Co-funded by the European Union

Erasmus+ Jean Monnet Programme

ESEDEP

Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University

JEAN MONNET MODULE

THE EU COMMON SECURITY AND DEFENCE POLICY: CHALLENGES RELATED TO THE WAR IN UKRAINE (ESEDEP)

COURSE SYLLABUS



Lecturers: Alina IOVCHEVA
Liudmyla VOVCHUK

Guest lecturers: Florian BIEBER (Austria)
David REICHARDT (Slovak Republic)

This material is prepared for the exclusive purpose of education and training

2023

Time:

Spring Semester of 2023-2024 / 2024-2025 / 2025-2026 academic years

Textbooks and readings:

Understanding the European Union: A Concise Introduction, John McCormick, 2020.
& other assigned readings

Course Description:

This mixed learning course is intended as an introduction to the European Union in the Ukrainian and English languages. It will focus on concepts, history, politics of the EU, its Common Security and Defence Policy and challenges related to the War in Ukraine. The aim of the course is to explain to both students and the public of how the European Union's assistance in resolving conflicts in the region and the world is implemented as well as which tools are effective and which need to be improved.

Learning Objectives of the Course

The overall aim of the course is to consider conceptual issues surrounding:

- The history of Europe and its main objectives
- The EU's role as a global security actor
- The European Common security and Defense policy
- The purpose of the CSDP, difference between CFSP and CSDP
- The focus of the EU security strategy
- The affection of Russian-Ukrainian War on the EU Security Policy
- The EU statement on the Russian-Ukrainian War

Course Content & Grading:

Each mixed class meeting will be based around a lecture. Students will be expected to do the weekly reading and come to class prepared.

The following is the grading scheme:

Homework: 70%
Examination: 30%

Evaluation criteria:

ECTS Grade	Points	Ukrainian Definition	ECTS Definition
A	90-100	Відмінно	Excellent – outstanding performance with only minor errors
B	82-89	Добре	Very good – above average standard but with some errors
C	75-81	Добре	Good – generally sound work with a notable number of errors
D	67-74	Задовільно	Satisfactory – fair but with significant shortcomings
E	60-66	Задовільно	Satisfactory – performance meets the minimum criteria
FX	35-59	Незадовільно	Fail – considerable further work is required
F	1-34	Незадовільно	Fail – considerable further work is required

Attendance and Class Participation:

Attendance in the course is important. Students are expected to come to each class session (online), focus on the lecture topic and participate in the discussions with comments or questions at the end of each meeting.

Three "unexcused" absences are allowed in this course. An "excused absence" is an absence with a note from a boss, doctor, police, etc., proving that a student could not attend class due to an important or urgent reason. A photo or scan of the note must be sent to the instructor at the class session immediately following the absence.

Class Etiquette: During the classroom sessions, students should listen carefully to the lecture material; the last 30 minutes of the course will be reserved for discussions and questions.

Homework:

Each student will be responsible for finding a current newspaper, magazine, or journal article related to the European Union Values, and preparing other assignments about it in English involving analysis. “Analysis” means understanding why the situation occurred --- the factors or reasons that have caused or created it. So here are the homework assignments:

1. Analysis of news or an article form a scientific journal about the implementation of EU values today: 10 points;
2. Research project and presentation: 10 points;
3. Speeches during practical classes: 30 points;
4. Report at the conference: 15 points.

Examination (3 hours):

Students will pass an examination to be arranged at the end of the course. The examination will be held in the form of an oral interview. The Examination will cover material from all of the course lectures and from the course textbook and readings. Students will be permitted to postpone the exam only by prior arrangement with the instructor. Students will be given three chances to pass the exam. Within the scheduled opportunitiesto take it.

Extra Credit:

Students can earn extra credit by participating in an International online discussion with students at another university, or by participating in an EU competition exercise at the conclusion of the semester. More will be mentioned about these extra credit opportunities in class.

COURSE PROGRAM

- The Course Program is designed for 46 students.The Course level – advanced.
- The Course is 240 academic hours (8 ECTS): 110 Teaching hours + 129 hours for independent work + 1 Final Test hours.

- The Course is proposed to be taught in Ukrainian and English.

COURSE STRUCTURE

#	TITLE	Hours		
		L	P	I
MODULE 1. EU FOR A GLOBAL STABILITY AND PEACE				
Unit 1.	Introduction to the Course. Peculiarities of the political, economic and security design of Europe after the Second World War.	4	4	8
Unit 2.	The European Union: goals, purpose and benefits. EU institutions and bodies. European Union Policies.	4	4	8
Unit 3.	The EU as one of the main security institutions in the 21st century. NATO's role as a defence alliance in European security.	4	4	8
Unit 4.	Humanitarian assistance and civil protection as an area of the European Union's activities to promote international peace and security.	2	2	8
Unit 5.	Western Balkans and its impact on security in Europe.	2	2	8
Unit 6.	Main features of the current stage of development of the EU's common security policy.	4	4	8
Unit 7.	EU approaches to conflict resolution.	4	4	8
Unit 8.	Effectiveness of EU sanctions in solving international problems of the XX-XXI centuries.	4	4	8
	Total number of hours per Module 1.	**56**		**64**
MODULE 2. THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN WAR : CHALLENGES FOR THE EU AND GLOBAL SECURITY				
Unit 1.	EU-Ukraine relations (late 1990s-2022).	4	4	8
Unit 2.	Deployment and course of the Russian-Ukrainian war (2014-24.02.2022) and the EU.	4	2	8
Unit 3.	Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022. The course of the big Russian-Ukrainian war (24.02.2022 - to the present day).	4	4	8
Unit 4.	The impact of the Russian-Ukrainian war on EU security and stability.	2	4	9

Unit 5.	Ideological, philosophical and geopolitical foundations of the EU's support for Ukraine in the Russian-Ukrainian war.	2	4	8
Unit 6.	Ukraine, NATO and European security. EU and NATO support strategies for Ukraine in response to the full-scale aggression of Russia.	4	4	8
Unit 7.	Military Assistance of European States to Ukraine during the Russian-Ukrainian War.	4	4	8
Unit 8.	Analytical Forecasts on the Geopolitical Consequences of the Russian-Ukrainian War for the EU: Main Threats and Challenges.	2	2	8
	Total number of hours per Module 2.	**54**		**65**
	Final Control	**1**		
	Total number of hours per Training Course	**111**		**129**

MODULE 1. EU FOR A GLOBAL STABILITY AND PEACE (56 hours)

Unit 1.	Introduction to the Course. Peculiarities of the political, economic and security design of Europe after the Second World War.
Unit 2.	The European Union: goals, purpose and benefits. EU institutions and bodies. European Union Policies.
Unit 3.	The EU as one of the main security institutions in the 21st century. NATO's role as a defence alliance in European security.
Unit 4.	Humanitarian assistance and civil protection as an area of the European Union's activities to promote international peace and security.
Unit 5.	Western Balkans and its impact on security in Europe.
Unit 6.	Main features of the current stage of development of the EU's common security policy.
Unit 7.	EU approaches to conflict resolution.
Unit 8.	Effectiveness of EU sanctions in solving international problems of the XX-XXI centuries.

UNIT 1. INTRODUCTION TO THE COURSE. PECULIARITIES OF THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SECURITY DESIGN OF EUROPE AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR (4HR.)

The first Unit deals with the main subject of the Course. We will find the answer to the questions: What is the structure of the Course? What are the main objectives and expected results? The origins of Europeanism will be considered. Greek and Roman Roots of European Civilization. The development and strengthening of Christianity in the context of the European identity formation. The Idea of “Europe” and the Origin of the European Union. The European Idea as a collective representation. The process of European identity creation. Pan-European identity. The nature and evolution of European integration. The meaning and relevance of the "Idea of Europe" in the context of a multicultural and multi-ethnic continent. The subject of the unit is the European integration after Second World War. Geopolitical consequences of the Second World War. The beginning of the "Cold War" and the plans of political elites for the future of the European continent. The Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan. English post-war federalism and the presentation of the Movement for a united Europe. European League for Economic Cooperation. New European teams. The establishment of the European Movement. The first Western European interstate associations: the Western Union, Benelux and the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. The Congress of Europe in The Hague (1948) and its decision. Council of Europe: organizational structure and purpose of activity. The Council for Economic Mutual Assistance. NATO as the main structure of Western European security. Jean Monnet and his method. The Schuman Declaration (1950). The position of Germany, Great Britain and other Western European countries. Treaty of Paris (1951). European Coal and Steel Community and its institutional mechanism. Sectoral economic integration of the first half of the 1950s. Treaty of Rome (1957): creation of the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community. The British alternative: the formation of the European Free Trade Association. "Plan Fouche" and the concept of "Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals". The influence of the world economic crisis on the course of the integration process. Formation of the European Council (1974). Agreement between EEC and EFTA. The single European act (1986) and its ratification. The concept of "Multi-speed Europe". The Maastricht Treaty on the European Union (1992) and its ratification.

Issues to discuss:

1. What was the idea of Europe? When was the idea of Europe created?
2. What is the idea of European integration?
3. What is European integration is significant?
4. Who are the fathers of European integration?
5. When and why was the European integration started?
6. When was the EU founded, by who and why?

Suggested Readings:

1. Boerger-De Smedt, A. (2012) 'Negotiating the Foundations of European Law, 1950–57. The Legal History of the Treaties of Paris and Rome', Contemporary European History 21(3): 339–56.
2. Chekalenko, L. D. (Ed.). (2013) Svitovi intehratsiini protsesy v umovakh transformatsii mizhnarodnykh system: Navchalnyi posibnyk. Kyiv: Dyp. akad. Ukrainy pry MZS Ukrainy.
3. Davies, Norman, Europe: A History (Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 1996).
4. Delanty, Gerard, Inventing Europe: Idea, Identity, Reality (Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 1995).Diebold, W., 1959: The Schuman Plan: A Study in Economic Cooperation 1950-1959.
5. Dinan, D. (2010) Ever Close Union. An Introduction to European Integration, 4th edn. (Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan).
6. Gilbert, M. (2012) European Integration. A Concise History (Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers).
7. Institute for European Studies. http://www.ies.be
8. Jenkins, Simon, A Short History of Europe: From Pericles to Putin (London: Viking, 2018).
9. Kaiser, W. and Varsori, A. (eds.) (2010) European Union History. Themes and Debates (Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan).
10. Kauppi, N. (2010) 'The Political Ontology of European Integration', Comparative European Politics 8(1): 19–36.
11. Ludlow, N.P. (ed.) (2007) European Integration and the Cold War: Ostpolitik-Westpolitik, 1965–73 (London: Routledge).
12. Official website of the European Union. http://europa.eu
13. Poidevin, R. (ed.) (1986) Origins of European Integration, March 1948–May 1950 (Brussels: Bruylant).
14. Rasmussen, M., Kaiser, W. and Leucht, B. (eds.) (2009) The History of the European Union: Origins of a Trans- and Supranational Polity 1950–72 (London: Routledge/UACES Contemporary European
15. Steiner, George, The Idea of Europe: An Essay (London and New York: Overlook Duckworth, 2015).
16. Urwin, Derek W., The Community of Europe: A History of European Integration since 1945 (London and New York: Routledge, 1994).
17. Vidnianskyi, S. (2009) Obiednana Yevropa: vid mrii do realnosti. Istorychni narysy pro batkiv-zasnovnykiv Yevropeiskoho Soiuzu. Kyiv: Instytut istorii Ukrainy.
18. Wilson, Kevin, and van der Dussen, Jan (eds.), The History of the Idea of Europe, second edition, The Postwar World (London and New York: Routledge, 1995).

UNIT 2. THE EUROPEAN UNION: GOALS, PURPOSE AND BENEFITS. EU INSTITUTIONS AND BODIES. EUROPEAN UNION POLICIES (4HR.).

The European Union (EU) as a unique political and economic union based on shared values, common institutions and a common legal framework. The historical origins, purpose and objectives of European integration. The fundamental values and principles governing the functioning of the EU. Key facts about the European Union, its official languages, symbols and other attributes. The main areas of EU activity and the distribution of competences between the EU and its Member States. EU citizenship, rights and benefits. Education and cultural cooperation within the European Union. The EU internal market, its economic foundations and principles of functioning. The EU budget: structure, sources of revenue and main areas of expenditure. The Schengen Area and its role in European integration. EU membership and enlargement policy. The Copenhagen criteria and the conditions for accession to the European Union. Candidate countries and potential candidate countries. Brexit and its political, economic and institutional consequences. The EU's strategic priorities, external relations and international cooperation. Major threats and challenges to the stability, cohesion and further development of the European Union. Future prospects for European integration.

