander Kwaśniewski, Lech Kaczyński, Donald Tusk
Келін Попеску-Терічану, Віктор Понта, Троян Бесеску, Карл Йоганіс, Желю Желев, Петр Стоянов, Григорій Пирванов;	Keliu Popescu-Tăriceanu, Viktor Ponta, Traian Băsescu, Karl Johannis, Zhelyu Zhelev, Petar Stoyanov, Grigoriy Pirvanov
Франьо Туджман, Янез Янша, Борут Пахор	Franjo Tuđman, Janez Janša, Borut Pahor

Evaluation Criteria:

- 6 points – Relevant biography and analysis of the main areas (directions) of political activity, fluent command of the material, and adherence to the 5-7 minute time limit.
- 4-5 points – Imbalance – too much emphasis on either biography or political activity analysis, exceeding the time limit (more than 7 minutes), or reliance on notes.
- 3-1 points – Material is unbalanced, though of interest to international relations students, significant reliance on notes.

3) Colloquium

The topics of the first module will be followed by a colloquium on the content of documents on the functioning of the EU and the functions of its main institutions (time and day to be agreed with students):

1. Agreement establishing the EEC and Euroatom (Treaty of Rome, 1957)
2. Single European Act, 1986.
3. Maastricht Treaty, 1992.
4. Schengen Agreement, 1985 (or later as part of the Maastricht Treaty)
5. Treaty of Nice 2001.

6. Treaty of Amsterdam 1997.
7. Lisbon Treaty of 2007.
8. Treaty establishing the Euro area

The agreements can be found on the EU website at the following link: https://europa.eu/european-union/law/treaties_es

Institutions:

1. European Council.
2. Council of the European Union.
3. European Parliament.
4. European Commission.
5. European Court of Justice.
6. Chamber of Regions.

Requirements: Students are required to choose three documents, summarize them, and be familiar with their content, history of signing, reasons for signing, and the features of the functioning of ALL EU institutions listed.

Colloquium Evaluation Scale:

- Knowledge of EU laws: 5 points
- Knowledge of the functions of institutions: 5 points

5 points for each category – complete mastery of factual data, content of documents, knowledge of current leaders of European institutions, dates of their creation, their functions, and the ability to answer additional questions.

4 points – The student knows the material, but without additional questions, it is difficult to express their opinion. They may not know one of the important dates or names, for example, when a particular document was signed or who the head of an institution is.

3 points – Partial mastery of the material, data is imprecise (such as the date of an agreement's signing or its entry into force), lack of knowledge about the reasons for signing or the results, and additional functions of institutions.

2-0 points – The colloquium was not completed – general knowledge of what the EU is or an agreement without depth, dates, functions, or names.

Points for both categories are summed up, so the student can earn a maximum of 10 points, with a minimum of 5 for both parts. If the student scores less than 5 points, they will be recommended to review the material and retake the colloquium.

4) Writing of Abstracts for Presentations at the Round Table on Europe Day in Ukraine (8 points)

The topics for discussion will be provided by the instructor.

Requirements:

1. Length: 5-6 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:

- **8 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%.
- **6-7 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%.

List of topics for the round table.

1. EU gender policy.
2. Achievements and prospects of Ukraine's integration into the EU (by choosing a specific direction: economy, politics, education, etc.).
3. Challenges for EU migration policy.
4. Schengen area: content, conditions of entry and features of functioning.
5. Eurozone: conditions of entry, features of functioning and challenges.
6. European policy of Greece in the 21st century: opportunities of Grexit.
7. The place of Cyprus in Greek foreign policy.
8. Brexit: causes and features of the process.
9. Consequences of Brexit for the EU and the UK.
10. Euroscepticism: causes of emergence, types of manifestation and consequences.
11. Chamber (or Committee) of the Regions: functions and consequences of activity.
12. Decision-making process in (select: EP, EC, EU Council, European Council) and its features.
13. The position of the High Representative of the EU High Representative: time of establishment and features of activity.
14. European policy (choose an EU country and a period that will be equal to 5-10 years and describe how this or that country treated the deepening or enlargement of the EU).
15. EU educational policy: features of the functioning of Erasmus and Tempus.
16. EU security policy (with the selected period: 1993-2013, or 2014-2022, or at the current stage).
17. Your option (WHICH one you must first agree with the teacher).

5) 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	21 (3 points per 7 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	15	May 2025
3.	Writing abstracts and presentations for Europe Day in Ukraine	8	First half of May, participation in the round table
4	Questioning during a colloquium	10	After the first module
5	Preparation and presentation a report on a political figure of an EU country	6	During the semester
6.	Exam	40	During period of exams
Total			100

6. Підсумковий контроль

Контроль планується здійснювати шляхом оцінювання усних відповідей на семінарських заняттях, перевірки письмових робіт (самостійні і контрольні роботи, тестування) та проведення іспиту у шостому семестрі за результатами вивчення курсу.

