

Міністерство освіти і науки України
Харківський національний університет імені В. Н. Каразіна

ЄВРОІНТЕГРАЦІЙНІ СТУДІЇ
EUROPEAN INTEGRATION STUDIES

Методичні вказівки
до проведення практичної роботи для здобувачів вищої освіти
першого (бакалаврського) рівня денної та заочної форм здобуття освіти

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Є 24 **Євроінтеграційні студії.** = European Integration Studies : методичні вказівки до проведення практичної роботи для здобувачів вищої освіти першого (бакалаврського) рівня денної та заочної форм здобуття освіти [Електронний ресурс] / уклад. О. В. Шапаренко. – Харків : ХНУ імені В. Н. Каразіна, 2025. – (PDF 56 с.)

Методичні вказівки по проведенню практичної роботи з дисципліни «Євроінтеграційні студії. European Integration Studies» акцентують увагу на важливих питаннях Європейської інтеграції, що особливо актуально в умовах глобалізації та необхідності інтеграції в міжнародні наукові та інженерні спільноти. Вони сприяють формуванню у здобувачів освіти цінностей громадянськості і демократії, здатності реалізувати свої права і обов'язки як членів суспільства, усвідомлювати цінності громадянського (вільного демократичного) суспільства та необхідність його сталого розвитку, верховенства права, прав і свобод людини і громадянина в Україні.

Видання призначене здобувачам першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти денної та заочної форми здобуття освіти.

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CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	4
UNIT 1. Historical background and evolution of theoretical thought of the European Union integration model.....	7
UNIT 2. European integration: its essence and logic.....	9
UNIT 3. Creation and evolution of the European Union.....	12
UNIT 4. Enlargement processes and stages of accession to the European Union.....	13
UNIT 5. The legal system of the European Union.....	15
UNIT 6. Institutional structure of the European Union.....	18
UNIT 7. Common policies of the European Union.....	19
UNIT 8. Ukraine on the way to the European Union.....	22
UNIT 9. Ukraine and European Union: basis for cooperatio.....	24
UNIT 10. Democratic values and institutions.....	25
UNIT 11. EU external and security policy.....	29
UNIT 12. Emerging and evolution of NATO.....	33
UNIT 13. The structure and fundamentals of NATO functioning.....	34
UNIT 14. Ukraine – NATO: status, problems and prospects of relations.....	35
UNIT 15. Institutional Support for European Integration.....	40
UNIT 16. Ukraine’s membership in international organizations.....	43
UNIT 17. Overview of EU opportunities for Ukrainian students.....	47
UNIT 18. Communication skills. Digital skills and digitalization policies.....	50
REFERENCES.....	52

ВСТУП	INTRODUCTION
<p>Методичні вказівки до проведення практичних занять з дисципліни “Євроінтеграційні студії” розраховано на один рік навчання та забезпечує підготовку студентів 2 курсу до професійної діяльності в умовах єдиного ринку.</p>	<p>Methodological instructions for conducting practical classes in the discipline “European Integration Studies ” are designed for one year of study and provide preparation of 2nd year students for professional activity in the conditions of the single market.</p>
<p>Інтерактивний курс, який складається з 18 розділів, спрямований на вивчення витоків інтеграційних процесів у післявоєнній Європі, утворення Європейського Союзу, процесів його розширення та трансформації; утворення НАТО, сутності цього альянсу та його еволюції; особливостей руху України до Європейського Союзу та НАТО в сучасних соціо-економічних умовах.</p>	<p>An interactive course, consisting of 18 sections, is aimed at studying the origins of integration processes in post-war Europe, the formation of the European Union, the processes of its expansion and transformation; the formation of NATO, the essence of this alliance and its evolution; the features of Ukraine’s movement towards the European Union and NATO in modern socio-economic conditions.</p>
<p>Усі розділи мають однакову структуру: розминка у формі дискусії про вже відомі здобувачам явища, під час якої студенти також визначають, що вже знають з нової теми; введення нової лексики за допомогою відео, аудіо-матеріалів; робота з текстовим матеріалом (читання, аналіз наукової</p>	<p>All sections have the same structure: a Warming-up in the form of a discussion about phenomena already known to the students, during which they also determine what they already know about the new topic; introduction of new vocabulary using video, audio materials; work with text material (reading, analysis of a</p>

<p>статті, документу, тощо); лексико-граматичні вправи на закріплення; зворотній зв'язок (тести).</p>	<p>scientific article, document, etc.); lexical and grammatical exercises for consolidation; feedback (tests).</p>
<p>Використання автентичних наукових праць та актуальних матеріалів сайтів інституцій ЄС, відеоматеріалів сприятиме формуванню у здобувачів освіти цінностей громадянськості і демократії, критичного мислення, здатності</p>	<p>The use of authentic scientific works and relevant materials from the websites of EU institutions, video materials will contribute to the formation of values of citizenship and democracy, critical thinking, the ability</p>
<p>- реалізувати свої права і обов'язки як членів суспільства, усвідомлювати цінності громадянського (вільного демократичного) суспільства та необхідність його сталого розвитку, верховенства права, прав і свобод людини і громадянина в Україні.</p>	<p>- to realize their rights and obligations as members of society, to realize the values of a civil (free democratic) society and the need for its sustainable development, the rule of law, the rights and freedoms of man and citizen in Ukraine.</p>
<p>- зберігати та примножувати моральні, культурні, наукові цінності і досягнення суспільства на основі розуміння історії та закономірностей розвитку предметної області, її місця у загальній системі знань про природу і суспільство та у розвитку суспільства, техніки і технологій, використовувати різні види та форми рухової активності для активного відпочинку та ведення</p>	<p>- to preserve and multiply moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society based on understanding the history and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, technology and engineering, to use various types and forms of physical activity for active recreation and leading a healthy lifestyle;</p> <p>- to use information and</p>

<p>здорового способу життя;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - використати інформаційні і комунікаційні технології; вчитися і оволодівати сучасними знаннями; цінувати та поважати різноманітність та мультикультурність; усвідомлювати рівні можливості та гендерні проблеми. 	<p>communication technologies; to learn and master modern knowledge; to value and respect diversity and multiculturalism; to be aware of equal opportunities and gender issues.</p>
<p>Різноманітні лексико-граматичні вправи з використанням активної лексики, пов'язаної з питаннями Євроінтеграції, творчі та пошукові завдання, переклад призначені для покращення навичок використання англійської мови у мультикультурному професійному середовищі. Методичні матеріали орієнтовані на формування у студентів здатності працювати з автентичними джерелами інформації, самостійно виконувати завдання, а також на ефективну інтеграцію знань з іноземної мови в їх професійну діяльність. Усі вправи й завдання є спрямованими на інтерактивний підхід до навчання, що дозволяє студентам активно взаємодіяти з матеріалом і забезпечує практичне застосування отриманих знань у реальних ситуаціях.</p>	<p>A variety of lexical and grammatical exercises using active vocabulary related to European integration issues, creative and search tasks, translation are designed to improve English language skills in a multicultural professional environment. Methodological materials are focused on developing students' ability to work with authentic sources of information, independently complete tasks, as well as on the effective integration of foreign language knowledge into their professional activities. All exercises and tasks are aimed at an interactive approach to learning, which allows students to actively interact with the material and ensures the practical application of the acquired knowledge in real situations.</p>

UNIT 1

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND EVOLUTION OF THEORETICAL THOUGHT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION INTEGRATION MODEL

1 Warming-up. Discussion:

Why are we talking about EU and its formation? How would you characterize the history of Europe since Middle Ages?

2 Active Vocabulary: check if you know the following words and word-combinations

century	experience
To fight (fought, fought)	Nation-state
to seek alternative ways	The European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM)
survival	Political entity
coexistence	concerned with military cooperation
cooperation	To establish
To set up	To secure
To be at least less likely	Appropriate institutions
the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)	rival political entities
The European Economic Community (EEC)	integration

3 Match the opposites:

rivalry	To depend
war	Only one
To dominate	illegal
alternative	insecure
legal	Peace

secure	cooperation
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4 Make up sentences of your own using the active vocabulary.