The historical development of European integration institutions and the evolution of their powers. The institutional framework of the European Union: structure, composition, powers, principles of formation and functions of its institutions. The European Parliament, the European Council, the Council of the European Union, the European Commission, the Court of Justice of the European Union, the European Court of Auditors and the European Central Bank. The role and functions of the European Economic and Social Committee, the European Committee of the Regions and the European Ombudsman. The historical role of the European Monetary Institute in the establishment of the Economic and Monetary Union. The decision-making processes within the EU institutions. The principles of unanimity, consensus and qualified majority voting. The ordinary legislative procedure and the respective roles of the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union. Negotiations and consultations as essential elements of EU decision-making. Enhanced cooperation and the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality. Democratic legitimacy, accountability and institutional balance within the European Union. The polycentric nature of the EU's political and administrative system. The supranational character of EU institutions and the role of intergovernmental cooperation. Federalist approaches and elements of federal governance in the European Union. Institutional reforms and the further development of the EU institutional system, particularly in the context of the Treaties of Amsterdam, Nice and Lisbon.

The classification of EU policies and the legal, institutional and economic foundations of their implementation. Horizontal and cross-cutting policies of the European Union. The mechanisms and instruments of EU social, regional and cohesion, environmental and competition policies. EU funding mechanisms and the co-financing of joint projects. Sectoral policies of the European Union. The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP): objectives, implementation mechanisms, achievements and challenges. The role of strategically important and economically sensitive sectors in the European economy. EU energy policy: objectives, implementation mechanisms, energy security

and diversification of energy supply sources. The EU's research, technological and innovation policies. Framework Programmes for Research and Innovation and their main priorities in the twenty-first century. EU industrial policy and the development of European industrial competitiveness. The EU's external policies and external action, including its Common Foreign and Security Policy and Common Security and Defence Policy. EU policies concerning citizens, including citizenship rights and the protection of fundamental rights. EU migration and asylum policies. The principles and mechanisms of the EU Common Commercial Policy. The Economic and Monetary Union and the monetary policy of the euro area. The historical background, prerequisites and stages of the introduction of the euro. The role, powers and functions of the European Central Bank. The Maastricht convergence criteria, the Exchange Rate Mechanism II (ERM II), and the institutional and economic requirements for adopting the euro. Challenges and prospects for the accession of EU Member States to the euro area.

Issues to discuss:

1. What are key achievements of the EU? What is unique about the EU?
2. How do EU firms benefit from the enlargement of the EU?
3. What are the features of the Copenhagen criteria?
4. Who controls the EU budget?
5. What institutions are involved in the EU's decision-making process?
6. What is the European consensus?
7. Is the EU polycentric?
8. Is the EU a multi-level governance?
9. What are the approaches to EU institutional development?
10. What are the main policies of the European Union?
11. What is the main purpose of the common agricultural policy?
12. What is energy diversification?
13. What is the European Strategic technology Plan?
14. Does the common foreign security policy EU work?
15. What is the EU trying to do to manage the migration? What is the European Common asylum Policy?

Suggested Readings:

1. Bartolini, S. (2005) Restructuring Europe. Centre Formation, System Building and Political Structuring Between the Nation-State and the European Union (Oxford: Oxford University Press).
2. Dumoulin, M. (ed.) (2007) The European Commission, 1958–72. History and Memories (Luxembourg: OPOCE).
3. Gram-Skjoldager, K. (2011) ‘Never Talk to Strangers? On Historians, Political Scientists and the Study of Diplomacy in the European Community’, Diplomacy & Statecraft 22(4): 696–714.
4. Institute for European Studies – http://www.ies.be

5. Leucht, B. (2008) “Transatlantic Policy Networks and the Formation of Core Europe” (Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation: University of Portsmouth).
6. Ludlow, N.P. (2010) “Governing Europe. Charting the Development of a Supranational Political System”, in Kaiser, W. and Varsori, A. (eds.) European Union History. Themes and Debates (Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan).
7. Meyer, J.-H. (2010) The European Public Sphere. Media and Transnational Communication in European Integration 1969–1991 (Stuttgart: Steiner).
8. Mourlon-Druol, E. (2012) A Europe Made of Money. The Emergence of the European Monetary System (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press).
9. Official website of the EU Neighborhood Information Center. http://www.enpi-info.eu
10. Official website of the European Union. http://europa.eu
11. Official website of the Council of the EU. http://www.consilium.europa.eu
12. Official website of the European Court of Auditors. http://www.eca.europa.eu
13. Official website of the Court of Justice of the European Union. http://curia.europa.eu
14. Official website of the European Council. http://www.european-council.europa.eu
15. Official website of the European Commission. http://ec.europa.eu
16. Official website of the European Parliament. http://www.europarl.europa.eu
17. Official website of the EU Representation in Ukraine. http://eeas.europa.eu
18. Online Resource Guide to EU Foreign Policy. http://www.eufp.eu
19. Rittberger, B. (2005) Building Europe’s Parliament. Democratic Representation Beyond the Nation-State (Oxford: Oxford University Press).
20. Pinder, John, and Underwood, Simon, The European Union: A Very Short Introduction, third edition (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013).
21. Pocock, J. G. A., “Deconstructing Europe,” History of European Ideas 18:3 (1994): 329–46.
22. Schengen Convention Implementing the Schengen Agreement (1985) http://eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:42000A0922(02):en:HTML
23. The Benefits of Brexit: How the UK is taking advantage of leaving the EU (2022). Printed in the UK by HH Associates Ltd. on behalf of the Controller of H er Majesty’s Stationery Office. This publication is available at www.gov.uk/official-documents.
24. The Copengagen Criteria (1993) http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_DOC-93-3_en.htm?locale=en
25. Wolff, Larry, Inventing Eastern Europe (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1995).
26. Varsori, A. (ed.) (2006) Inside the European Community. Actors and Policies in European Integration (Baden-Baden: Nomos).

UNIT 3. THE EU AS ONE OF THE MAIN SECURITY INSTITUTIONS IN THE 21ST CENTURY. NATO'S ROLE AS A DEFENCE ALLIANCE IN EUROPEAN SECURITY (4HR.).

This unit examines the transformation of the European Union into one of the key actors shaping European and international security in the twenty-first century, as well as its relationship with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in an evolving global security environment. Particular attention is paid to the EU's transition from a primarily economic and political integration project into a multidimensional security actor capable of employing diplomatic, political, economic, civilian and military instruments to prevent conflicts, respond to crises and contribute to international stability.

The unit explores the institutional, legal and strategic foundations of the European Union's security and defence activities, with particular reference to the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). It examines the competences of the EU institutions involved in security and defence, decision-making mechanisms, principles of intergovernmental coordination and the limitations arising from the fact that Member States retain key responsibilities for their national defence policies. Particular consideration is given to the EU Strategic Compass adopted in 2022, which established a shared vision of the Union's security priorities towards 2030 and identified four strategic pillars: Act, Secure, Invest and Partner.

A central component of the unit is the examination of NATO as the principal military and political defence alliance within the Euro-Atlantic area. Students explore the historical background to the establishment of the Alliance, its legal foundations, institutional structure, collective decision-making mechanisms and the principle of collective defence enshrined in Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty. The unit analyses NATO's three core tasks, as defined in the 2022 Strategic Concept: deterrence and defence; crisis prevention and management; and cooperative security. Particular attention is paid to the adaptation of NATO's defence policies in response to both conventional and non-conventional threats, including military aggression, cyber threats, hybrid operations, disinformation and risks to critical infrastructure.

Another key analytical dimension concerns EU–NATO relations as two interconnected yet institutionally and functionally distinct components of the European security architecture. The unit explores the principles of complementarity, burden-sharing, strategic coordination and the development of defence capabilities. It examines opportunities and limitations for cooperation in areas such as military mobility, cybersecurity, countering hybrid threats, protecting critical infrastructure, defence technologies and crisis response. Particular emphasis is placed on the relationship between European strategic autonomy and transatlantic solidarity.

The impact of Russia's full-scale aggression against Ukraine on the transformation of the European security order constitutes a central focus of this unit. Students examine changes in the defence planning of EU and NATO Member States, the strengthening of NATO's eastern flank, the development of European defence cooperation, military and financial assistance to Ukraine, the EU's sanctions policy and the deepening of cooperation between Ukraine, the European Union and NATO. The unit also considers Ukraine's role as an important factor in shaping Europe's emerging security environment, particularly through its practical experience in resisting large-scale military

aggression, developing defence innovations and maintaining state and societal resilience during wartime.

By the end of this unit, students should have developed a comprehensive understanding of the functional differences and complementarity between the EU and NATO, be able to assess their respective contributions to European security, and critically evaluate the prospects for transforming the European security architecture in the context of the Russian-Ukrainian war and emerging geopolitical challenges.

Issues to Discuss:

1. To what extent has the European Union evolved from an economic and political integration project into an effective international security actor? What institutional and political constraints continue to limit its role?
2. Complementarity or competition? Are the EU and NATO complementary security institutions, or does the development of the EU's defence capabilities risk creating institutional and strategic competition within the Euro-Atlantic community?
3. Is NATO's collective defence commitment under Article 5 sufficient to guarantee European security in the context of contemporary military, hybrid and cyber threats?
4. Can the EU achieve greater strategic autonomy while maintaining a strong transatlantic partnership with the United States and NATO? What would genuine European strategic autonomy mean in practical terms?
5. How has Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine changed the strategic priorities, defence policies and security perceptions of the EU and NATO?
6. What are the main political, institutional, financial and military obstacles to the development of a more integrated European defence capacity?
7. Should Ukraine be considered primarily a beneficiary of European security arrangements, or has its military experience and defence expertise made it an active contributor to the future European security architecture?
8. How might changes in US foreign and security policy affect Europe's dependence on NATO and the development of the EU's own defence capabilities?
9. What institutional, political and military changes are necessary to ensure a sustainable European security order in the aftermath of Russia's war against Ukraine?

Suggested Readings:

1. Council of the European Union. (2022). A strategic compass for security and defence: For a European Union that protects its citizens, values and interests and contributes to international peace and security. https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-7371-2022-INIT/en/pdf
2. European Union. (2016). Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union. Official Journal of the European Union, C 202, 13–45. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/treaty/teu_2016/oj

3. European Council, European Commission, & North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (2023, January 10). Joint declaration on EU-NATO cooperation. NATO. https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_210549.htm
4. Ewers-Peters, N. M. (2025). EU-NATO cooperation reloaded: The impact of European strategic autonomy. Defence Studies, 25(4), 864–883. https://doi.org/10.1080/14702436.2025.2562975
5. Ewers-Peters, N. M. (2022). Understanding EU-NATO cooperation: How member-states matter. Routledge.
6. Helwig, N. (2023). EU strategic autonomy after the Russian invasion of Ukraine: Europe's capacity to act in times of war. JCMS: Journal of Common Market Studies, 61(S1), 57–67. https://doi.org/10.1111/jcms.13527
7. Howorth, J. (2014). Security and defence policy in the European Union (2nd ed.). Palgrave Macmillan.
8. Juncos, A. E., & Vanhoonacker, S. (2024). The ideational power of strategic autonomy in EU security and external economic policies. JCMS: Journal of Common Market Studies, 62(4), 955–972. https://doi.org/10.1111/jcms.13597
9. North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (1949, April 4). The North Atlantic Treaty. https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_17120.htm
10. Koutrakos, P. (2013). The EU common security and defence policy. Oxford University Press. https://doi.org/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199692729.001.0001
11. Koppa, M. (2022). The evolution of the common security and defence policy: Critical junctures and the quest for EU strategic autonomy. Palgrave Macmillan. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-99158-6
12. Michaels, E., & Sus, M. (2024). (Not) Coming of age? Unpacking the European Union's quest for strategic autonomy in security and defence. European Security, 33(3), 383–405. https://doi.org/10.1080/09662839.2024.2376603
13. North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (2022). NATO 2022 strategic concept. https://www.nato.int/strategic-concept/
14. Voskopoulos, G. (Ed.). (2021). European Union security and defence: Policies, operations and transatlantic challenges. Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-48893-2

UNIT 4. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND CIVIL PROTECTION AS AN AREA OF THE EUROPEAN UNION'S ACTIVITIES TO PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY (2HR.).

This lecture examines the development, main areas of activity and institutional and legal foundations of the European Union's humanitarian policy as an important instrument of its external action and its contribution to international peace and security. Particular attention is paid to the fundamental principles governing humanitarian assistance, the legal framework regulating its

provision, and the role of the European Commission, especially the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO).