Питання до іспиту

1. Criteria of European identity. European identity, European integration and EU enlargement.
2. The German question and the problem of Austria in post-war international relations.
3. Peculiarities of the formation of France's national interests after the Second World War. Franco-American and Franco-Soviet relations in the period of the Fourth Republic.
4. European and colonial policy of France in the period of the Fourth Republic.
5. The problem of national revival of France in the foreign policy of S. de Gaulle. The traditions of Gaullism in French foreign policy.
6. Foreign policy of J. Pompidou and V. Giscard d'Estaing, F. Mitterrand.
7. Evolution of Franco-American relations in 1958-1991.
8. Franco-Soviet relations in 1958-1991.
9. Franco-German cooperation in the context of European integration. EU enlargement and France's position.
10. Nuclear policy of France and Great Britain.
11. Peculiarities of foreign policy of J. Chirac and N. Sarkozy.
12. French foreign policy under F. Hollande and E. Macron.
13. Foreign Policy of K. Adenauer. The Saarland issue in Franco-West German relations.
14. The Halstein Doctrine and the New Eastern Policy of W. Brandt.
15. Evolution of Germany's European Policy in the Bipolar Era.
16. Evolution of Soviet-West German and US-West German relations.
17. Formation of foreign policy guidelines of the united Germany. Foreign policy of Heinrich Kohl.
18. Foreign policy of G. Schroeder and A. Merkel.
19. 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.
20. Ukraine in Germany's foreign policy.
21. Foreign policy isolation of Spain after the Second World War (1945-1957).
22. Spain's Foreign Policy in 1957-1975.
23. Spain's Foreign Policy under A. Suarez and F. Gonzalez.
24. Spain's foreign policy under the governments of J.-M. Asnar and J.-L. Rodriguez Zapatero.
25. Foreign Policy of Spain under P. Sanchez.
26. Evolution of Spanish-Soviet and Spanish-American relations.
27. Spain's relations with Latin American countries.
28. Ukraine in the foreign policy of Spain (Italy, Portugal - at the teacher's discretion) since 1991.
29. The end of the Second World War and Italy's foreign policy positions. Formation of Italy's Atlantic foreign policy doctrine.
30. Evolution of Italian-Soviet relations.
31. Italy's participation in the processes of European integration. The Mediterranean direction in Italy's foreign policy.
32. Foreign policy of S. Berlusconi and R. Prodi.
33. Foreign policy of M. Monti, E. Lett and M. Renzi,
34. Italy's foreign policy under P. Gentiloni, G. Conte and M. Draghi.
35. Italy's participation in the settlement of international conflicts of our time. The crisis in Yugoslavia and Italy.
36. Ukraine in the foreign policy of Great Britain after 1991.

37. Formation of the national interests of Great Britain and Ireland after the Second World War, principles of foreign policy in the post-war period.
38. UK European Policy and the Evolution of Anglo-American Relations in the Bipolar Era.
39. Euroscepticism as a phenomenon: causes, types and consequences. Features of British Euroscepticism.
40. Peculiarities of the foreign policy strategy of the UK in the Cabinet of M. Thatcher.
41. Foreign policy of J. Major and T. Blair.
42. The main principles of the foreign policy of G. Brown, D. Cameron and T. May.
43. The main principles of the foreign policy of B. Johnson, L. Truss, R. Sunak, and K. Starmer
44. The UK's involvement in the settlement of international conflicts of our time. The UK's relations with the Third World countries.
45. The problem of EU enlargement and the UK's position. Brexit.
46. Foreign policy of the Benelux countries: common and distinctive features in the polar and post-bipolar periods.
47. Foreign policy of the Republic of Ireland 1945-2021.
48. Foreign policy of Sweden in 1945-2021.
49. Ukraine in the Foreign Policy of the Nordic Countries.
50. Foreign Policy of Denmark 1945-2021.
51. Finland's foreign policy in 1945-2021.
52. Integration Processes in Western Europe: Ideological Foundations and Implementation Mechanisms.
53. The main factors influencing the evolution of Czech-Slovak relations since 1993.
54. Correlation between regional and European integration directions of Slovenia's foreign policy after 1991.
55. Evolution of Croatia's foreign policy (1995-2021).
56. Greece's special position in the SEE region during the Cold War.
57. 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.
58. Copenhagen criteria: reasons for development and results.
59. The Visegrad Group: principles of its activity in the past and at the present stage.
60. The main priorities of Czech foreign policy after 1993.
61. Formation of Slovakia's foreign policy after 1993.
62. The main priorities of the foreign policy of the Republic of Poland after 1990.
63. The main priorities of Hungary's foreign policy in the XXI century.
64. Hungary's Foreign Policy in the Carpathian Basin.
65. Features of the 'Eastern' Policy of the Republic of Poland. Difficulties in Polish-Lithuanian relations.
66. Main problems on the way of integration of Poland, Czech Republic and Hungary into NATO.
67. The main priorities of Bulgaria's foreign policy after 1990.
68. The main priorities of Romania's foreign policy after 1991.
69. Relations between Romania and Ukraine at the present stage.
70. Croatia's relations with Serbia and BiH at the present stage.
71. Compare the foreign policy of Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia after 1991.
72. Attitudes of the CEE SEE countries to the events in Ukraine in 2014 and after 2022.
73. 'South Stream: reasons for the project, benefits for European countries, and refusal to build.
74. Key EU institutions: composition and functions.
75. Essence of the Agreement Establishing the EEC and Euroatom (Rome Treaties, 1957).
76. Describe the nature and consequences of the Single European Act of 1986.
77. Describe the nature and consequences of the Maastricht Treaty of 1992.
78. The nature and consequences of the Schengen Agreement of 1985.
79. The nature and consequences of the Treaty of Nice in 2001.

80. The nature and consequences of the Amsterdam Treaty of 1997.
81. Creation of the EEC, stages of expansion until 1992.
82. EU enlargement in the 90s. XX century and in the 2000s: mechanisms, features and problems.
83. Specificity of the European Union as an actor on the world stage.
84. Common Foreign and Security Policy of the EU at the beginning of the XXI century.
85. Stages of EU enlargement.
86. The essence of the 'Berlin+' agreement (between the EU and NATO).
87. The Lisbon Treaty and changes in its implementation of foreign policy decisions.
88. Evolution of EU-US relations.
89. EU's Eastern policy.
90. The EU's Neighbourhood Policy.
91. EEC/EU - EFTA relations.
92. EU - Norway: specifics of cooperation.
93. Benelux countries in European and world politics.
94. 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 ECTS 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

Key References

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