5 Read the text from the Lecture 1, watch the video below and answer the questions:

(56) the origins of european integration – YouTube URL:

https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=the+origins+of+european+integration

(56) The Origins of European Integration, PART 2 | EU History Explained Episode 2 - YouTube URL: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6EtbMmR8CKM>

1. What is European integration from the historic point of view?
2. What are the reasons for European integration?
3. What was the aim of EU?
4. What were the main stages leading to formation of the EU?
5. Who were antecedents of European integration?
6. What did Pierre Dubois suggest?
7. What did Dante Alighieri prefer?
8. What were the ideas of William Penn?
9. Who advocated a sophisticated institutional framework including elements such as unanimity and qualified majority voting?
10. What was central to the plans of Jean Jacques Rousseau and Immanuel Kant?
11. What were the plans for European integration after the first World War? Who introduced them?
12. What did Winston Churchill propose?
13. What is the difference between federalism and functionalism?
14. What European organizations were the basis for European integration?
15. Why can the EU be considered a supranational organization?

6 Do Test 1.

ASSIGNMENT 1

Translate part 1, part 2 from Reinisch A. Excerpt. Essential Questions in EU Law. Cambridge University Press. URL:

https://assets.cambridge.org/97805215/13944/frontmatter/9780521513944_frontmatter.pdf

UNIT 2

EUROPEAN INTEGRATION: ITS ESSENCE AND LOGICS

Warming-up:

1. What does *European integration* mean from the historic point of view?
2. What are the reasons for European integration?
3. What was the aim of EU?
4. What were the main stages leading to formation of the EU?
5. Who were antecedents of European integration?

1 Read some more information about the term *integration*. Find the definition of *economic integration*.

The term integration comes from the Latin word «integratio», meaning the fusion or coming together of several elements into a whole [Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN (1995) Słownik wyrazów obcych. Warszawa: Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN].

The term applies to many areas of science and life, including the economy and politics. At the present stage, there is a variety of interpretations of the term «economic integration».

Since integration means the merging of several elements into a whole, **economic integration** should mean the merging of the economies (markets) of countries into a single integration community with a single market.

2 a) Check if you know the following words and word-combinations:

key principles	To ensure
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effective functioning	further unification
material linkages	fiscal
free flow of goods and services	currency
To lift restrictions	monetary
deepening complementarities	market mechanisms
To result in	various areas
To apply	movement of goods and services
To claim	single market
To increase	To contribute to

b) Read the next part of the text and find the answers to the questions:

<p>What is the basis of economic integration?</p> <p>What are material linkages?</p> <p>How is free flow of goods and services achieved according to the liberal conception?</p> <p>What does the increase in material ties result in?</p> <p>What is the basis of economic integration according to neoliberals?</p> <p>What is the essence of economic integration?</p>	<p>However, the question arises as to what should be the key principles and conditions for combining the economies of different countries to ensure the effective functioning of an integration community, including its single market.</p> <p>The basis of economic integration is material linkages, i.e. the free flow of goods and services, as well as capital and labor.</p> <p>According to the liberal conception, ensuring such free flow is achieved through the lifting of foreign economic policy restrictions set by states. In turn, an increase in material ties results in deepening complementarities between states.</p> <p>Representatives of the neoliberal concept claim that the basis of economic integration is institutional linkages, which are to be applied to the extent that it is necessary for the effective functioning of the mechanisms of international market competition [5].</p>
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<p>What is the connection between integration and institutional linkages?</p>	<p>According to many authors, the essence of economic integration is much broader and goes beyond the framework of free movement of goods and services, as well as capital and labor through the application of appropriate economic policy measures. It lies in the further unification of the fiscal, currency, social, monetary, etc. policies of the member states.</p> <p>The point is that economic integration is not only the combination of the market mechanisms of individual countries, but also ensuring the unification of economic policies in various areas.</p> <p>It is believed that the lower the degree of integration, the weaker the institutional linkages. The development of material linkages in the form of the movement of goods and services, as well as capital and labor, serves to develop institutional linkages, which contributes to the development of economic integration [4].</p>

3 Read about basic features of the phenomenon of economic integration.

How many basic features are distinguished by the authors of the article?

a) Explain the following: *removing restrictions; complementarity; to unify economic policies; supranational bodies*

The combination of various integration concepts makes it possible to distinguish the basic features of the phenomenon of economic integration [5]:

- 1) ensuring the free movement of goods and services, as well as capital and labor, by *removing* various types of *restrictions*;
- 2) creation of *complementarity* of economic structures;
- 3) formation of institutional linkages *to unify economic policies* in various fields;
- 4) creation of *supranational bodies*.

b) Translate into English: взаємодоповнюваність економічних структур;
уніфікувати економічну політику; створення наднаціональних органів; вільний рух товарів та послуг; зняття різного роду обмежень

4 Watch the video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OVLVpu4IJ8w&t=69s>

What stages of economic integration are mentioned here?

ASSIGNMENT 2. Read the text to draw a scheme (a spidergram) describing the stages of economic integration. Translate the text [3.pdf \(uzhnu.uz.ua\)](#)

5 Do Test 2.

UNIT 3

CREATION AND EVOLUTION OF EUROPEAN UNION

1 Warming-up:

What does term *integration* mean?

What does term *integration* mean in historic context?

What is *economic integration*?

What are the *basic features* of economic integration?

What are the *stages* of economic integration?

2 Revision of the active vocabulary:

Translate into Ukrainian:

key principles, material linkages, free flow of goods and services, to lift restrictions, currency, to establish, to seek alternative ways, rivalry, rival political entities, co-existence, military cooperation, Treaty.

Check if you know the following verbs:

to boost, to manufacture, to maintain, to accelerate, to join, to divide, to sign, to allow, to define, to eliminate, to increase, to create, to implement, to offer, to ensure

What is *cold war*?

What is *Iron Curtain*?

3 Watch the video and answer the questions:

[The European Union - Summary on a Map \(youtube.com\)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4VCYHTGjr-U) URL:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4VCYHTGjr-U>

What was the political situation after World War II?

What facts had you already known about EU?

What new piece of information have you remembered after watching the video?

4 Read the script of the video that you have just watched. Make notes of the dates of the most important events. [The European Union - Summary on a Map | Geo History](https://www.geo-history.com/content/en/the-european-union-summary-on-a-map)

URL: <https://www.geo-history.com/content/en/the-european-union-summary-on-a-map?id=DkLxLhIIGGm0tHRsn7uf>

5 Do Test 3.

ASSIGNMENT 3.

Read the “Current situation” part of the text above. Improve the text by introducing updated information as of the year 2024.

UNIT 4

ENLARGEMENT PROCESSES AND STAGES OF ACCESSION TO THE EUROPEAN UNION

1 Read the information about ENLARGEMENT PROCESSES AND STAGES OF ACCESSION TO THE EU in Ukrainian:

<https://euneighbourseast.eu/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/factsheet-eu-accession-process-ep2023-ukr.pdf#:~:text=%D0%9E%D1%81%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%BD%D1%96%20%D0%BA%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%BA%D0%B8%20%D0%B2%D1%81%D1%82%D1%83%D0%BF%D1%83%20%D0%B4%D0%BE%20%D0%84%D0%A1.%20%D0%9A>

2 Match the following:

1 справедливі й суворі умови та конкретні заслуги	A to implement comprehensive reforms
2 верховенство права	B an investment in peace, stability, security and prosperity
3 впроваджувати комплексні реформи	C "Enlargement pack"
4 інвестиція в мир, стабільність, безпеку та процвітання	D detailed assessment of current status and progress
5 політика розширення	E good neighborly relations
6 добросусідські відносини	F fair and strict conditions and specific merits
7 регіональне співробітництво	G communication about the enlargement
8 комунікація про розширення	H regional cooperation
9 детальна оцінка поточного стану та прогресу	I the rule of law
10 «Пакет розширення»	J enlargement policy

3 Look through the text again and find answers to the following questions:

1. What is enlargement policy based on?
2. What are candidate countries expected to do?
3. What does the detailed assessment of current status and progress focus on?
4. What aspects form the "Enlargement pack"?