The lecture explores the principal EU civil protection mechanisms, including the EU Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM), the Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC), the European Civil Protection Pool and the rescEU initiative. It analyses the institutional arrangements and operational capacities through which the European Union supports disaster prevention, preparedness and response, including in cases of natural and man-made disasters, pandemics and other emergencies.

Particular consideration is given to the EU's activities aimed at protecting civilian populations, supporting refugees and internally displaced persons, and cooperating with the United Nations, international humanitarian organisations and non-governmental organisations. The lecture also addresses the relationship between humanitarian assistance, international humanitarian law and the protection of civilians in situations of armed conflict, with emphasis on the importance of humanitarian principles and the preservation of humanitarian space.

Special attention is devoted to the European Union's humanitarian assistance to Ukraine following the beginning of Russia's full-scale invasion in February 2022. The lecture examines the practical application of EU civil protection mechanisms, the mobilisation and delivery of emergency supplies, support for displaced populations, medical assistance, energy resilience and the restoration of critical infrastructure. Ukraine's participation in the EU Civil Protection Mechanism is considered as an important dimension of European solidarity and international cooperation in responding to large-scale emergencies.

The final part of the lecture assesses the role of humanitarian policy and civil protection within the broader European security framework. It considers their contribution to crisis prevention, societal resilience, civilian protection and international stability, while examining the effectiveness, institutional limitations and future development of EU humanitarian and civil protection instruments in the context of contemporary international crises and armed conflicts.

Issues to Discuss

1. Can the EU maintain the neutrality, impartiality and independence of humanitarian assistance while pursuing broader foreign policy and security objectives?
2. To what extent can humanitarian action contribute to international peace and stability, given that its primary purpose is to alleviate human suffering rather than resolve political conflicts?
3. Does the current institutional and financial framework provide the European Union with sufficient capacity to respond effectively to increasingly complex and large-scale emergencies?
4. How does the EU Civil Protection Mechanism demonstrate solidarity between EU Member States and participating countries? What are its principal operational limitations?
5. What challenges do humanitarian organisations face in ensuring access to civilian populations, delivering assistance and protecting humanitarian workers in active conflict zones?
6. To what extent has the EU's humanitarian and civil protection response demonstrated the

effectiveness of European solidarity in addressing the consequences of large-scale military aggression?

7. Should the provision of emergency energy equipment, generators and other infrastructure support be considered an integral part of humanitarian response and civilian protection during wartime?
8. How should the European Union adapt its humanitarian assistance and civil protection instruments to address the growing impact of climate change, geopolitical instability, forced displacement and hybrid threats?

Suggested Readings:

A. Primary Sources: Legal and Policy Documents

1. Council of the European Union, European Parliament, & European Commission. (2008). Joint statement by the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council, the European Parliament and the European Commission on European Union humanitarian aid (2008/C 25/01). Official Journal of the European Union, C 25, 1–12. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:42008X0130(01)
2. Council of the European Union. (1996). Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid. Official Journal of the European Communities, L 163, 1–6. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/1996/1257/oj
3. European Commission. (2007). Towards a European consensus on humanitarian aid (COM(2007) 317 final). https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52007DC0317
4. European Commission. (2021). The EU's humanitarian action: New challenges, same principles (COM(2021) 110 final). https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52021DC0110
5. European Parliament and Council of the European Union. (2013). Decision No 1313/2013/EU of 17 December 2013 on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism. Official Journal of the European Union, L 347, 924–947. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dec/2013/1313/oj
6. European Union. (2016). Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. Official Journal of the European Union, C 202, 47–200. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/treaty/tfeu_2016/oj
7. United Nations General Assembly. (1991). Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations (A/RES/46/182). https://undocs.org/A/RES/46/182

B. Official EU Resources and Institutional Materials

1. European Commission. (n.d.). EU Civil Protection Mechanism. Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations. https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/what/civil-protection/eu-civil-protection-mechanism_en
2. European Commission. (n.d.). EU humanitarian support to Ukraine.

https://commission.europa.eu/topics/eu-solidarity-ukraine/eu-assistance-ukraine/eu-humanitarian-support-ukraine_en
3. European Commission. (n.d.). Humanitarian principles. Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations. https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/who/humanitarian-principles_en
4. European Commission. (n.d.). rescEU. Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations. https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/what/civil-protection/resceu_en
5. European Parliament. (n.d.). Humanitarian aid. Fact Sheets on the European Union. https://www.europarl.europa.eu/factsheets/en/sheet/164/humanitarian-aid

C. Academic Literature

1. Pusterla, F., & Pusterla, E. (2020). Humanitarian aid and the European Union. In Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Politics. Oxford University Press. https://doi.org/10.1093/acrefore/9780190228637.013.1133
2. Macrae, J. (Ed.). (2002). The new humanitarianisms: A review of trends in global humanitarian action. Humanitarian Policy Group, Overseas Development Institute.
3. Boin, A., Ekengren, M., & Rhinard, M. (Eds.). (2013). The European Union as crisis manager: Patterns and prospects. Cambridge University Press.
4. Barnett, M. (2011). Empire of humanity: A history of humanitarianism. Cornell University Press.
5. Fassin, D. (2012). Humanitarian reason: A moral history of the present. University of California Press.

UNIT 5. WESTERN BALKANS AND ITS IMPACT ON SECURITY IN EUROPE (2HR.).

This lecture examines the Western Balkans as a strategically important geopolitical space within the European security architecture. It explores the historical formation of the region, the consequences of the dissolution of Yugoslavia and the impact of the Balkan conflicts of the 1990s on contemporary international relations and European security. Particular attention is paid to the legacy of the Yugoslav wars, the Dayton Peace Agreement of 1995, the international involvement in post-conflict reconstruction and state-building, and the continuing challenges of political reconciliation and regional cooperation.

The lecture focuses on the major sources of regional instability and contemporary security challenges, including relations between Serbia and Kosovo, the political and institutional situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, ethno-political divisions, unresolved status-related disputes and separatist tendencies. It analyses both traditional and non-traditional security threats affecting the region, such as political instability, weak governance, organised crime, corruption, irregular migration, disinformation, cyber threats and other forms of hybrid interference. Particular consideration is given to the interconnection between domestic political vulnerabilities and broader regional and European security dynamics.

Another important dimension of the lecture concerns the geopolitical interests and activities of external actors in the Western Balkans, particularly Russia, China and Türkiye, as well as other international partners. Students examine the political, economic, diplomatic, informational and security instruments through which external actors engage with the region and influence domestic political processes, strategic orientations and regional cooperation. Special attention is given to Russia's relations with Serbia and political actors in Republika Srpska, China's economic and infrastructure engagement, and Türkiye's historical, cultural, diplomatic and economic ties with individual Western Balkan countries. The lecture also considers how competition and cooperation among external actors affect the region's relationship with the EU and NATO.

The role of the European Union and NATO in maintaining regional stability constitutes a central part of the lecture. It examines the EU enlargement policy as a mechanism for promoting political and institutional reforms, democratic governance, the rule of law and regional cooperation. Particular attention is paid to the Stabilisation and Association Process, the Berlin Process and other EU initiatives supporting regional integration and reconciliation. The lecture also explores the security and crisis-management roles of international missions and operations, particularly NATO's Kosovo Force (KFOR), the EU-led military operation EUFOR Althea in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the EU Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX). The complementarity of EU and NATO engagement, including their respective political, civilian, military and institutional instruments, is analysed in the context of broader Euro-Atlantic security cooperation.

The final part of the lecture addresses the implications of Russia's full-scale war against Ukraine for the security environment in the Western Balkans. It examines how the war has affected geopolitical alignments, regional political discourse, external influence, defence and security cooperation, and the EU's enlargement agenda. Particular attention is paid to the interconnectedness of security developments in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe and the importance of preventing regional instability from undermining the wider European security order. The lecture concludes by assessing the prospects for European integration in the Western Balkans and the significance of regional stability for the development of a coherent and sustainable European security architecture.

Issues to Discuss

1. Why does stability in the Western Balkans matter for the security of the European continent as a whole? To what extent can unresolved regional disputes generate wider security implications for Europe?
2. Have the international peacebuilding and state-building processes established after the conflicts of the 1990s created sustainable foundations for regional reconciliation, or do unresolved political and institutional divisions continue to constrain stability?
3. Can European integration serve as an effective mechanism for preventing conflict and strengthening democratic resilience in the Western Balkans? What happens when the EU membership perspective loses credibility or momentum?

4. How should the involvement of Russia, China and Türkiye in the Western Balkans be understood? Where is the distinction between legitimate international engagement, geopolitical competition and activities that may undermine regional stability?
5. What are the main obstacles to the normalisation of relations between Belgrade and Pristina? Can EU-mediated dialogue provide a sustainable framework for resolving the dispute?
6. Does the constitutional and institutional structure established by the Dayton Peace Agreement continue to provide an effective framework for maintaining peace, or does it require institutional adaptation to address contemporary political challenges?
7. How do the EU's civilian, political and economic instruments complement NATO's military and deterrence capabilities in the Western Balkans? What are the limitations of their cooperation?
8. Has the full-scale war against Ukraine changed the strategic importance of the Western Balkans for the EU and NATO? What connections can be identified between security developments in Eastern Europe and the Western Balkans?
9. What are the main political, institutional and geopolitical obstacles to the EU integration of the Western Balkan countries? How could their eventual accession affect the European Union's internal cohesion and security architecture?

Suggested Readings:

A. Primary Sources: Official and Strategic Documents

1. European Commission. (2025). 2025 Communication on EU enlargement policy (COM(2025) 690 final). https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52025DC0690
2. European Council. (2003). Thessaloniki European Council, 19 and 20 June 2003: Presidency conclusions. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/20847/76279.pdf
3. European External Action Service. (n.d.). EU-facilitated Dialogue between Belgrade and Pristina. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/belgrade-pristina-dialogue_en
4. European Union. (2016). Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union. Official Journal of the European Union, C 202, 13–45. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/treaty/teu_2016/oj
5. North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (1999). Military-technical agreement between the International Security Force (KFOR) and the Governments of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia. https://www.nato.int/
6. United Nations Security Council. (1999). Resolution 1244 (1999) (S/RES/1244). https://undocs.org/S/RES/1244(1999)
7. North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (2022). NATO 2022 strategic concept. https://www.nato.int/strategic-concept/
8. North Atlantic Treaty Organization Parliamentary Assembly. (2025). Western Balkans: 30 years since signing of the Dayton Accords. https://www.nato-pa.int/document/2025-western-balkans-report-valasek-019-pc
9. Council of the European Union. (2025, December 17). EU-Western Balkans Summit: Brussels Declaration. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/tsya51ez/brussels-declaration-2025-en.pdf

B. Academic Literature and Research Publications

10. Bieber, F., & Tzifakis, N. (Eds.). (2020). The Western Balkans in the world: Linkages and relations with non-Western countries. Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429243349
11. Keil, S., & Arkan, Z. (Eds.). (2015). The EU and member state building: European foreign policy in the Western Balkans. Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315767987
12. Zweers, W., de Ryck, J., & Šliogerytė, B. (2025). Security and stability scenarios for the Western Balkans: Are the EU, NATO and the Netherlands prepared? Clingendael Institute. https://www.clingendael.org/sites/default/files/2025-03/Clingendael_Security_and_Stability_Scenarios_for_the_Western_Balkans.pdf
13. Armakolas, I., Chrzová, B., Čermák, P., & Grabovac, A. (Eds.). (2021). Western Balkans at the crossroads: Ways forward in analyzing external actors' influence. Prague Security Studies Institute.
14. Petritsch, W., & Freund, P. (2018). External actors and European integration in the Western Balkans. Focus on European Economic Integration, (3), 6–23. Oesterreichische Nationalbank.

C. Additional Recommended Reading

15. European Commission. (2024). 2024 Communication on EU enlargement policy (COM(2024) 690 final). https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52024DC0690
16. North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (n.d.). NATO's role in Kosovo. https://www.nato.int/en/what-we-do/operations-and-missions/natos-role-in-kosovo

UNIT 6. MAIN FEATURES OF THE CURRENT STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE EU'S COMMON SECURITY POLICY (4HR.).

The common security and defense policy of the EU is a form of cooperation between the states of the European Union in the field of ensuring security and defense within the framework of the EU. It also includes a set of measures in the field of ensuring the security and defense capabilities of the EU, compatible with the activities of NATO, for the implementation of which organizational structures and own operational capabilities have been created in order to carry out operations to support peace, prevent conflicts and strengthen international security in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter. CSTO is a relatively new phenomenon in modern international relations. At present, there are no theoretical concepts that would fully reveal the essence of CSDP, the role and place of CSDP in the world security system.

Today, the following stages in the development of the CSDP are distinguished: the first stage (1992-1997), the signing of the Maastricht and Amsterdam treaties; the second stage (1998-2002), when a statement was made about the EU's intention to form the EPPO in Saint Malo (1998), as well as decisions made at the summits in Cologne, Helsinki, Nice, Laeken; the third stage (since 2003), the "Berlin Plus" agreements were reached (March 2003). The Council of Europe adopted the first European Security Strategy (December 2003); and the last stage began with the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty on December 1, 2009. Within its framework, the European Union tries to

adequately respond to some new challenges arising in the process of globalization, forming a European identity. With the beginning of the full-scale Russian invasion of Russia on the territory of Ukraine, the EU, on March 21, 2022, the leaders of the EU member states approved the so-called "strategic compass" in the field of security and defense, the main purpose of which was to develop a common vision for the implementation of the Common Security and Defense Policy, its adaptation to changes in the security environment. This was the first defense strategy adopted in the history of the EU.

Other important aspects of this lecture are the coverage of the planning and decision-making process in the CSDP. The Treaty on the European Union specified the mechanisms for managing the common foreign policy and security policy. The Council of the EU adopts the decisions necessary for the definition and implementation of the CFSP on the basis of the main general provisions defined by the European Council. In addition to the European Council and the Council of the EU, the European Commission and the European Parliament participate in the development of decisions. Considerable attention will be paid to Ukraine's cooperation with EU countries in the field of security and defense, as well as modern challenges and responding to them within the framework of CSDP.

Issues to discuss:

1. What is CSDP?
2. What are the main goals of CSDP?
3. Name the main stages in the development of CSDP?
4. How EU bodies participate in the process of planning and decision-making in
5. How effective was the EU CSDP until February 24, 2022?
6. What is the current strategy of CSDP?
7. How effective is the current CSDP strategy?
8. What are the stages of Ukraine's cooperation with EU countries in the field of security and defense?
9. What are the challenges for the EU CSDP?
10. How does the Russian-Ukrainian war affect the security of the European region?

Suggested Readings:

1. Bailesand A., & Messervy-Whiting G. (May, 2011). Death of an Institution. The end for Western European Union, a future for European defence? *Egmont Paper*, 46, pp.. 42-56.
2. British-French summit, St-Malo, 3-4 December 1998. Joint Declaration / From Nice to Laeken. European Defense: core documents / Compiled by Maartje Rutten. Institute for Security Studies, EU. *Chaillot Paper (*Paris*)*, 2002, 51., pp. 8-9.
3. From Nice to Laeken. European Defense: core documents / Compiled by Maartje Rutten // Institute for Security Studies, EU. *Chaillot Paper (*Paris*)*, 2002, 51., pp. 70 – 100.

4. From Saint-Malo to Nice. European Defense: core documents / Compiled by Maartje Rutten // Institute for Security Studies, WEU. *Chaillot Paper (*Paris*)*, 2001, 47., pp. 10-179.
5. Gnesotto Nicole (2004). *Security and Defence Policy. The first five years (1999-2004)*. European Union. Paris:ISS. P. 46.
6. Official website of the EU Neighborhood Information Center. http://www.enpi-info.eu
7. Official website of the European Union. http://europa.eu
8. Official website of the Council of the EU. http://www.consilium.europa.eu
9. Official website of the European Court of Auditors. http://www.eca.europa.eu
10. Official website of the Court of Justice of the European Union. http://curia.europa.eu
11. Official website of the European Council. http://www.european-council.europa.eu
12. Official website of the European Commission. http://ec.europa.eu
13. Official website of the European Parliament. http://www.europarl.europa.eu
14. Official website of the EU Representation in Ukraine. http://eeas.europa.eu
15. Online Resource Guide to EU Foreign Policy. http://www.eufp.eu
16. Шамраєва В.М. (2020). Політика безпеки та оборони ЄС: еволюція формування. *The Journal of V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University. Series: "Law".* ISSUE 29, pp.. 369-377.

UNIT 7. EU APPROACHES TO CONFLICT RESOLUTION (4HR.).

In the resolution of conflicts, the actions of the EU are mainly aimed at stabilization within the framework of classical peacekeeping activities. These include humanitarian assistance, warring party mediation and post-conflict reconstruction. EU action also includes many new approaches, such as state-building, law and order, and law enforcement. But they can also be subversive because of how top-down peace agreements change the balance of power. To date, I single out four main approaches of the European Union to conflict resolution: early prevention of conflicts, mediation, and placement of own missions and operations, and post-conflict peace building. Since the beginning of the 21st century, the EU has declared conflict prevention as one of the main tasks of its foreign policy in a number of guiding documents. Thus, the Gothenburg program on conflict prevention, adopted in 2001, indicates that conflict prevention should occupy a central place in the EU's foreign policy, and the need to implement the principles of preventive diplomacy among European foreign policy institutions. The European Security Strategy of 2003 once again emphasized the importance of "preventive involvement" in conflicts and the need to use all available means, including political, economic, military, etc. Finally, in the Lisbon Treaty, which entered into force in 2009, the EU declared its desire to "preserve peace, prevent conflicts and promote international security." It is worth noting that until 2011, the EU's declared intentions for more active involvement in conflict prevention mostly remained on paper. The "Arab Spring" and the conflicts in Libya and Syria forced the European Union to reconsider its approaches to the problem of early conflict prevention. This should be facilitated, in particular, by the implementation of the above provisions of the Lisbon Agreement. The next important EU approach to conflict resolution is mediation. The main document defining the activity of the EU as a mediator - the

"Concept of EU Peace Mediation" - was updated last year. In addition, the European Institute of Peace and the European Forum of International Mediation and Dialogue (MediatEUr) systematically emphasize the potential for the development of mediation in the context of EU peacekeeping activities. To implement all four approaches that the EU uses in conflict resolution, this organization has a number of tools.

Issues to discuss:

1. What are the European Union's approaches to conflict resolution?
2. How does the EU implement the "Early conflict prevention" approach?
3. What tools does the EU use to implement this approach?
4. When did the EU actively start applying this approach?
5. How does the EU implement the "mediation" approach?
6. What are the advantages and disadvantages of this approach?
7. How effective is this EU approach? Give examples.
8. How does the EU implement the approach of "locating its own missions and operations"?
9. Where and when did the EU use exactly this approach to resolve conflicts?
10. How effective is this EU approach?
11. What is the essence of the EU's "post-conflict peace building" approach?
12. Does the EU plan to apply this approach to Ukraine after the end of the Russian-Ukrainian war?

Suggested Readings:

1. Asmus, R. D. (2010). A little war that shook the world: Georgia, Russia, and the future of the West. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2. Bercovitch, J. (1991). International Mediation and Dispute Settlement: Evaluating the Conditions for Successful Mediation. *Negotiation Journal*, 7: 17-30.
3. Bercovitch, J. (2006). Mediation Success or Failure: A Search for the Elusive Criteria. *Cardozo Journal of Conflict Resolution*, Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 289–302.
4. Bercovitch, J., & Jackson, R. (2009). *Conflict Resolution in the Twenty-first Century: Principles, Methods, and Approaches*. ANN ARBOR: University of Michigan Press.
5. Bercovitch, J., Anagnoson, J. T., & Wille, D. L. (1991). Some conceptual issues and empirical trends in the study of successful mediation in international relations. *Journal of Peace Research*, 28(1), 7–17.
6. Beriker, N. (2008). Conflict resolution: the missing link between liberal international relations theory and realistic practice. In: Sandole, J. D. and Byrne, Sean and Sandole-Staroste, Ingrid and Senehi, Jessica,
7. Broers, L. (2014). Unpacking the Meta-Conflict: Claims to Sovereignty, Self-Determination and Territorial Integrity in the Georgian-Abkhazian Conflict. In Jones, S. F. The Making of Modern Georgia, 1918- 2012: The First Georgian Republic and Its Successors. Routledge (pp. 563-605).

8. Peacebuilding and Conflict Prevention in the EU's Neighbourhood: The Case of Ukraine http://www.eplo.org/assets/files/2.%20Activities/Civil%20Society%20Dialogue%20Network/Member%20State%20eetings/Romania/EPLO_Case_Study_Ukraine_CSDN_Meeting_Romania.pdf
9. The European Union and Conflict Prevention. http://eukonvent.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/8.-The-European-Union-and-Conflict-Prevention.pdf
10. Worse, not better? Reinvigorating early warning for conflict prevention in the post-Lisbon European Union. http://aei.pitt.edu/32324/1/ep48.pdf
11. Маляренко Т. (2015). Співробітництво між Україною та ЄС у сфері попередження конфліктів, криз та надзвичайних ситуацій: перспективи запровадження комплексних систем діагностування ризиків Державне управління, 4, 45–48. http://skhid.com.ua/article/view/51764/47753
12. Осадца І., & Стецюк М. (2016). Особливості політики Європейського союзу щодо механізмів раннього попередження конфліктів (на прикладі України). Медіафорум: аналітика, прогнози, інформаційний менеджмент, 3-4, 147-157. http://nbuv.gov.ua/UJRN/mfapim_2016_3-4_15
13. Соловей Г.З, & Ковтун К.В. (2021). Досвід медіації Європейського союзу у російсько-грузинській війні 2008 року. Вісник ХНУ В.Н. Каразіна. Серія «Міжнародні відносини. Економіка. Країнознавство. Туризм», 14, 35-48.

UNIT 8. EFFECTIVENESS OF EU SANCTIONS IN SOLVING INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS OF THE XX-XXI CENTURIES (4HR.).

Sanctions are one of the important approaches of the EU to the settlement of international conflicts, influencing the behaviour of the regime in the country and promoting democracy, peace and stability in the region. Therefore, first of all, approaches to the definition, understanding and role of sanctions in international relations will be considered. The practice of applying sanctions by the European Union dates back to 1957 with the signing of the Rome Agreement and the formation of the European Community. In 1958, the member states of the Community agreed for the first time on the list of goods that were subject to restrictions in deliveries to third countries. Until 1981, European states introduced sanctions exclusively as national sanctions, most often implementing resolutions of the UN Security Council or decisions made within the framework of the Coordinating Committee on Export Control (KOKOM). In 1970, an interstate foreign policy coordination mechanism was created - European Political Cooperation (EPC), a prototype of the Organization's General Foreign and Security Policy. The reference point for the joint European sanctions policy is considered to be the "London Report" of the European Political Cooperation of 1981. The strengthening of the European Union was enshrined in the Solemn Declaration on the European Union of 1983. In 1992, with the creation on the basis of the Maastricht Treaty of the European Union and the CSDP, proposals were laid to formation of the modern institutional and legal framework of the EU general rehabilitation policy. The new stage of the formation of the

sanctions policy of the European Union falls on the beginning of the 21st century. Results of international conferences (Interlaken (1998-1999), Bonn-Berlin (1999-2000), Stockholm (2003) processes) on reforming the institution of sanctions The UN, as well as the revision of the unilateral sanctions policy, primarily by the US, preceded this process. In 2004, by adopting the Recommendations on the implementation and assessment of restrictive measures, the strategic foundations of this policy were laid. With the formalization of the EU's unified foreign policy course, its ability to co-ordinately implement a unified sanctions policy and control its implementation increased.

In foreign policy, the EU uses a range of sanctions, including arms embargoes, entry bans, financial restrictions, including asset freezes, suspensions of payments and financial services, and trade restrictions. It is worth noting that until 2010, EU sanctions were mainly non-economic. From 2011 to 2023, the EU applied sanctions against Syria, Iran, North Korea, Belarus and other countries, the specifics of which will be thoroughly examined. A new challenge for the EU and its sanctions policy was the Russian invasion of Eastern Ukraine and the seizure of Crimea. As a result, sanctions have taken a strong position in the foreign policy arsenal of the European Union. This was also reflected in the latest Global Strategy for Foreign and Security Policy of the European Union "Common Vision, Common Action", adopted in 2016.

Issues to discuss:

1. What are sanctions?
2. What is the main purpose of sanctions?
3. How was the EU sanctions policy formed?
4. What types of sanctions does the EU apply?
5. How does the EU carry out the procedure for determining and adopting sanctions against offending countries?
6. When did the EU start applying economic sanctions against the offending countries?
7. What was the EU's sanctions policy regarding Syria?
8. What was the EU's sanctions policy towards Iran?
9. What was the EU's sanctions policy towards North Korea?
10. What was the EU's sanctions policy towards Belarus?
11. How effective is the EU sanctions policy?

Suggested Readings:

1. Daoudi M., & Dajani M. (1983). Economic Sanctions: Ideals and Experience. Routledge & Kegan Paul.
2. Doxey M. (1971). Economic Sanctions and International Enforcement. - London: Oxford University Press.
3. Ginsberg R. (2001). The EU in International Politics: Baptism by Fire. - Lanham: Littlefield.