Надійна політика розширення – це геостратегічна інвестиція в мир, стабільність, безпеку та процвітання в Європі. Вона спирається на справедливі й суворі умови та конкретні заслуги. Країни-кандидати повинні впровадити комплексні реформи в багатьох сферах, таких як верховенство права й економіка, а також узгодити своє законодавство з *acquis* ЄС. Водночас очікується, що країни-кандидати розвиватимуть свої адміністративні структури. Примирення, добросусідські відносини та регіональне співробітництво мають першочергове значення. Щороку Комісія складає комунікацію про розширення, в якій викладає рекомендації і звіти з детальною оцінкою поточного стану та прогресу, досягнутого кандидатами й потенційними кандидатами на їхньому шляху до Європейського Союзу. Ця оцінка зосереджена на впровадженні фундаментальних реформ, а також містить чіткі вказівки щодо пріоритетних майбутніх реформ. Комунікація та звіти формують «Пакет розширення»

4 Read the part of the text where stages of accession are explained. Translate the text into English.

5 Speak about the stages of accession, using the active vocabulary from the above exercise.

6 Do Test 4.

ASSIGNMENT 4

1 Read the text using the following hyperlink. Translate the text into the Ukrainian:
[Staged Accession Model as a proposal for operationalisation of the revised enlargement methodology - European Policy Centre \(cep.org.rs\)](http://cep.org.rs)

2 Create *Active Vocabulary* for the text.

3 Pick up *verbs* from the text and make sentences of your own with them.

UNIT 5

THE LEGAL SYSTEM OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

The European Union is based on the rule of law. This means that every action taken by the EU is founded on treaties that have been approved democratically by its members. EU laws help to achieve the objectives of the EU treaties and put EU policies into practice.

Warming-up:

What features make EU a supranational organization?

1 Study vocabulary related to LAW:

to propose a law	to enjoy similar rights and freedoms	Environmental Protection
to adopt a law	to address some areas more effectively	Human Rights
to review a law	to put EU polices into practice	supremacy of law
to amend a law	to implement the law	EU Treaty
to reject a law	to have the power to	
to approve a law	to guarantee	
to pass a law	to ensure	

2 Watch the video [How does the EU pass LAWS? \(youtube.com\)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=...)

and answer the question: Why does EU pass legislation? Choose the correct option:

a) To secure peace in the world;

- b) To ensure that all its members are held accountable to the same standards; to ensure that European people enjoy similar rights and freedoms; to ensure that areas such as Trade, Environmental Protection, and Human Rights can be addressed more effectively;
- c) To ensure that European people enjoy similar rights and freedoms

3 What EU structures are involved in the process of adopting laws?

4 Watch the video [How does the EU pass LAWS? \(youtube.com\)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=...) again.

Match the structures of EU with their functions:

European Commission is	also approve, amend, or reject laws.
European Parliament has the power	responsible for proposing and implementing EU laws and polices.
Council of the European Union can	to approve, amend, or reject laws proposed by the Commission.

5 What are the stages of adopting law? Arrange the stages in correct order:

- a) Compromise
- b) Final approval
- c) Review
- d) Second reading
- e) Propose law
- f) First reading

6 Make up sentences of your own using the words/word combinations

to approve, to amend, to reject, to propose, to implement, to be responsible for, to have the power to

7 Do Test 5.

ASSIGNMENT 5

Translate the text into Ukrainian

UNIT 6

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Warming-up:

Which structures of EU are involved in adopting laws?

What are their functions?

1 Check if you know the active words and word-combination:

institutional set-up	the primary function
decision-making system	to translate policies into realities on the ground
common interests	to support the institutions
to spread across	to provide the EU with policy direction
to address the common interests	the Court of Justice
to carry out specific legal functions	to settle disputes

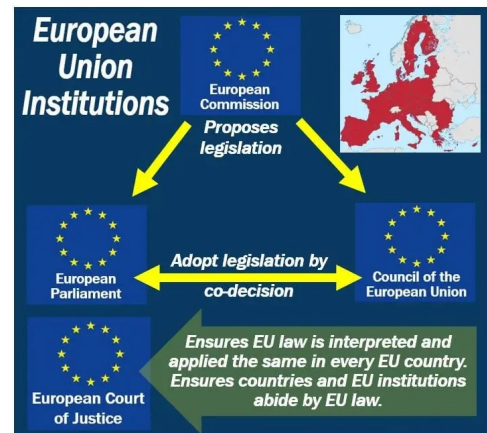
2 Study the picture.

Talk on the four main structures of EU

3 Watch the video on

<https://www.bing.com/videos/riverview/relatedvideo?q=structure+of+the+EU+video&mid=193283> (1-3:41)

What is the difference between European Council and Council of EU?



4 Read the text. Find the word-combinations from Active Vocabulary in the text.

Translate the sentences with them into Ukrainian.

Set-up and location The European Union's institutional set-up is unique and its decision-making system is constantly evolving. The 7 European institutions, 8 EU

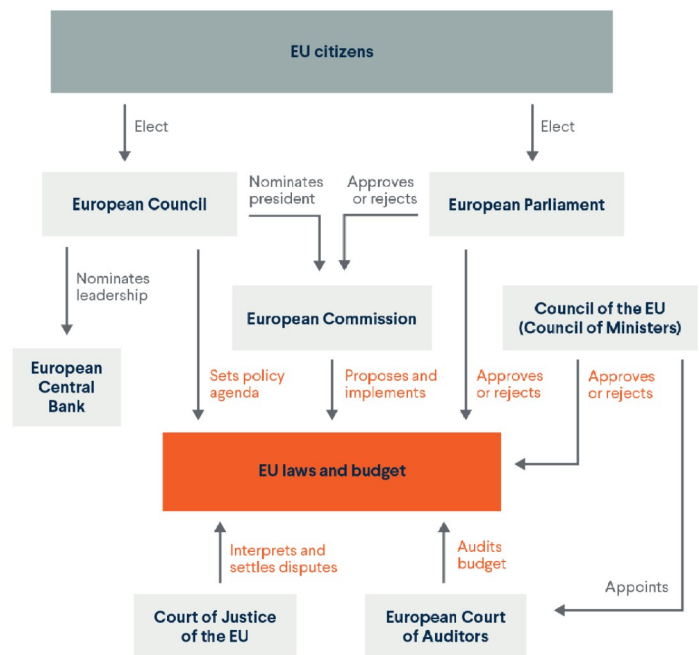
bodies and over 30 decentralized agencies are spread across the EU. They work together to address the common interests of the EU and European people. In terms of administration, there are a further 20 EU agencies and organizations which carry out specific legal functions and 4 inter-institutional services which support the institutions.

All of these establishments have specific roles – from developing EU laws and policy-making to implementing policies and working on specialist areas, such as health, medicine, transport and the environment.

There are 4 main decision-making institutions which lead the EU’s administration. These institutions collectively provide the EU with policy direction and play different roles in the law-making process: the European Parliament (Brussels/Strasbourg/Luxembourg); the European Council (Brussels); the Council of the European Union (Brussels/Luxembourg); the European Commission (Brussels/Luxembourg/Representations across the EU) .

Their work is complemented by other institutions and bodies, which include: Court of Justice of the EU; the European Central Bank (Frankfurt)the European Court of Auditors (Luxembourg). The EU institutions and bodies cooperate extensively with the network of EU agencies and organizations across the European Union. The primary function of these bodies and agencies is to translate policies into realities on the ground. Around 60,000 EU civil servants and other staff serve the 450 million Europeans (and countless others around the world). This is actually a

How Do the EU Institutions Work Together?