4. Kreutz J. (2005). Hard Measures by a Soft Power? Sanctions Policy of the European Union 1981–2004. *Bonn International Center for Conversion*. http://www.pcr.uu.se/digitalAssets/67/c_67097-l_1-k_paper45.pdf
5. Levy Ph. I. (1999). Sanctions on South Africa: What Did They Do? *Economic Growth Center, Yale University, Center Discussion Paper*, 796. http://www.econ.yale.edu/growth_pdf/cdp796.pdf
6. Portela C. (2010). EU Sanctions and Foreign Policy. When and why do they work? – London: Routledge.
7. Silaeva V. (2018). Evolution of European Sanctions: From Individual Measures to Consolidated Policy*. Міжнародна аналітика*, 2 (24), pp.. 19-27.
8. Solemn Declaration On European Union, Bulletin of the European Communities, № 6/1983. Stuttgart, June 19, 1983. http://aei.pitt.edu/1788/1/stuttgart_declaration_1983.pdf
9. Taylor B. (2010). Sanctions as Grand Strategy. London: Routledge.
10. The Single European Act, Council of the European Union, 1987. http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cmsUpload/SingleEuropeanAct_Crest.pdf
11. Tostensen A., Bull B. (2002). Are Smart Sanctions Feasible? *World Politics*, Volume 54 (April), 373–403.
12. Update of the EU Best Practices for the effective implementation of restrictive measures, 7383/1/15REV 1. *Council of the European Union*, Brussels, March, 24, 2015. http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-7383-2015-REV-1/en/pdf
13. Weintraub S. (1982). Economic Coercion and US Foreign Policy: Implications of Case Studies from the Johnson Administration. - Boulder CO: Westview Press
14. Vovchuk L. (2023). Sanction policy of the European Union against Iran in the XXI century. *ACTA DE HISTORIA & POLITICA: SAECULUM XXI,* 5. pp. 46-54.
15. Седляр Ю. (2013). *Міжнародні санкції у світовій політиці: теорія і практика*. Монографія. Миколаїв: Вид-во ЧДУ ім. Петра Могили.
16. Шнирков О.І. (2019). *Система економічних санкцій ЄС щодо третіх країн. //* Економічні санкції у сучасному світовому господарстві: монографія К.: ВПЦ «Київський університет».

MODULE 2. THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN WAR: CHALLENGES FOR THE EU AND GLOBAL SECURITY (54 hours)

Unit 1.	EU-Ukraine relations (late 1990s-2022).
Unit 2.	Deployment and course of the Russian-Ukrainian war (2014-24.02.2022) and the EU
Unit 3.	Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022. The course of the big Russian-Ukrainian war (24.02.2022 - to the present day)
Unit 4.	The impact of the Russian-Ukrainian war on EU security and stability
Unit 5.	Ideological, philosophical and geopolitical foundations of the EU's support for Ukraine in the Russian-Ukrainian war
Unit 6.	Ukraine, NATO and European security. EU and NATO support strategies for Ukraine in response to the full-scale aggression of Russia
Unit 7.	Military Assistance of European States to Ukraine during the Russian-Ukrainian War
Unit 8.	Analytical Forecasts on the Geopolitical Consequences of the Russian-Ukrainian War for the EU: Main Threats and Challenges

UNIT 1. EU-UKRAINE RELATIONS (LATE 1990S-2022). (4HR.).

This lecture provides a comprehensive analysis of the establishment and development of relations between Ukraine and the European Union from the late 1990s to 2022. It examines the main stages in the formation of the legal and institutional framework for bilateral cooperation, with particular attention to the significance of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement and the Common Strategy of the European Union on Ukraine. The lecture explores the evolution of EU policy towards Ukraine within the framework of the European Neighbourhood Policy and the Eastern Partnership, as well as the influence of domestic political developments and geopolitical factors on the implementation of Ukraine’s European course. Particular attention is paid to the Revolution of Dignity, the signing of the Association Agreement, the establishment of the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA), and the outcomes of Ukraine’s political association and economic integration with the EU between 2014 and 2021. The lecture also examines the transformation of bilateral relations following the beginning of Russia’s aggression against Ukraine and the expansion of the European Union’s political, financial, humanitarian, and security-related support. Special emphasis is placed on Ukraine’s application for EU membership in 2022, the granting of candidate status, and the political significance of this decision for the future of European

integration.

Issues to Discuss:

1. Was the EU's approach to Ukraine in the late 1990s and early 2000s sufficiently ambitious to support the country's European aspirations?
2. Did the ENP provide effective incentives for democratic and economic transformation, or did its lack of a clear accession perspective limit its impact?
3. To what extent did the Eastern Partnership respond to the different political ambitions and integration priorities of its partner countries?
4. How did changes in Ukraine's political leadership affect the consistency and credibility of its European integration policy?
5. Why did the agreement become an issue of geopolitical contestation, and how did Russia's opposition influence the course of EU–Ukraine relations?
6. Should the Revolution of Dignity be understood primarily as a domestic democratic movement, a manifestation of Ukraine's European aspirations, or a combination of both?
7. To what extent did the agreement promote structural reforms in Ukraine, and what obstacles limited its implementation?
8. Has the DCFTA been primarily a trade liberalisation instrument or a broader mechanism for transforming Ukraine's economic and institutional environment?
9. How did the EU move beyond its traditional role as a political and economic partner to become a major provider of financial, humanitarian, and military support to Ukraine?
10. What does Ukraine's candidate status signify politically, institutionally, and strategically, and what challenges does it create for Ukraine and the EU?
11. How has Ukraine's experience of resisting Russian aggression influenced the understanding of its role in European security and the future of European integration?

Suggested Readings:

A. Primary Sources and Official Documents

1. Council of the European Union. (1998). Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part. Official Journal of the European Communities, L 49, 3–46. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:21998A0219(02)
2. European Council. (1999). 1999/877/CFSP: European Council Common Strategy of 11 December 1999 on Ukraine. Official Journal of the European Communities, L 331, 1–10. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:31999E0877
3. European Commission. (2004). European Neighbourhood Policy: Strategy paper (COM(2004) 373 final). https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52004DC0373
4. European Commission. (2008). Eastern Partnership (COM(2008) 823 final). https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52008DC0823

5. European Union. (2014). Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part. Official Journal of the European Union, L 161, 3–2137. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:22014A0529(01)
6. European Parliament & Council of the European Union. (2017). Regulation (EU) 2017/850 of 17 May 2017 amending Regulation (EC) No 539/2001 as regards the list of third countries whose nationals must be in possession of visas when crossing the external borders and those whose nationals are exempt from that requirement (Ukraine). Official Journal of the European Union, L 133, 1–4. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2017/850/oj
7. European Commission. (2022). Commission Opinion on Ukraine's application for membership of the European Union (COM(2022) 407 final). https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52022DC0407
8. European Council. (2022, June 23). European Council conclusions, 23–24 June 2022. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/06/23/european-council-conclusions-on-ukraine-the-membership-applications-of-ukraine-the-republic-of-moldova-and-georgia-western-balkans-and-external-relations-23-june-2022/
9. European External Action Service. (n.d.). Chronology of bilateral relations EU–Ukraine. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/node/46728_en
10. European Commission. (n.d.). Ukraine's path towards EU accession. https://commission.europa.eu/topics/eu-solidarity-ukraine/ukraines-path-towards-eu-accession_en

B. Academic Literature and Analytical Publications

1. Delcour, L. (2007). Does the European Neighbourhood Policy make a difference? Policy patterns and reception in Ukraine and Russia. European Political Economy Review, (7), 118–155. https://www.eper.org/wp-content/uploads/2007/07/Delcour.pdf
2. Wolczuk, K. (2009). Implementation without coordination: The impact of EU conditionality on Ukraine under the European Neighbourhood Policy. Europe-Asia Studies, 61(2), 187–211. https://doi.org/10.1080/09668130802630839
3. Emerson, M., Movchan, V., Akhvlediani, T., Blockmans, S., & Van der Loo, G. (2021). Deepening EU–Ukrainian relations: Updating and upgrading in the shadow of COVID-19 (3rd ed.). Centre for European Policy Studies. https://www.ceps.eu/ceps-publications/deepening-eu-ukrainian-relations/
4. Wolczuk, K. (2016). Ukraine and Europe: Reshuffling the boundaries of order. Thesis Eleven, 136(1), 54–73. https://doi.org/10.1177/0725513616667666
5. Wolczuk, K. (2019). State building and European integration in Ukraine. Eurasian Geography and Economics, 60(6), 736–754. https://doi.org/10.1080/15387216.2019.1655463
6. Dimitrova, A. L., & Dragneva, R. (2023). How the EU–Ukraine Association Agreement and its consequences necessitated adaptation and drove innovation in the EU. JCMS: Journal of Common Market Studies, 61(6), 1454–1470. https://doi.org/10.1111/jcms.13425

7. Dragneva, R., & Wolczuk, K. (Eds.). (2015). Ukraine between the EU and Russia: The integration challenge. Palgrave Macmillan. https://doi.org/10.1057/9781137468715

UNIT 2. DEPLOYMENT AND COURSE OF THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN WAR (2014-24.02.2022) AND THE EU (4HR.).

Russia's pro-imperial ambitions, which were expressed in its aggressive policy towards other countries for more than a century, Ukraine's strategic geographic, energy and economic importance, as well as the beginning of Ukraine's distance from Russia, were among the main reasons for the beginning of Russia's aggression against Ukraine in 2014, or the beginning of the so-called of the "small Russian-Ukrainian war", which lasted until February 24, 2022. The basis of this war is also a value-cultural or civilizational context. This war has 7 key stages: 1). occupation and annexation of Crimea; 2). anti-terrorist operation; 3). Russia's invasion of Donbas; 4). positional war; 5). "fragile war"; 6). waiting war; 7). total war The actions of the Russian Federation were recognized by the European Union as aggression against the integrity and inviolability of the borders of Ukraine, such an invasion was recognized as illegal by all institutions of the European Union.

The leaders of the states comprehensively condemned the actions of the Kremlin. In response to Putin's unprovoked and unjustified military aggression against Ukraine, the EU introduced unprecedented sanctions aimed at: limiting the Kremlin's ability to finance the war; imposing significant economic and political costs on the Russian political elite; deprivation of Russia's economic support. The EU has provided significant humanitarian and military aid to Ukraine. EU investment support to Ukraine was also observed. In 2014, investors from the EU invested USD 1,810.3 million in the economy of Ukraine. US direct investment. The main investor countries in Ukraine's economy were Cyprus, Germany, the Netherlands, and Austria. In addition, Ukraine and the EU initiated the signing of the Association Agreement, which entered into force in 2017. Among the many positive actions of the EU regarding the end of this war, there were also a number of delays, procrastination of active actions against Russia, which led to the great Russian-Ukrainian war.

Issues to discuss:

1. Why did Russia start a war against Ukraine in 2014?
2. What are the stages of this war?
3. What was the reaction of EU representatives regarding this war?
4. What was the reaction of EU member states to Russia's actions?
5. How did the EU help Ukraine in the fight against Russian aggression?
6. What was the humanitarian aid of the EU to Ukraine?
7. What was the EU's investment support for Ukraine?
8. Why did the EU agree to sign the Association Agreement with Ukraine?

9. What sanctions did the EU apply against Russia during 2014-2022?
10. How effective were these EU sanctions against Russia?

Suggested Readings:

1. D'Anieri, Paul (2019). Ukraine and Russia: From Civilized Divorce to Uncivil War. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge (UK).
2. Gherman, Marin (2023). The evolution of the Russian Federation's official anti-Ukraine discourse (2014-2022). Codrul Cosminului, Vol. 29 Issue 1, pp..193-216.
3. Gherman Marin, *Disinformation: Ukraine is a Russian territory under foreign occupation that might launch a war against Russia*, in "Veridica". https://www.veridica.ro/en/disinformation/disinformation-ukraine-is-arussian-territory-under-foreign-occupation-that-might-launch-a-war-againstrussia.
4. Hai-Nyzhnyk, P. (2017). Occupation and Annexation of Crimea by the Russian Federation in 2014 as an Act of Aggression against Ukraine: The Course of the Invasion and Evidence of International Crime. *Hileia*, Vol. 118 (3), pp. 110–125.
5. Hugo von Essen and Andreas Umland ().Russia's Dictated Non-Peace in the Donbas 2014–2022: Why the Minsk Agreements Were Doomed to Fail. https://www.nomos-elibrary.de/10.5771/9783748917205-95.pdf
6. Kuzio Taras (2022). Russian Nationalism and the Russian-Ukrainian War: Autocracy-Orthodoxy-Nationality. Routledge: London.
7. Melnyk O. (2020). From the "Russian Spring" to the Armed Insurrection: Russia, Ukraine and Political Communities in the Donbas and Southern Ukraine. In: The Soviet and Post-Soviet Review, Vol. 47, Issue 1, pp. 3–38.
8. Mitkow S., & Górnikiewicz M., Sługocka E. (2022). Evolution of the Methodology of Conducting Military Operations on the Example of the Clash of Two-Speed Civilisations During the Conflict in Ukraine 2014–2022. *Polish Political Science Yearbook, 4,* pp.. 35-46.
9. Szostek Joanna, *The power and limits of Russia's strategic narrative in Ukraine: the role of linkage*, in "Perspectives on Politics", XV, 2017, No. 2, pp. 379-395.
10. The Russian-Ukrainian war (2014–2022): historical, political, cultural-educational, religious, economic, and legal aspects: Scientific monograph. Riga, Latvia: "Baltija Publishing", 2022.
11. *Zachau, John (2021). Russia's Instrumentalisation of Conflict in Eastern Europe: The Anatomy of the Protracted Conflicts in Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova. In: SCEEUS Reports on Human Rights and Security in Eastern Europe, Issue 6.*

Co-funded by the European Union
Erasmus+ Jean Monnet Programme
ESEDEP

UNIT 3. RUSSIA'S FULL-SCALE INVASION OF UKRAINE ON 24 FEBRUARY 2022. THE COURSE OF THE BIG RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN WAR (24.02.2022 - TO THE PRESENT DAY) (4HR.).

On February 24, 2022, Russia launched a full-scale invasion of the Ukrainian territory. When considering the reasons for this invasion, which turned into a great Russian-Ukrainian war, it is necessary to separate the Ukrainian narrative and the Russian one, which are radically different. The Ukrainian narrative singles out several reasons for Russia's full-scale invasion: 1). a fragile system of global security, which was supposed to respond to the "impertinence" of Russia; 2). impunity occupation of Crimea by Russia; 3). Russia's imperial ambitions; 4). Russia's fear of Ukraine;

In the Russian narrative, the attack on Ukraine has other reasons. This is the need to oppose "Western" agents who want to destroy Russia; the desire to protect the Ukrainian people who are suffering from the Ukrainian government, which is run by "foreign" agents; the duty to protect people from the genocide carried out by "nationalists and Nazis" who seized power in Kyiv and are controlled by "foreign agents". Russia sees the purpose of this military operation in the return of "historical Russian land"; guarantees of Russia's well-being; revenge on Ukraine for its ingratitude in its own creation and existence; the challenge of the USA.

After the beginning of the full-scale Russian invasion of the territory of Ukraine, the position of the majority of EU member states was unequivocal and was manifested in the condemnation of Russia's actions, in addition, the EU member states strengthened their sanctions policy against Russia and its supporting countries (Belarus, Syria, North Korea, Iran). To date, 11 packages of sanctions against Russia have already been applied, which are comprehensive and aimed at Russia's economic capacity. The EU is making significant efforts to counter Russian aggression in Ukraine. The EU provides significant financial and military assistance. EU member states provide serious humanitarian aid to Ukrainians affected by Russia's military actions; participate in the restoration of the destroyed infrastructure of Ukrainian cities, etc. However, not all EU member states are unanimous in their support for Ukraine. For example, Hungary, which actively supports V. Putin and Russia, opposes many points of support for Ukraine, especially regarding the provision of military aid and Ukraine's permanent membership in the EU.

Issues to discuss:

1. Why did Russia launch a full-scale invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022?
2. What preceded this Russian full-scale invasion of Ukrainian territory?
3. How did EU member states react to Russia's aggressive actions against Ukraine?
4. Which EU member states do not support Ukraine in this war? Why?
5. How does the EU help Ukraine in countering Russia's aggressive actions?
6. What new sanctions did the EU apply against Russia?
7. What is EU humanitarian aid to Ukraine?
8. What is EU military aid to Ukraine?

9. To what extent are the EU countries determined to continue helping Ukraine?

Suggested Readings:

1. Abbas Faisal Shallal (2023). The Russian-Ukrainian war and its impact on the future of the international system. *The International and Political Journal, 54. DOI: https://doi.org/10.31272/ipj.54.8*
2. Alwan Marwan Musharraf, & Hammadi Falah Hassan (2023). The Russian-Ukrainian War in 2022 (economic and political effects). *The International and Political Journal, 54.* DOI: https://doi.org/10.31272/ipj.54.23
3. Arel Dominique, Driscoll Jesse (2023). *Ukraine's Unnamed War: Before the Russian Invasion of 2022.* **Cambridge University Press**
4. Demir Sertif (2022).The 2022 Russia-Ukraine war: reasons and impacts. Bölgesel Araştırmalar Dergisi, 1, pp. 13-40
5. Elsherbiny Asmaa (2022). Europe on Fire: the Russo-Ukrainian War, Its Causes and Consequences. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4058711
6. Official website of the EU Neighborhood Information Center. http://www.enpi-info.eu
7. Official website of the European Union. http://europa.eu
8. Official website of the Council of the EU. http://www.consilium.europa.eu
9. Official website of the European Court of Auditors. http://www.eca.europa.eu
10. Official website of the Court of Justice of the European Union. http://curia.europa.eu
11. Official website of the European Council. http://www.european-council.europa.eu
12. Official website of the European Commission. http://ec.europa.eu
13. Official website of the European Parliament. http://www.europarl.europa.eu
14. Official website of the EU Representation in Ukraine. http://eeas.europa.eu
15. Online Resource Guide to EU Foreign Policy. http://www.eufp.eu
16. Pereira Paulo, Bašić Ferdo, Bogunovic Igor, Barcelo Damia (2022). Russian-Ukrainian war impacts the total environment. *Science of The Total Environment,* 837. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S004896972202962X
17. Plokhy Serhii (2023). *The Russo-Ukrainian War: The Return of History.* W. W. Norton & Company

UNIT 4. THE IMPACT OF THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN WAR ON EU SECURITY AND STABILITY (2HR.).

The aggression unleashed by Russia against Ukraine is not only a conflict between two countries, it has consequences for the entire European continent and global security. This war has already been called a "geopolitical tectonic shift" in the EU, and it continues to affect the most important areas of life, including economic growth and inflation, energy and transport, cyber security and geopolitics.

This war especially affected the economic and energy security of the region. In order to

prevent the catastrophic effects of this war on the economies of the EU member states, on 06/23/2023 J. Borrell and the European Commission presented a Joint Communication on Economic Security to protect the interests of the EU from the use of economic ties as a weapon. This is the beginning of the process of defining the framework of European economic security by reaching a consensus among member states and finding the right balance between the openness we want to maintain and the protection of our values and interests. With this new economic security strategy, the EU demonstrates the political will to share all relevant instruments, and aims to do so in a closely coordinated manner. This notice identifies a non-exhaustive list of risks: risks to the sustainability of supply chains, including energy security; risks to physical and cyber security of critical infrastructure; risks related to technology security and technology leakage; the risks of using economic dependence or economic coercion as a weapon. The next step will be to assess these risks in order to conclude whether the effective use of existing instruments can allow the EU to limit these risks, or whether new instruments are needed. Regarding potential new instruments, the issue of control over foreign investments was raised. Currently, there is no consensus among the EU member states on this issue. The EU emphasizes that it will be necessary to intensify cooperation with third countries on issues of economic security.

The EU's energy supply problems began before Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, but as a result of the aggression, the problem of diversifying the energy market has significantly worsened, because in 2021 Russia was the largest supplier of energy to the EU. With the change in political approaches to energy security, the EU managed to significantly reduce the import of hydrocarbons from Russia through several rounds of sanctions against the Russian Federation. However, the diversification of imports from Russia may bring new risks and threats. Energy security is also closely related to the economy of states, and the increase in transportation prices has an impact on the growth of general inflation in EU countries, which, in turn, indirectly affects political processes. Thus, the complexity of related security issues forces the EU to create long-term policies in the field of energy security.

Another challenge for the EU member states was the significant number of Ukrainian refugees in European countries, who were provided and continue to be provided with humanitarian, financial, and social assistance. The significant expenditure of the state budgets of European countries on the maintenance of Ukrainian refugees today causes certain dissatisfaction among Europeans. Since the growth of Ukrainian refugees has led to an increase in prices for food products, utilities, etc. Although this question is not as unambiguous as it seems at first glance.

Realizing the danger that Russia poses to the European regional system of international relations, on March 21, 2022, the leaders of the EU member states approved the so-called "strategic compass" in the field of security and defence, the main goal of which was to develop a common vision for the implementation of the Common Security and Defence Policy, its adaptation to changes in the security environment. This was the first defence strategy adopted in the history of the EU.

Issues to discuss:

1. How did the Russian-Ukrainian war affect the economic security of the EU?
2. How did the Russian-Ukrainian war affect the energy security of the EU?
3. Are EU member states ready to completely abandon Russian energy carriers?
4. Which countries continue to actively import Russian energy today?
5. How does the EU try to minimize the dependence of its member states on Russian energy carriers?
6. How does the EU solve the issue of refugees?
7. What is the essence of the "Strategic Compass" adopted by the EU in March 2022?

Suggested Readings:

1. Balbaa Muhammad Eid, & Eshov Mansur, Ismailova Nilufar (2023). The Impacts of Russian-Ukrainian War on the Global Economy. https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Muhammad-Balbaa/publication/360074361_The_Impacts_of_RussianUkrainian_War_on_the_Global_Economy/links/6260411cbca601538b5a325f/The-Impacts-of-Russian-Ukrainian-War-on-the-Global-Economy.pdf
2. Baranowski, M. (2022). Welfare over warfare? Russia's war on Ukraine through the prism of Europe's energy security. *International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy,* 12(5), 226-231. doi: 10.32479/ijeep.13415.
3. European Defense Agency (2022). https://eda.europa.eu/
4. European Regional Security. HAPSc Policy Briefs Series, 3 (2).
5. Nimani Artan, Spahija Denis (2023). Financial markets and price increases in Europe after the russian-Ukrainian War. Scientific horizons, 26 (3), pp. 135-145. https://doi.org/10.48077/scihor3.2023.135
6. Kuzemko, C., Blondeel, M., Dupont, C., & Brisbois, M.C. (2022). Russia's war on Ukraine, European energy policy responses & implications for sustainable transformations. *Energy Research & Social Science*, 93, article number 102842. doi:10.1016/j.erss.2022.102842.
7. Lambert, L.A., Tayah, J., Lee-Schmid, C., Abdalla, M., Abdallah, I., Ali, A.H.M., Esmail, S., & Ahmed, W. (2022). The EU's natural gas Cold War and diversification challenges. *Energy Strategy Reviews*, 43, article number 100934. doi: 10.1016/j.esr.2022.100934.
8. Papadakis Konstantinos, Spyrakou Vera (2022). The Influence and Implications of the Ukrainian Crisis on European Regional Security**.** HAPSc Policy Briefs Series, 3 (2).
9. Qureshi, A., Rizwan, M.S., Ahmad, G., & Ashraf, D. (2022). russia-Ukraine war and systemic risk: Who is taking the heat? *Finance Research Letters*, 48, article number 103036. doi: 10.1016/j.frl.2022.103036.
10. The Cost of Passivity: Can the Strategic Compass Guide the EU in an Era of Insecurity? (February 3, 2022). *The Institute of International & European Affairs*. https://www.iiea.com/blog/the-cost-of-passivity-can-the-strategic-compass-guide-the-eu-in-an-era-ofinsecurity?gclid=CjwKCAiA44OtBhAOEiwAj4gpOfYGg9EK_XgaVWhhJhnsyarSXps2hCK

WjYsP8UNP1vqX_Pa57-lp9hoCqooQAvD_BwE

11. Umar, M., Riaz, Y., & Yousaf, I. (2022). Impact of russian-Ukraine war on clean energy, conventional energy, and metal markets: Evidence from event study approach. *Resources Policy*, 79, article number 102966. doi: 10.1016/j. resourpol.2022.102966.

UNIT 5. IDEOLOGICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL AND GEOPOLITICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE EU'S SUPPORT FOR UKRAINE IN THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN WAR (2HR.).

This lecture examines the ideological, philosophical, and geopolitical foundations of the European Union's support for Ukraine in the context of the Russian–Ukrainian war. It explores the extent to which the EU's response is shaped not only by political and strategic interests, but also by the Union's founding values, historical experience, and understanding of the principles underpinning the European and international order. Particular attention is paid to the EU's normative foundations, including democracy, human dignity, freedom, equality, the rule of law, respect for human rights, and solidarity. The lecture considers how these principles inform the EU's position on Russia's aggression against Ukraine and its commitment to defending Ukraine's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and right to determine its own political future. It also examines the philosophical relationship between European integration, peace, collective responsibility, and the rejection of the use of force as an instrument of territorial expansion.