Source: European Union.

relatively small number - the French Finance Ministry has around 140,000 staff for a population of only 67 million. (Taken from (Types of institutions, bodies and agencies | European Union (europa.eu))

5 Do Test 6.

ASSIGNMENT 6. Find out which structures of EU have their representatives in Ukraine.

UNIT 7

COMMON POLICIES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Warming-up:

Name the structures of EU.

Which structures perform legislative function?

What does European Council do?

Which body ensures that the laws adopted by EU are interpreted correctly?

What *fundamental rights* do you know?

1 Check the resource below to see more rights in CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION :

[EUR-Lex - 12012P/TXT - EN - EUR-Lex](#)

2 a) Learn the active vocabulary:

respect for fundamental rights	Prohibition of slavery and forced labor
dignity	LGBTs' rights
solidarity	Right to liberty and security
Right to the integrity of the person	equal judgment
equality	rule of law
women's rights	freedom
prohibition of torture	Protection of personal data

rights of minorities	Respect for private and family life
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b) Match the words with their translation

a) право на недоторканість особи	1. respect for fundamental rights
b) повага до основних прав	2. dignity
c) гідність	3. solidarity
d) повага до приватного та сімейного життя	4. Right to the integrity of the person
e) заборона тортур	5. equality
f) заборона рабства та примусової праці	6. women's rights
g) солідарність	7. prohibition of torture
h) рівність	8. rights of minorities
l) права жінок	9. prohibition of slavery and forced labour
j) право на свободу та безпеку	10. LGBTs' rights
k) права меншин	11. right to liberty and security
l) свобода	12. equal judgment
m) рівне судження	13. rule of law
n) права ЛГБТ	14. freedom
o) верховенство права	15. protection of personal data
p) захист персональних даних	16. respect for private and family life

3 Watch the video: which word-combinations from the list above have you heard?

[Protecting EU common values within the Member States](#)

4 Read the text to learn about key policies of EU.

[Key policies - European Commission](#)

5 Read the text below. What is CFSP ?

The EU Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) was established in 1993 and has since been strengthened by subsequent treaties. Today, Parliament regularly contributes to the development of the CFSP, in particular by scrutinizing the activities of its institutional actors and bodies: the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, who also serves as Vice-President of the European Commission; the European External Action Service (EEAS); the EU Special Representatives (EUSRs) and the EU delegations. Parliament's budgetary powers can also shape the scale and scope of the CFSP.

6 Do Test 7.

ASSIGNMENT 7. Translate the text

UNIT 8

UKRAINE ON THE WAY TO THE EUROPEAN UNION

Warming-up:

1. What do you already know about Ukraine's relationship with the European Union?
2. Why do countries seek membership in the EU?
3. What advantages might Ukraine gain?
4. What challenges do countries face when integrating into the European Union?
5. How has Ukraine's political and economic landscape changed in recent years?
6. What cultural ties exist between Ukraine and European nations?

1Read the text and answer the questions:

1. What was the significance of the *Association Agreement* between Ukraine and the EU?

2. What challenges has Ukraine faced in its effort to integrate with the European Union?
3. How has Ukraine demonstrated its commitment to democratic values?
4. What economic and political reforms has Ukraine undertaken to align with EU standards?
5. Why is international cooperation crucial for Ukraine’s path to EU membership?

Over the past decades, Ukraine has steadily moved toward European integration. With its deep historical, economic, and cultural ties to Europe, the country has expressed its commitment to joining the European Union (EU). Since gaining independence in 1991, Ukraine has sought closer cooperation with European institutions, signing agreements that strengthen economic partnerships, trade, and democratic reforms.

One of the pivotal moments in Ukraine’s European path was the signing of the *Association Agreement* with the EU in 2014. This agreement established frameworks for political collaboration, economic integration, and legal alignment with EU regulations. Ukraine has since taken steps to modernize its governance, enhance human rights protections, and improve infrastructure in line with EU standards.

Despite facing challenges—such as economic reforms, legal harmonization, and geopolitical tensions—Ukraine continues striving for full membership. The country has demonstrated resilience in overcoming obstacles, reinforcing its commitment to European democratic values. Moving forward, Ukraine’s progress will depend on sustained reforms and strong international cooperation.

2 Match the active words with their definitions:

1. Integration	a) changes to improve a system
2. Agreement	b) the process of becoming part of something
3. Reforms	c) working together towards a goal

4. Democratic values	d) trade and financial cooperation
5. Collaboration	e) conflicts related to international relations
6. Economic partnerships	f) a formal decision or arrangement
7. Geopolitical tensions	g) the ability to recover from difficulties
8. Resilience	h) principles supporting democracy and human rights

3 Make up sentences of your own with these words.

4 Do Test 8

ASSIGNMENT 8

Open the hyperlink and study the information below. Prepare a 3-minute Presentation on the topic related to this information.

Åslund, A., Becker, T. (2024). A European Marshall Plan for Ukraine on the Way to the EU. In: Bakardjieva Engelbrekt, A., Ekman, P., Michalski, A., Oxelheim, L. (eds) The Borders of the European Union in a Conflictual World. Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.

URL: https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-031-54200-8_10

[A European Marshall Plan for Ukraine on the Way to the EU | SpringerLink](https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-031-54200-8_10)

UNIT 9

UKRAINE AND EUROPEAN UNION: BASIS FOR COOPERATION

1 Presentations of the students:

Delivering a 3-minute talk on the suggested topics, highlighted in the Chapter:

Åslund, A., Becker, T. (2024). A European Marshall Plan for Ukraine on the Way to the EU. In: Bakardjieva Engelbrekt, A., Ekman, P., Michalski, A., Oxelheim, L. (eds) The Borders of the European Union in a Conflictual World. Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.

URL: https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-031-54200-8_10

[A European Marshall Plan for Ukraine on the Way to the EU | SpringerLink](#)

1. A European Marshall Plan for Ukraine on the Way to the EU – a brief summary
2. The Costs of War and Reconstruction
3. Principles of Ukraine’s Reconstruction
4. Three Phases of Reconstruction
5. Financing Needs in the Short and the Long Term
6. How Can Ukraine Be Reformed?
7. Can Ukraine Really Become a Member of the EU?
8. Ukraine’s Path into the EU
9. The most important advantages in joining the EU
10. The Copenhagen criteria for becoming a member of the EU
11. The liberalization of EU trade with Ukraine: evolution and challenges

2 Do Test 9

ASSIGNMENT 9

Write the text for your presentation using the necessary linking words.

UNIT 10

DEMOCRATIC VALUES AND INSTITUTIONS

Warming-up

1. What do you think are the core values that unite the European Union?
2. How do you believe the EU's values impact the daily lives of its citizens?
3. In what ways do you see

the principles of democracy and equality reflected in EU policies? 4. Can you name an instance where the EU has had to defend one of its core values?

1 Watch the video: [\(58\) What are EU values? - YouTube](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fh4uX_Grxrg) URL:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fh4uX_Grxrg

- a) Make a list of the core values of democracy
- b) Explain the essence of each of the value

2 Match the parts of the Introduction to a scientific research with paragraphs 1, 2 3, 4, 5

<i>A Relevance</i>	1. The main objective of this paper is to build a bridge between the cultural and strategic approaches to the change in democratic institutions. One key feature of our combined approach is that neither institutions nor culture have an upper hand in the causal process of democratic change - the two evolve together in an interdependent way.
<i>B Tasks (features)of the research</i>	2. In the next section, we give a short selective overview of the cultural and strategic approaches to the dynamics of political institutions. Section 3 gives three background facts concerning the dispersion of democratic institutions and values over countries and time. Section 4 lays out a basic version of our model. To simplify the exposition of the main ideas, the basic model has only one endogenous democratic institution, namely constraints on the executive. Section 5 extends the model, by allowing for endogenous open contests for power as well as constraints on the executive.