The lecture further analyses the geopolitical context of EU support for Ukraine, including the transformation of the European security environment, the challenge posed by Russian revisionism, the implications of the war for European unity, and the EU's efforts to strengthen its strategic autonomy and resilience. It considers the relationship between the EU's normative identity and its geopolitical interests, highlighting how the war has challenged the traditional distinction between the Union as a normative power and its role as an increasingly influential geopolitical actor.

Finally, the lecture explores the principal dimensions of EU assistance to Ukraine—political, economic, financial, humanitarian, military, diplomatic, and security-related—and assesses their significance for Ukraine's resilience and the broader European security order. It encourages students to critically examine whether the EU's support represents primarily an expression of shared values, a defence of its strategic interests, or an interaction between these two dimensions.

Issues to Discuss:

1. Is the EU's support for Ukraine primarily motivated by the defence of shared democratic values or by the protection of its geopolitical and strategic interests?
2. Can the EU maintain its identity as a promoter of peace, democracy, and international law while providing military assistance to a country defending itself against aggression?
3. Does solidarity with Ukraine represent a moral obligation, a political commitment, a strategic necessity, or all three?
4. Should a state's choice of political and security orientation be regarded as an essential component of its sovereignty?
5. What does Russia's aggression reveal about the ability of international institutions to prevent the

use of force and protect the sovereignty of states?
6. Has Russia's full-scale invasion fundamentally changed the EU's role in international relations, or has it accelerated developments that were already under way?
7. Can the EU strengthen its independent defence capabilities while maintaining close cooperation with NATO and the United States?
8. How does Ukraine's military experience, resilience, and resistance to Russian aggression influence the future of European security and defence?
9. Can a settlement that does not respect Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity provide a sustainable foundation for European security?

Sources and References:

A. Primary Sources and Official Documents

1. European Union. (2016). Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union. Official Journal of the European Union, C 202, 13–45. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/treaty/teu_2016/oj
2. European Union. (2016). Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. Official Journal of the European Union, C 202, 47–200. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/treaty/tfeu_2016/oj
3. United Nations. (1945). Charter of the United Nations. https://www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter/full-text
4. Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. (1975). Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe: Final Act. https://www.osce.org/helsinki-final-act
6. European Council. (2022, March 10–11). Versailles Declaration. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/03/11/the-versailles-declaration-10-11-03-2022/
7. Council of the European Union. (2022). A Strategic Compass for Security and Defence: For a European Union that protects its citizens, values and interests and contributes to international peace and security. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/strategic_compass_en3_web.pdf
8. Council of the European Union. (2022, February 28). Ukraine: Council unanimously introduces temporary protection for persons fleeing the war. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/03/04/ukraine-council-introduces-temporary-protection-for-persons-fleeing-the-war/
9. Council of the European Union. (2022). EU military assistance mission in support of Ukraine (EUMAM Ukraine). https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eumam-ukraine/
10. European Council. (2023, June 29–30). European Council conclusions. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/06/30/european-council-conclusions-29-30-june-2023/
11. European Union and Ukraine. (2024). Joint security commitments between the European Union and Ukraine. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/oredhmis/eu-ukraine-security-commitments-en.pdf

12. European Commission. (n.d.). EU assistance to Ukraine. https://commission.europa.eu/topics/eu-solidarity-ukraine/eu-assistance-ukraine_en
13. Council of the European Union. (n.d.). EU military support for Ukraine. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/military-support-ukraine/

B. Academic Literature and Analytical Publications

1. Manners, I. (2002). Normative power Europe: A contradiction in terms? Journal of Common Market Studies, 40(2), 235–258. https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-5965.00353
2. Manners, I. (2006). The European Union as a normative power: A response to Thomas Diez. Millennium: Journal of International Studies, 35(1), 167–180. https://doi.org/10.1177/03058298060350010201
3. Tocci, N. (2008). The European Union as a normative foreign policy actor. CEPS. https://www.ceps.eu/ceps-publications/european-union-normative-foreign-policy-actor/
4. Sjursen, H. (Ed.). (2006). Questioning EU enlargement: Europe in search of identity. Routledge. https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203969635
5. Vachudova, M. A., & Koval, N. (2025). Ukraine's challenge to Europe: The EU as an ethical and powerful geopolitical actor. Ethics & International Affairs. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0892679424000594
6. Raik, K., Blockmans, S., Osypchuk, A., & Suslov, A. (2024). EU policy towards Ukraine: Entering geopolitical competition over European order. The International Spectator, 59(1), 39–58. https://doi.org/10.1080/03932729.2023.2296576
7. Leso, F., Johansson-Nogués E. (2024). Geopolitical EU? The EU's wartime assistance to Ukraine. Journal of Common Market Studies. https://doi.org/10.1111/jcms.13613
8. Jović-Lazić, A. (2025). Is the EU a credible normative actor in times of war? A discourse analysis of its response to Russia's invasion. Studia Europejskie – Studies in European Affairs, 29(4), 99–123. https://www.ceeol.com/search/article-detail?id=1431190
9. European Parliament Research Service. (2026). State of play: EU support to Ukraine. https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document/EPRS_BRI(2025)775834

UNIT 6. UKRAINE, NATO AND EUROPEAN SECURITY. EU AND NATO SUPPORT STRATEGIES FOR UKRAINE IN RESPONSE TO THE FULL-SCALE AGGRESSION OF RUSSIA (4HR.).

This lecture examines the role of Ukraine in the European security architecture and analyses the strategies and instruments through which the European Union and NATO have supported Ukraine in response to Russia's full-scale invasion launched on 24 February 2022. It situates the development of EU–Ukraine and NATO–Ukraine relations within the broader evolution of European and transatlantic security, focusing on the implications of Russia's aggression for the institutional arrangements, strategic priorities, and defence capabilities of European states.

The first part of the lecture explores the evolution of Ukraine's relations with NATO and the

European Union, paying particular attention to the distinction between their respective institutional mandates, political objectives, and security instruments. It examines Ukraine's changing position in the European security architecture, the development of NATO–Ukraine cooperation, and the relationship between Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic aspirations, national security interests, and the transformation of the regional security environment.

The second part analyses NATO's response to Russia's full-scale aggression and the development of its support framework for Ukraine. Particular attention is devoted to political consultations, military assistance coordinated by Allies, training and capacity-building initiatives, defence capability development, interoperability, and the institutional mechanisms established to facilitate sustained support. The lecture also considers the relationship between NATO's support for Ukraine, its collective defence commitments under Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty, and the Alliance's broader deterrence and defence posture. An important distinction is maintained between assistance provided to Ukraine and the collective defence obligations that apply to NATO Member States.

The third part focuses on the European Union's multifaceted response to the war. It examines the use of CFSP and CSDP instruments, including the European Peace Facility, the EU Military Assistance Mission in support of Ukraine (EUMAM Ukraine), financial and macroeconomic assistance, sanctions against Russia, humanitarian support, and measures aimed at strengthening Ukraine's resilience and defence-industrial capabilities. Particular emphasis is placed on the evolution of the EU's role from a predominantly political and economic partner towards a more active security and defence actor, while recognising the institutional and legal limits of its role.

The final part addresses EU–NATO cooperation in supporting Ukraine and the wider implications of the war for European and transatlantic security. It considers institutional complementarity, coordination between the EU and NATO, the strengthening of European defence capabilities, the changing relationship between European security and transatlantic cooperation, and the prospects for Ukraine's integration into European and Euro-Atlantic security structures. The lecture also examines Ukraine not only as a recipient of external assistance but as an increasingly important contributor to European security through its military experience, defence innovation, resilience, and knowledge of contemporary warfare. Overall, the lecture seeks to provide students with an analytical understanding of how Russia's full-scale aggression has reshaped European security policy, transformed the EU and NATO's approaches to Ukraine, and raised fundamental questions concerning the future of the European security architecture.

Issues to Discuss:

1. To what extent has Russia's full-scale invasion changed the understanding of Ukraine's strategic importance for European and transatlantic security?
2. NATO and the EU: complementary or overlapping roles? How do the two organisations differ in their mandates and instruments, and how can their activities complement one another in supporting Ukraine?
3. How does NATO reconcile extensive military assistance to Ukraine with its position that it is

not a party to the Russia–Ukraine war?
4. Does the establishment of NSATU represent a qualitative change in the organisation of international military support for Ukraine?
5. How has Russia's aggression influenced NATO's interpretation of deterrence, defence planning, and the protection of Allied territory?
6. To what extent has the provision of military assistance through the European Peace Facility transformed the traditional understanding of the EU's role in international security?
7. What institutional, industrial, financial, and political factors affect the ability of European states to provide long-term assistance to Ukraine?
8. How do economic restrictions against Russia and military support for Ukraine contribute to the broader European response to the war?
9. Can the development of stronger European defence capabilities reinforce NATO's collective defence system while preserving transatlantic cooperation?
10. How might Ukraine's battlefield experience, defence technologies, and knowledge of contemporary warfare influence the future development of European defence capabilities?
11. What political and institutional factors shape Ukraine's prospects for membership, and how should the distinction between practical integration and formal accession be understood?
12. What role should Ukraine play in a future security architecture capable of addressing the long-term consequences of Russia's aggression?

Sources and References:

A. Primary Sources and Official Documents

1. North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (1949). The North Atlantic Treaty. https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_17120.htm
2. North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (2022). NATO 2022 Strategic Concept. https://www.nato.int/strategic-concept/
3. North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (2023, July 11). Vilnius Summit Communiqué. https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_217320.htm
4. North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (2024, July 10). Washington Summit Declaration. https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_227678.htm
5. North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (n.d.). Relations with Ukraine. https://www.nato.int/en/what-we-do/partnerships-and-cooperation/relations-with-ukraine
6. North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (n.d.). NATO–Ukraine Council. https://www.nato.int/en/about-us/organization/nato-structure/nato-ukraine-council
7. European Union. (2016). Consolidated version of the Treaty on European Union. Official Journal of the European Union, C 202, 13–45. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/treaty/teu_2016/oj
8. Council of the European Union. (2022). A Strategic Compass for Security and Defence: For a European Union that protects its citizens, values and interests and contributes to international peace and security.

https://www.eeas.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/strategic_compass_en3_web.pdf
9. Council of the European Union. (2022, November 15). EU Military Assistance Mission in support of Ukraine (EUMAM Ukraine). https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eumam-ukraine/
10. European Union. (2021). Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/509 of 22 March 2021 establishing a European Peace Facility. Official Journal of the European Union, L 102, 14–62. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dec/2021/509/oj
11. European Union and Ukraine. (2024, June 27). Joint security commitments between the European Union and Ukraine. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/oredhmis/eu-ukraine-security-commitments-en.pdf
12. European Union. (2024). Regulation (EU) 2024/792 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 February 2024 establishing the Ukraine Facility. Official Journal of the European Union. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/792/oj
13. North Atlantic Treaty Organization, European Council, & European Commission. (2023, January 10). Joint declaration on EU-NATO cooperation. https://www.nato.int/en/about-us/official-texts-and-resources/official-texts/2023/01/10/joint-declaration-on-eu-nato-cooperation
14. Council of the European Union. (n.d.). EU military support for Ukraine. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/military-support-ukraine/
15. European Commission. (n.d.). EU assistance to Ukraine. https://commission.europa.eu/topics/eu-solidarity-ukraine/eu-assistance-ukraine_en

B. Academic Literature and Analytical Publications

1. Gheciu, A., & von Hlatky, S. (2024). Irreconcilable differences? NATO's response to Russian aggression against Ukraine. International Journal, 79(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/00207020241255999
2. Riddervold, M., & Rieker, P. (2024). Finally coming of age? EU foreign and security policy after Ukraine. European Security, 33(4), 497–516. https://doi.org/10.1080/09662839.2024.2376616
3. Leso, F., Johansson-Nogués E. (2024). Geopolitical EU? The EU's wartime assistance to Ukraine. Journal of Common Market Studies. https://doi.org/10.1111/jcms.13613
4. Håkansson, C. (2025). Understanding the European Union's response to the Russian war on Ukraine: The role of the European External Action Service. Defence Studies, 25(4), 845–863. https://doi.org/10.1080/14702436.2025.2562978
5. Škríbová, S., & Brusenbauch Meislová, M. (2026). Legitimising the unprecedented: An in-depth analysis of the EU institutional discourse on the military aid to Ukraine. European Journal of Communication, 41(4). https://doi.org/10.1177/02673231261444597
6. Howorth, J. (2014). Security and defence policy in the European Union (2nd ed.). Palgrave Macmillan.
7. Fiott, D. (Ed.). (2018). The CSDP in 2020: The EU's legacy and ambition in security and defence. European Union Institute for Security Studies.

https://www.iss.europa.eu/content/csdp-2020

UNIT 7. MILITARY ASSISTANCE OF EUROPEAN STATES TO UKRAINE DURING THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN WAR (4HR.).