	<p>Section 6 sketches how the model may shed light on active or passive influence by foreign powers on the paths of values and institutions.</p> <p>Section 7 gets back to the data and discusses how we can use the model laid out in Sections 4-6 to think about the background facts laid out in Section 3.</p> <p>Section 8 concludes. An Appendix collects some proofs and additional material.</p>
<p><i>C Objective (aim)</i></p>	<p>3. Specifically, we use a model of cultural evolution that drives the dynamics of democratic values, which figure prominently in the strategic choices of democratic institutions, which in turn feed back to the change in democratic values.</p> <p>A second feature of the approach is that it isolates factors that shape the tension between different interest groups in society, in particular between elites and citizens.</p> <p>A third aspect is that we depart from most existing approaches by not allowing current incumbents to commit future rulers to a certain institution, not even for a single period.</p> <p>A fourth feature is that we consider separately two key aspects of democratic institutions, namely open recruitment of political leaders (the franchise) as well as restrictions on the power of these leaders once they are in place (executive constraints).</p>
<p><i>D Structure of the research paper</i></p>	<p>4. The resulting model allows us to interpret the broad patterns we observe in the data within a common framework. This common framework is also consistent with a number of seemingly separate ideas and findings in the existing literature.</p>

	<p>For example, it suggests a mechanism behind a long-lived effect of historical institutions, like the colonial-origins hypothesis of Acemoglu, Johnson, and Robinson (2001). It also suggests why accumulated values, like social or democratic capital, may underpin consolidated sustained change, as in Putnam (1993) and Persson and Tabellini (2009). It provides a new perspective on the resource curse as a source of political violence (Mehlum, Moene, and Torvik 2006). It gives a theoretical underpinning to the role of critical junctures in history and subsequent institutional paths, as emphasized by Acemoglu and Robinson (2012). The theory also allows for different types of reforms of political institutions.</p> <p>Our dynamic equilibria thus entail reforms that are “defensive” ruling elite voluntarily relinquishing political control given the expected costs of trying to hold on to it (Acemoglu and Robinson 2000, 2006) as well as more traditional “offensive” reforms resulting from citizens ousting incumbent elites from power in order to bring about institutional change (Marx and Engels 1848, Kuran 1995). The paper is organized as follows.</p>
<p>E <i>Theoretical Background</i></p>	<p>5. A look at any of the standard data sets on the history of political institutions reveals some distinct patterns. First, in some countries we see long-standing commitments to open elections and constraints on executive authority - the hallmarks of democratic institutions. These arrangements go largely unchallenged and the policies/rulers chosen through these institutions are accepted with little or no protest. Second, in some countries at the other end of the spectrum, elections are at best a fig leaf to give dictators and single party structures a veneer</p>

of legitimacy and the powers of incumbents remain unchecked by legal and parliamentary institutions.

Third, some countries occupy a middle ground where progress towards democracy or autocracy is punctuated by protests and institutional reversals—we see periodic struggles to embed institutional change, but occasionally a country breaks out onto a new path that leads it into one of the more stable groupings.

What drives democratic development is very much an open question. A long-standing tradition in sociology and political science sees the roots of democracy in the dynamics of culture, where democratic values underpin democratic forms of government. A more recent economics literature instead focuses on how institutional change is the product of strategic investments, including costly decisions to fight by those who would gain or lose from institutional reversals.

(Taken from Besley T., Persson T. Democratic Values and Institutions. Stockholm University and CIFAR, 2016)

URL: <https://www.lse.ac.uk/economics/Assets/Documents/personal-pages/tim-besley/working-papers/democratic-values-and-institutions.pdf>)

3 Identify and list collocations (words that commonly go together) in the text. For example, "democratic values", "institutional change".

4 Provide definitions for the following terms:

Political institutions; democratic institutions; autocracy; legitimacy; reversals; interdependent; tension; equilibria

5 Find synonyms and antonyms for the following words from the text:

Commitment; unchallenged; punctuated; constraints

6 Discussion

What are the main differences between democratic and autocratic institutions?

Why is it challenging to achieve democratic development?

How do cultural and strategic approaches contribute to democratic change?

7 Do Test 10.

ASSIGNMENT 10. Read the introduction part of the article “Democratic Values and Institutions”. Translate the text into Ukrainian:

UNIT 11

EU EXTERNAL AND SECURITY POLICY

Warming-up:

What do you already know about the EU role in global politics?

What are the key-institutions responsible for the EU external policy?

1 Read the information, pick up unknown words and identify their meaning.

The European Union (EU) plays a crucial role in global politics and security. Its external and security policy aims to promote peace, stability, and prosperity both within and outside its borders. This policy includes diplomatic efforts, development aid, and military operations to address challenges such as conflicts, terrorism, and human rights violations.

2 Match the words with their explanations:

<i>external</i>	describes something that is united and working well together
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<i>multilateral</i>	outside or beyond something, often referring to things that are outside a particular organization, country, or entity
<i>cohesive</i>	applicable, important, or significant in a particular context
<i>relevant</i>	refers to actions or agreements involving multiple countries or parties.

3 Study the information. What are the goals and principles of the EU external policy?

Goals:	Principles:
<p>1. Promote Peace and Security: The EU aims to contribute to global peace and stability by preventing conflicts, managing crises, and supporting post-conflict recovery efforts.</p> <p>2. Strengthen International Cooperation: The EU seeks to build strong partnerships with countries, regions, and international organizations to address global challenges collaboratively.</p>	<p>1. Respect for International Law: The EU's <i>external</i> policy is based on a strong commitment to international law and the principles of the United Nations Charter.</p> <p>2. Multilateralism: The EU supports a <i>multilateral</i> approach to international relations, working within and alongside international organizations such as the United Nations, NATO, and the World Trade Organization.</p> <p>3. Solidarity and Unity: The EU emphasizes solidarity and unity among its</p>

<p>3. Support Sustainable Development: The EU is committed to promoting sustainable development worldwide, including reducing poverty, fostering economic growth, and addressing climate change.</p> <p>4. Protect Human Rights and Democracy: The EU advocates for the protection of human rights, the rule of law, and democratic principles in its relations with other countries.</p> <p>5. Enhance Global Governance: The EU aims to contribute to the development of fair and effective global governance structures that can address issues such as trade, security, and the environment.</p>	<p>member states, ensuring a <i>cohesive</i> and coordinated approach to external actions.</p> <p>4. Coherence and Consistency: The EU strives for coherence and consistency in its external policies, integrating its various policy areas (e.g., trade, development, security) to achieve common goals.</p> <p>5. Promoting European Values: The EU's external actions are guided by the values enshrined in its treaties, including respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law, and human rights.</p>
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4 Read few facts about the EU external and security policy in relation to Ukraine. Make an *Outline* to this text.

The EU external and security policy is highly *relevant* in the current global context, particularly in relation to Ukraine. The EU response to the conflict demonstrates its commitment to maintaining peace, security, and stability in Europe and beyond. The relevance of the EU external and security policy in the current global context, especially with regard to Ukraine, is profound and *multifaceted*. Here are some key points to consider: the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022 has significantly altered Europe's

security landscape. The EU has responded with a range of measures, including economic sanctions against Russia, military support for Ukraine, and increased defense spending among member states. This response underscores the EU's commitment to defending its values and protecting its member states.

The EU Strategic Compass, adopted in 2022, outlines a plan to strengthen the EU security and defense policy by 2030. This includes enhancing crisis management capabilities, increasing defense investments, and improving cooperation with partners like NATO. The conflict in Ukraine has highlighted the need for such measures and has accelerated their implementation.

The war in Ukraine has also impacted global energy markets, leading to increased energy prices and supply disruptions. The EU has been working to reduce its dependence on Russian energy and diversify its energy sources, which is crucial for its long-term energy security.

The EU has provided substantial humanitarian aid to Ukraine, including medical supplies, food, and shelter for displaced persons. This support is part of the EU's broader commitment to promoting human rights and alleviating the suffering caused by the conflict.

The war in Ukraine has broader implications for global security, affecting regions beyond Europe, such as the Balkans and Belarus. The EU's actions in response to the conflict are seen as a test of its ability to act decisively and effectively on the international stage.

5 Do Test 11.

ASSIGNMENT 11 Answer the questions:

1. What were the key events that led to the EU's increased involvement in Ukraine?
2. How have EU sanctions impacted Russia and Ukraine?
3. What forms of humanitarian aid has the EU provided to Ukraine?

4. What are the main challenges Ukraine faces on its path to EU membership?
5. How has the EU's involvement in Ukraine influenced its broader foreign policy?

UNIT 12

EMERGING AND EVOLUTION OF NATO

Warming-up: What is NATO? Why was it formed? Which countries are involved?

1 Watch the video

[A Simple History of NATO](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uMkUcX-iBY8) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uMkUcX-iBY8>

Which key dates/events related to NATO's history have you remembered?

2 Study the timeline template and be ready to speak about evolution of NATO.

Year	Event Description
1949	Formation of NATO: The North Atlantic Treaty was signed on April 4, 1949, establishing NATO with 12 founding members.
1955	Inclusion of West Germany: West Germany joined NATO, which was a significant step in its post-WWII rehabilitation.
1967	Headquarters Move: NATO's headquarters moved to Brussels, Belgium. The organization adapted to changing political and military landscapes.
1989	Fall of the Berlin Wall: The end of the Cold War marked a significant shift in NATO's strategic priorities.
1991	Dissolution of the Soviet Union: NATO's focus shifted to new security challenges in a post-Cold War Europe.
1995	First Military Operation: NATO launched its first military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, under Operation Deliberate Force.
1999	Enlargement to Central and Eastern Europe: Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic joined NATO. This was the first enlargement after the Cold War.
2001	Response to 9/11 Attacks: NATO invoked Article 5 for the first time in its history in response to the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.
2004	Largest Round of Enlargement: Seven countries from Eastern Europe

Year	Event Description
	(Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia) joined NATO.
2010	New Strategic Concept: NATO adopted a new Strategic Concept during the Lisbon Summit, outlining its priorities for the next decade.
2017	Montenegro Joins NATO: Montenegro became NATO's 29th member state.
2020	North Macedonia Joins NATO: North Macedonia became NATO's 30th member state.

3 Discussion: Why is Ukraine still not a member of NATO?

Give your reasons (group work)

4 Do Test 12.

ASSIGNMENT 12

Does Ukraine need to be a part of NATO? Provide your essay of 250 words with some reasons (for or against)

UNIT 13

THE STRUCTURE AND FUNDAMENTALS OF NATO FUNCTIONING

Warming-up: What do you know about NATO? Share any facts or ideas you have.

1 Study the active vocabulary; pronounce the words

NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization); alliance; member states; consensus; civilians; Military Command; Secretary General; Council.

2 Match the words with their definitions:

1. NATO	A. The chief administrative officer of
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	NATO who oversees its operations.
2. Alliance	B. The principal decision-making body of NATO.
3. Member States	C. A group of countries joined together for mutual benefit.
4. Consensus	D. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, a military alliance of 32 member countries.
5. Civilians	E. Agreement reached by all parties involved.
6. Military Command	F. Countries that are part of an international organization.
7. Secretary General	G. Non-military personnel.
8. Council	H. The organization responsible for coordinating military operations.

3 Study the structure of NATO: [NATO - Structure](https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/structure.htm?form=MG0AV3) URL: <https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/structure.htm?form=MG0AV3>

4 Watch the video for better understanding of NATO structures:

(95) Knowing NATO - #3 NATO's functioning — YouTube

5 Read the text below and do the exercises:

- a) Identify and list the primary roles of NATO.
- b) Describe the principle of collective defense in your own words.
- c) Explain the decision-making process within NATO.
- d) Compare and contrast the civilian and military structures of NATO.

NATO, or the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, is a political and military alliance of 32 member countries from Europe and North America. Its primary role is to ensure the freedom and security of its members through political and military means. The organization operates on the principle of collective defense, meaning that an attack against one member is considered an attack against all.

The North Atlantic Council (NAC) is the principal decision-making body of NATO, where representatives from each member country meet to discuss and decide on policy matters. Decisions within NATO are made by consensus, ensuring that every member country has an equal say.

NATO's structure includes both a civilian and a military command. The civilian structure is headed by the Secretary General, who is responsible for overseeing the day-to-day operations and implementing decisions made by the NAC. The military command includes two strategic commands: the Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR) and the Supreme Allied Commander Transformation (SACT).

6 Fill in the blanks:

NATO is a _____ and _____ alliance.

The _____ is the principal decision-making body of NATO.

The Secretary General oversees the _____ operations of NATO.

6 Do Test 13.

ASSIGNMENT 13

Write a 200-word essay on how the principle of collective defense shapes NATO's actions and policies. Include examples from recent history to support your points.

UNIT 14

UKRAINE – NATO: STATUS, PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF RELATIONS

Warming-up:

1. What is NATO?
2. When was it founded?
3. Why was NATO founded?

1 Read the text about the history of NATO-Ukraine relationships. Share the facts you remembered with the group.

Ukraine's first steps towards cooperation with NATO began shortly after gaining independence in 1991. Here are some key milestones:

1992: Ukraine joined the North Atlantic Cooperation Council (later renamed the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council), marking the beginning of its relationship with NATO.

1994: Ukraine became the first of the Commonwealth of Independent States to join NATO's Partnership for Peace program, which aimed to build trust and cooperation between NATO and individual partner countries.

1997: The signing of the Charter on a Distinctive Partnership between Ukraine and NATO established the NATO-Ukraine Commission, which directed cooperative activities and further developed the relationship .

The Charter on a Distinctive Partnership between Ukraine and NATO was signed on July 9, 1997, in Madrid. This significant document marked a new phase in the relationship between Ukraine and NATO, establishing a framework for cooperation and dialogue.

The Charter emphasized the political commitment at the highest level to strengthen mutual trust and cooperation between NATO and Ukraine. It recognized the fundamental changes in the security environment in Europe and aimed to enhance security and

stability in the region. The Charter established the NATO-Ukraine Commission (NUC) to direct cooperative activities and further develop the relationship. It highlighted NATO's support for peacekeeping operations and its role in promoting greater confidence and transparency in the Euro-Atlantic area. The Charter acknowledged the progress made by Ukraine in developing its democratic institutions and implementing economic reforms.

NATO-Ukraine Action Plan (2002): In 2002, the NATO-Ukraine Action Plan was agreed upon, outlining specific measures for Ukraine to implement in order to strengthen its cooperation with NATO.

Intensified Dialogue (2005): In 2005, Ukraine entered into NATO's Intensified Dialogue program, which provided a framework for discussing Ukraine's aspirations for NATO membership and the necessary reforms.

Neutral Status (2010): During the premiership of Viktor Yanukovich, the Ukrainian parliament voted in 2010 to abandon the goal of NATO membership and reaffirm Ukraine's neutral status, while continuing its cooperation with NATO. Throughout this period, Ukraine and NATO engaged in various cooperative activities, including military training, joint exercises, and peacekeeping missions. The relationship was marked by a commitment to democratic values, security, and stability in the Euro-Atlantic area.

Annexation of Crimea (2014): Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea in March 2014 and the subsequent conflict in Eastern Ukraine led to a significant escalation in NATO-Ukraine relations. NATO condemned Russia's actions and reinforced its support for Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Comprehensive Assistance Package (CAP) (2016): At the NATO Summit in Warsaw in July 2016, NATO introduced the Comprehensive Assistance Package (CAP) for Ukraine, which aimed to support Ukraine's defense reforms and capacity-building

efforts. This package included non-lethal military assistance, capacity-building projects, and training for Ukrainian troops.