This lecture provides a comprehensive analysis of the military assistance provided by European states to Ukraine during the Russian–Ukrainian war and examines its significance for strengthening Ukraine's defence capabilities and European security. It traces the evolution of European military support from the beginning of Russia's aggression in 2014 to the full-scale invasion in 2022, focusing on changes in the scale, forms, and political conditions of assistance. Particular attention is devoted to the principal forms of military assistance provided after 24 February 2022, including the supply of weapons and military equipment, air defence systems, artillery, ammunition, communications equipment, unmanned systems, military training, and logistical support. The lecture examines the contributions of individual European states, the specific features of their military-technical cooperation with Ukraine, and the role of bilateral security agreements in establishing more predictable and long-term frameworks for support.

The lecture also analyses the institutional mechanisms developed by the European Union to facilitate military assistance and strengthen Ukraine's defence capabilities. Particular emphasis is placed on the European Peace Facility (EPF), the EU Military Assistance Mission in support of Ukraine (EUMAM Ukraine), and other European instruments and coordination arrangements. The relationship between EU-level initiatives, bilateral assistance provided by individual states, and broader European coordination is examined in order to clarify the different channels through which military support is organised and delivered.

A further focus is placed on the political, economic, industrial, and logistical constraints affecting the provision of military assistance. These include differences in national threat perceptions and strategic priorities, limitations in existing military stockpiles and defence production capacity, procurement and delivery timelines, financial constraints, and challenges in coordinating the positions of European partners. The lecture also considers the implications of sustained military assistance for the development of the European defence technological and industrial base and for the longer-term transformation of European defence cooperation.

The lecture concludes by assessing the strategic implications of European military assistance for the course of the Russian–Ukrainian war, the development of Ukraine's defence capabilities, and the transformation of the European security architecture. Particular attention is paid to the relationship between immediate military support, Ukraine's long-term defence sustainability, and the emergence of more integrated European approaches to security and defence.

Issues to Discuss:

1. To what extent did military cooperation established after 2014 prepare Ukraine and its European partners for the challenges of the full-scale invasion?
2. Why did a number of European states revise their previous restrictions on supplying lethal weapons to Ukraine after February 2022?

3. How do national security considerations, historical experiences, geographical proximity, and political priorities shape the military assistance policies of individual European states?
4. How should the contribution of external military support to Ukraine's defence capabilities be assessed beyond the monetary value of equipment supplied?
5. Why are training, maintenance, ammunition, spare parts, and logistical support essential to the operational effectiveness of transferred weapons systems?
6. Do bilateral security agreements complement EU-level mechanisms, or do differences in national commitments create challenges for the coordination of European support?
7. What does the financing of military equipment through the EPF reveal about the changing role of the EU in international security?
8. What political, economic, industrial, and logistical factors determine whether European states can maintain military support over an extended period?
9. Has the war exposed structural weaknesses in the European defence-industrial base, and what institutional and industrial responses have emerged?
10. How should European states reconcile the urgent military requirements of Ukraine with their own defence needs and the modernisation of their armed forces?
11. What opportunities and challenges arise from expanding joint production, technology cooperation, and defence innovation between Ukraine and European states?
12. How has military assistance to Ukraine influenced European threat perceptions, defence planning, military preparedness, and the development of a more coordinated European security policy?

Sources and References:

A. Primary Sources and Official Documents

1. Council of the European Union. (2021). Council Decision (CFSP) 2021/509 of 22 March 2021 establishing a European Peace Facility. Official Journal of the European Union, L 102, 14–62. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dec/2021/509/oj
2. Council of the European Union. (2022). Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/338 of 28 February 2022 on an assistance measure under the European Peace Facility for the supply to the Ukrainian Armed Forces of military equipment, and platforms, designed to deliver lethal force. Official Journal of the European Union. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dec/2022/338/oj
3. Council of the European Union. (2022). Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/339 of 28 February 2022 on an assistance measure under the European Peace Facility to support the Ukrainian Armed Forces. Official Journal of the European Union. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dec/2022/339/oj
4. Council of the European Union. (2022). Council Decision (CFSP) 2022/1968 of 17 October 2022 on a European Union Military Assistance Mission in support of Ukraine (EUMAM Ukraine). Official Journal of the European Union. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dec/2022/1968/oj
5. Council of the European Union. (2023). Council Decision (CFSP) 2023/927 of 5 May 2023 on an assistance measure under the European Peace Facility to support the Ukrainian Armed

Forces by providing ammunition. Official Journal of the European Union. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dec/2023/927/oj
6. Council of the European Union. (2023, March 20). Council conclusions on the delivery and joint procurement of ammunition for Ukraine. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/03/20/european-peace-facility-council-agrees-on-2-billion-support-for-ukraine/
7. Group of Seven. (2023, July 12). G7 Joint Declaration of Support for Ukraine. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/07/12/g7-joint-declaration-of-support-for-ukraine/
8. European Union and Ukraine. (2024, June 27). Joint security commitments between the European Union and Ukraine. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/oredhmis/eu-ukraine-security-commitments-en.pdf
9. European Parliament & Council of the European Union. (2023). Regulation (EU) 2023/1525 of 20 July 2023 on supporting ammunition production (ASAP). Official Journal of the European Union. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2023/1525/oj
10. European Parliament & Council of the European Union. (2023). Regulation (EU) 2023/2418 of 18 October 2023 on establishing an instrument for the reinforcement of the European defence industry through common procurement (EDIRPA). Official Journal of the European Union. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2023/2418/oj
11. European Commission. (2024). A new European Defence Industrial Strategy: Achieving EU readiness through a responsive and resilient European Defence Industry (JOIN(2024) 10 final). https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52024JC0010
12. Council of the European Union. (n.d.). EU military support for Ukraine. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/military-support-ukraine/
13. European External Action Service. (n.d.). EU Military Assistance Mission in support of Ukraine (EUMAM Ukraine). https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eumam-ukraine_en
14. European External Action Service. (n.d.). European Peace Facility. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/european-peace-facility_en
15. Ministry of Defence of Ukraine. (n.d.). International cooperation and military assistance. https://mod.gov.ua/

B. Academic Literature and Analytical Publications

1. Lanoszka, A., & Becker, J. (2023). The art of partial commitment: The politics of military assistance to Ukraine. Post-Soviet Affairs, 39(3), 173–194. https://doi.org/10.1080/1060586X.2022.2162758
2. Massie, J., & Tallová, B. (2026). Friends in need, friends indeed? Explaining variation in military support to Ukraine. European Journal of International Security, 11, 262–287. https://doi.org/10.1017/eis.2025.13
3. Mills, C. (2025). Military assistance to Ukraine (February 2022 to January 2025). House of Commons Library. https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-9477/
4. Antezza, A., Bushnell, K., Frank, A., Frank, P., Franz, L., Rebinskaya, E., & Trebesch, C.

(2022). The Ukraine Support Tracker: Which countries help Ukraine and how? Kiel Institute for the World Economy. https://www.ifw-kiel.de/topics/war-against-ukraine/ukraine-support-tracker/
5. SIPRI. (2024). Trends in international arms transfers, 2023. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. https://www.sipri.org/publications/2024/sipri-fact-sheets/trends-international-arms-transfers-2023

UNIT 8. ANALYTICAL FORECASTS ON THE GEOPOLITICAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE RUSSIAN-UKRAINIAN WAR FOR THE EU: MAIN THREATS AND CHALLENGES (2HR.).

The Russian-Ukrainian war has not only a serious local impact, but also a serious geopolitical impact at both the regional and international levels. For the EU, this war became a driving force in the formation of a new common security and defence, taking into account all existing risks, the reduction, and in the future, the practical rejection of Russian energy carriers, participation in the formation of a new world order, which Russia and similar countries destroyed with their aggressive actions. This war demonstrated to EU member states the unpreparedness of their defence industry, their slow adoption of important decisions to ensure the security of the region. The EU has finally realized itself as an important world player that plays an important role in ensuring international stability and security. Leading EU member states like Germany agree that unity and collective efforts are the only way to restore security based on the principles of international law.

Most political experts, both Ukrainian and foreign, predict that Russia will become an outcast. And this process is observed even today in relations with the majority of EU member states (except Hungary). Among the main partners of Russia are countries that try to take a neutral position regarding the Russian-Ukrainian war, such as China, or those that fully support Russia in its aggressive policy, such as Iran, Syria, Bolivia, Venezuela, and some African countries. If Russia does not change its foreign policy activities, it may undergo a complete decline, which may fundamentally affect the overall international balance of power. Reducing Russia's influence in the Latin American, Middle Eastern, and Asian regions will help speed up the resolution of conflicts in these regions. As you know, Russia is deliberately stirring up these conflicts in order to divert the attention of the EU and the international community from its war in Ukraine. A vivid example can be the recent escalation of relations between Israel and Palestine.

Issues to discuss:

1. What is the geopolitical impact of the Russian-Ukrainian war on the EU?
2. What are the threats and challenges facing the EU?
3. Can the Russian-Ukrainian war be considered a catalyst in the formation of a new joint security and defense?
4. How does the EU see the formation of a new world order?
5. What role will this organization play in this process?
6. What are the forecasts of Ukrainian researchers regarding the place of Russia in the foreign policy activities of the EU member states?

7. What are the forecasts of foreign researchers regarding the place of Russia in the foreign policy activities of the EU member states?
8. How realistic is the option of Russia's isolation?
9. How can EU member states reduce Russia's influence on destabilizing security at the regional and international levels?

Suggested Readings:

1. Abdullaieva Anastasiia, Andrusenko Nadiia, Hromová Olha, Martynova Liliya, Prutska Olena et al. (2022). The Impact of the Russian-Ukrainian War on EU Food Security. *Economic Affairs; New Delhi*, 67 (4s), pp. 859-867. DOI:10.46852/0424-2513.4s.2022.19
2. Baranowski, M. (2022). Welfare over warfare? Russia's war on Ukraine through the prism of Europe's energy security. International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy, 12(5), 226-231. doi: 10.32479/ijeep.13415.
3. Bossman Ahmed, Gubareva Mariya, Teplova Tamara (2023). EU sectoral stocks amid geopolitical risk, market sentiment, and crude oil implied volatility: An asymmetric analysis of the Russia-Ukraine tensions. Resources Policy, 82. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2023.103515
4. Caldara D. & Iacoviello M. (2022). Measuring geopolitical risk. American Economic Review, 112 (4), pp. 1194-1225/
5. Deng M., Leippold M., Wagner A.F. & Wang Q. (2022). Stock prices and the Russia-Ukraine war: Sanctions, energy and ESG. Swiss Finance Institute Research Paper, 22–29.
6. Izzeldin Marwan, Muradoglu Yaz Gülnur, Pappas Vasileios, Petropoulou Athina, & Sivaprasad Sheeja (2023). The impact of the Russian-Ukrainian war on global financial markets. International Review of Financial Analysis, 87. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.irfa.2023.102598Lambert, L.A., Tayah, J., Lee-Schmid, C., Abdalla, M., Abdallah, I., Ali, A.H.M., Esmail, S., & Ahmed, W. (2022). The EU's natural gas Cold War and diversification challenges. Energy Strategy Reviews, 43. DOI: 10.1016/j.esr.2022.100934.
7. Kalinin Kirill (2023). Geopolitical Forecasting Analysis of the Russia-Ukraine War Using the Expert's Survey, Predictioneer's Game and GPT-3. SSRN. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4413149
8. Papadakis Konstantinos, Spyrakou Vera (2022). The Influence and Implications of the Ukrainian Crisis on European Regional Security. HAPSc Policy Briefs Series, 3 (2).
9. "Russia-Ukraine Conflict: Forecasting Nuclear Risk in 2022." (2022). MetaculusOutlooks. https://www.metaculus.com/notebooks/10439/russia-ukraine-conflict-forecastingnuclear-risk-in-2022/
10. Qureshi, A., Rizwan, M.S., Ahmad, G., & Ashraf, D. (2022). russia-Ukraine war and systemic risk: Who is taking the heat? Finance Research Letters, 48, article number 103036. doi: 10.1016/j.frl.2022.103036