Enhanced Opportunities Partner (EOP) Status (2020): In June 2020, Ukraine was granted Enhanced Opportunities Partner (EOP) status by NATO, which provided Ukraine with greater access to NATO programs and exercises, further strengthening the partnership.

Full-Scale Invasion (2022): In February 2022, Russia launched a full-scale invasion of Ukraine, leading to unprecedented levels of support from NATO and its member states. NATO condemned Russia's aggression and provided extensive military, humanitarian, and economic assistance to Ukraine.

NATO-Ukraine Council (2023): In 2023, the NATO-Ukraine Commission was replaced by the NATO-Ukraine Council, where Allies and Ukraine sit as equals. This change demonstrated the strengthening of political ties and Ukraine's increasing integration with NATO.

Current State and Future Prospects: As of now, NATO continues to support Ukraine's defense and security sector reforms, capacity-building efforts, and military training. The Alliance remains committed to Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the prospect of Ukraine's future membership in NATO remains a key goal.

2 Study the document and answer the questions below:

https://www.nato.int/nato_static_fl2014/assets/pdf/pdf_2014_09/20140901_140901-Backgrounder_NATO-Ukraine_en.pdf

1. What are the main areas of cooperation between NATO and Ukraine as outlined in the backgrounder?
2. How has NATO supported Ukraine's defense reforms and capacity-building efforts?

3. What role did the NATO-Ukraine Joint Working Group on Defence Reform play in the partnership?
4. Can you describe the impact of the annexation of Crimea in 2014 on NATO-Ukraine relations?
5. What are some of the key security challenges faced by Ukraine as mentioned in the document, and how has NATO addressed them?

3 Do Test 14.

ASSIGNMENT 14

Write about NATO's support of Ukraine in 2025.

UNIT 15

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Warming-up: What EU institutions do you know? Which of them contribute to the process of European integration?

1 Check how well you know the active vocabulary. What is your score?

<p>European Union (EU) member states EU policies and laws Single market integration</p>	<p>European Council Heads of state or government Strategic direction Decision-making process Crisis management</p>	<p>Institutions' Roles Promoting cooperation Facilitating integration Ensuring compliance</p>
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EU enlargement European Commission Legislative proposals Policy implementation Budget management Enforcement of EU laws European Parliament Directly elected MEPs Legislative process Democratic oversight Budget authority	European Central Bank (ECB) Monetary policy Financial stability Banking supervision Eurozone currency management Integration Process Economic cooperation Political stability Social and cultural exchange Global influence	Enhancing unity Policy Areas Trade and investment Security and defense Environmental protection Human rights and democracy Current Issues war implications Migration crisis Climate change policies Economic recovery plans
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2 Read the text and fill in the gaps with necessary words:

growth goal global cooperation significant free market

European integration is a process through which European countries come together to foster economic, political, and social _____. The _____ is to create a more unified and stronger Europe by breaking down barriers between nations and working together on common challenges.

European integration promotes trade and investment by creating a single _____. This leads to economic _____, job creation, and higher standards of living for the citizens of the member states.

By working together, European countries can maintain peace and stability. The European Union (EU) has played a _____ role in preventing conflicts and promoting democracy and human rights.

Integration encourages the _____ movement of people, ideas, and cultures. This fosters greater understanding and cooperation between different nations and enhances the overall quality of life.

A united Europe can have a stronger voice on the global stage. By working together, European countries can address _____ issues like climate change, security, and trade more effectively.

3 Group work. You have 5 minutes to find brief information about key institutions of EU.

Deliver the presentations on

a) European Commission b) European Parliament c) European Council d) European Central Bank (ECB)

4 Read the text about the contribution of EU institutions to EU integration. Match the institutions with their importance in integration.

The _____ plays a key role in maintaining economic stability and fostering economic integration by managing the euro and implementing monetary policy. By supervising banks and ensuring financial stability, it helps create a trustworthy and stable financial environment, which is essential for integration. It's actions support economic growth and development in the euro zone, contributing to the overall process of European integration.

The _____ provides the necessary political leadership and direction for European integration, ensuring that the EU remains cohesive and focused on common goals. By making decisions on major policy issues, it helps to advance the integration

process and address challenges that may arise. Its ability to bring together the leaders of all member states fosters a sense of unity and cooperation, essential for successful integration.

The _____ ensures that the voices of EU citizens are heard in the decision-making process, promoting democratic participation and accountability. By passing legislation and approving the budget, it plays a key role in shaping policies that support economic, political, and social integration across Europe. Its oversight function helps maintain transparency and integrity within the EU institutions, fostering trust and cooperation among member states.

The _____ plays a key role in promoting and facilitating European integration by proposing policies that support economic, political, and social cooperation. It helps ensure that member states work together effectively and adhere to common rules and standards, fostering a sense of unity and shared purpose within the EU.

5 Do Test 15.

ASSIGNMENT 15

Translate the text above into Ukrainian.

UNIT 16

UKRAINE'S MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Warming-up:

Why do countries join international organizations?

What international organizations do you know?

Why does Ukraine intend to enter EU and NATO?

1 Pronounce the following words:

[ʃ / ʒ]

reconstruction, violations, infrastructure, partnership, election, corruption, resolution, initiatives

[k / s]

Capability, combating, conflict, corruption, cybersecurity, democratic, democracy, enhancement, access

[g / ʒ]

Legal, strategic, integration, global, program, dialogue, energy, challenges, integrity

2 Active Vocabulary.

Learn these word-combinations. Make up sentences with them.

United Nations peacekeeping missions –	Миротворчі місії Організації
Humanitarian aid initiatives –	Об'єднаних Націй
Global trade networks –	Ініціативи гуманітарної допомоги
Economic integration –	Глобальні торговельні мережі
Legal and democratic reforms –	Економічна інтеграція
Rule of law support –	Юридичні та демократичні реформи
Military cooperation programs –	Підтримка верховенства права
Defense capability enhancement –	Програми військової співпраці
Strategic security partnerships –	Підвищення обороноздатності
Post-conflict reconstruction funding –	Стратегічні партнерства в сфері безпеки
Infrastructure development projects –	Фінансування післяконфліктного
Election monitoring efforts –	відновлення
Conflict resolution mechanisms –	Проекти розвитку інфраструктури
Cybersecurity initiatives –	Зусилля щодо моніторингу виборів

Combating corruption measures –	Механізми вирішення конфліктів Ініціативи кібербезпеки Заходи щодо боротьби з корупцією
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3 Read the text below. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F):

1. Ukraine has been a founding member of the United Nations (UN) since its establishment in 1945. **(True/False)**
2. The World Trade Organization (WTO) membership has helped Ukraine enhance military cooperation and security reforms. **(True/False)**
3. Ukraine joined the Council of Europe in 1995 to access legal and democratic standards. **(True/False)**
4. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) started supporting Ukraine’s infrastructure projects in 2022. **(True/False)**
5. The NATO Partnership for Peace program helped Ukraine align its defense standards with NATO. **(True/False)**

Membership of Ukraine in International Organizations

United Nations (UN): Founding member since 1945. The UN supports Ukraine in addressing challenges like territorial integrity and human rights violations, especially during conflicts.

The UN has been instrumental in providing humanitarian aid to Ukraine, especially during the ongoing war. For instance, the UN's humanitarian mission has supported millions of Ukrainians with shelter repairs, healthcare, and access to clean water [[UN mission explains impact of U.S. aid cuts on projects across Ukraine](#)]. The UN also plays a critical role in documenting human rights violations and advocating for justice [[UN report details devastating impact of hostilities on children in Ukraine | United Nations in Ukraine](#)].

World Trade Organization (WTO): Since joining in 2008, Ukraine has benefited from trade liberalization, dispute resolution mechanisms, and access to global markets, boosting its economic growth and integration into the global economy. Ukraine's membership in the WTO has facilitated its integration into global trade networks. [[Ukraine's accession to the WTO | Ministry of Economy of Ukraine](#)].

Council of Europe: Ukraine joined in 1995, gaining access to legal and democratic standards. The organization supports Ukraine in strengthening human rights, democracy, and the rule of law, especially during its reform processes. For example, it has helped Ukraine combat corruption and strengthen local democracy through various initiatives.[[Russia's war against Ukraine - Portal](#)]

NATO Partnership for Peace: Ukraine has been a participant since 1994, fostering military cooperation and security reforms. This partnership has enhanced Ukraine's military capabilities and aligned its defense standards with NATO. It has also provided Ukraine with critical training and support, especially in the face of security challenges.[[NATO - Topic: Partnership for Peace programme](#)]

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD): Member since 1992. The EBRD has been a key investor in Ukraine, funding infrastructure, energy, and private sector projects. It plays a vital role in Ukraine's economic development and post-conflict reconstruction. The EBRD has invested billions in Ukraine's infrastructure, energy, and private sector. Since 2022, it has deployed over €6 billion to support Ukraine's economy during wartime and prepare for post-war reconstruction [[Ukraine https://www.ebrd.com/home/what-we-do/where-we-invest/ukraine.html](#)].

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE): Ukraine has been a member since 1992. The OSCE has been actively involved in monitoring conflicts and promoting dialogue in Ukraine. It has also supported Ukraine in areas like cybersecurity and combating illicit trafficking of weapons [[OSCE in Ukraine | OSCE](#)].

4 Open hyperlinks in the text above to learn more information.

5 Do Test 16.

ASSIGNMENT 16

Read the additional information (in Ukrainian)

1. Україна в міжнародних організаціях : MegaLib.com.ua URL:

http://megalib.com.ua/content/10463_Ykraina_v_mijnarodnih_organizacijah.html

and answer the following questions:

1. What is CEU? When did Ukraine join this organization?
2. What is GUAM? When was it founded? What countries are the members of this organization?
3. What is CIS? What was the status of Ukraine in that organization? Is Ukraine a member of CIS now?

UNIT 17

OVERVIEW OF EU OPPORTUNITIES FOR UKRAINIAN STUDENTS

Warming-up:

Have you ever thought about studying/working abroad? How many countries are there in EU? What countries have you been to?

1 a) Pronounce the names of the countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia (Czech Republic), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The United Kingdom (was a member but left in 2020)

b) arrange the words into 2 columns according to the rules of pronunciation of the letter “u”

[ju:]	[ʌ]
united	funds

Fundamental, **united**, **funds**, **unity**, pronunciation, introduce, **such**, institutions, students, **much**, **union**, **Ukraine**, **but**, **future**, **cultural**, opportunities, **universities**, study, **cutting-edge**, **value**, **human**, infrastructure, contribute.

2 Read the text and answer the questions:

1. What is the significance of partnerships between Ukrainian and EU universities?
2. What kind of career development opportunities are available for Ukrainian students in the EU?
3. How do cultural exchange programs, like the European Solidarity Corps, contribute to personal growth for Ukrainian students?
4. Why is the recognition of Ukrainian diplomas important for students pursuing opportunities in the EU?
5. How do these EU-Ukraine connections contribute to the broader integration of Ukraine with Europe?

The EU is a political and economic union of 27 European countries; the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was a member but left in 2020. The EU is founded on principles such as human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law, and respect for human rights. These values are enshrined in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and guide its policies and actions. Ukraine shares a close relationship with the EU through the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement, which fosters political and economic cooperation; citizens of Ukraine enjoy visa-free travel. Ukrainian students benefit from EU programs like Erasmus+ for education and cultural exchange. The EU supports Ukraine's sovereignty and reforms, offering opportunities for integration into European markets and institutions.

Ukrainian students can participate in exchanges, study abroad, and even receive scholarships at top EU universities. This program promotes cultural and academic

growth. Many Ukrainian universities collaborate with EU institutions, offering double degrees or joint research projects. Programs like *Horizon Europe* offer funding and resources for young researchers to participate in cutting-edge studies across Europe. Ukrainian students can apply for internships at EU institutions, gaining international work experience and building their professional networks. They can also attend EU-organized job fairs and career events tailored to support international students. These connections allow students to experience life in diverse cultures, broadening their horizons and fostering global citizenship. Volunteering initiatives like the *European Solidarity Corps* enable students to engage in meaningful social projects abroad. Ukrainian students can travel freely within the Schengen area, making short-term educational opportunities more accessible. Many EU countries recognize Ukrainian diplomas, making it easier to pursue further studies or work in the EU. These opportunities not only enhance academic and professional prospects but also empower students to contribute to Ukraine's growth and integration with Europe.

3 Match the Adjective to the Noun:

Cutting-edge	Opportunity
Prestigious	Innovation
Practical	Career
International	Education

4 Choose the correct alternative:

Participate **in** /**at** Erasmus+ Program

Apply **to/for** Internships

Experience **in/about** Cultural Exchange Programs

Engage **of/in** Volunteering Initiatives

Collaborate **in/for** Research Projects

5 Do Test 17.

ASSIGNMENT 17

Prepare a 3-minute talk on any of the suggested topics:

1. Institutional support for European Integration
2. EU opportunities for Ukrainian students
3. Ukraine's participation in international organizations
4. The history of NATO-Ukraine relationships
5. NATO's support of Ukraine in 2025
6. NATO: Structure and functions
7. How the principle of collective defense shapes NATO's actions and policies
8. Emerging and evolution of NATO
9. Does Ukraine need to be a part of NATO? Provide some yes/for reasons.
10. EU external and security policy
11. EU's involvement in Ukraine
12. Values of the EU
13. Digitalization policies and skills
14. Digitalization and EU
15. Digital reforms in Ukraine
16. Main institutions of EU

UNIT 18

COMMUNICATION SKILLS. DIGITAL SKILLS AND DIGITALIZATION POLICIES

Warming-up:

What is a skill? Make a list of the most important skills for people. What skills are vitally important for successful careers? What skills do you think you need to develop? Why? How do you develop communication skills? Make a list of communication skills.

1 Make sure that you know these words and word-combinations. Explain their meaning in English.

Digitalization policies, strategic frameworks, technology-driven processes, productivity, accessibility, innovation, digital tools, digital skills, software proficiency, data management, online collaboration coding, streamlined operations, citizen services, manual workloads, digital solutions

2 a) Read the text and answer the questions:

What is a primary goal of digitalization policies in modern organizations?

What are benefits of adopting digitalization in government services?

What digital skills are paramount at the working-place?

Digitalization policies are strategic frameworks that guide organizations and governments in transitioning from traditional methods to modern, technology-driven processes. These policies aim to enhance productivity, improve accessibility, and foster innovation by leveraging digital tools and platforms. A key component of these policies is building digital skills among individuals, which are essential for navigating a rapidly evolving digital environment.

Digital skills encompass abilities such as using software, managing data, collaborating online, and coding. For instance, proficiency in email platforms and cloud

storage is crucial for digital collaboration, while coding and software development are increasingly sought after in the workplace.

Governments and organizations adopting digitalization benefit from reduced manual workloads, streamlined operations, and enhanced citizen services. By integrating digital solutions, citizens can access services more efficiently, overcoming barriers like long waiting times and physical paperwork.

b) Translate the text.

3 Deliver your 3-minute presentation on the chosen topic

4 Do Test 18.

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Електронне навчальне видання комбінованого використання
Можна використовувати в локальному та мережному режимі

Шапаренко Олена Володимирівна

ЄВРОІНТЕГРАЦІЙНІ СТУДІЇ
EUROPEAN INTEGRATION STUDIES

Методичні вказівки
до проведення практичної роботи для здобувачів вищої освіти
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