

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

ЄВРОІНТЕГРАЦІЙНІ СТУДІЇ
EUROPEAN INTEGRATION STUDIES

Методичні вказівки
до проведення самостійної 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 самостійної роботи для здобувачів вищої освіти першого (бакалаврського) рівня денної та заочної форм здобуття освіти / уклад. О. В. Шапаренко. – Харків : ХНУ імені В. Н. Каразіна, 2025. – (PDF 40 с.)

Методичні вказівки до проведення самостійної 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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ВСТУП	INTRODUCTION
<p>Методичні вказівки до самостійної роботи з дисципліни “Євроінтеграційні студії (Англійською мовою)” розраховані на один рік навчання та забезпечують підготовку студентів 2 курсу до професійної діяльності в умовах єдиного ринку.</p>	<p>Methodical instructions for individual work on the discipline “European Integration Studies (in English)” are designed for one year of study and provide preparation for 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>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>- реалізувати свої права і</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>- to realize one's rights and obligations as members of society, to</p>

<p>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>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 здорового способу життя;</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, use various types and forms of physical activity for active recreation and leading a healthy lifestyle;</p>
<p>- використати інформаційні і комунікаційні технології; вчитися і оволодівати сучасними знаннями; цінувати та поважати різноманітність та мультикультурність; усвідомлювати рівні можливості та гендерні проблеми.</p>	<p>- to use information and communication technologies; learn and master modern knowledge; value and respect diversity and multiculturalism; be aware of equal opportunities and gender issues.</p>
<p>Методичні вказівки до самостійної роботи з дисципліни “Євроінтеграційні студії (Англійською мовою)” містять завдання для</p>	<p>Methodological instructions for independent work in the discipline “European Integration Studies (in English)” contain tasks for consolidating the topics studied in practical classes. Various lexical and grammatical exercises</p>

<p>закріплення тем, що вивчаються на практичних заняттях. 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. Кожний розділ методичних вказівок до самостійної роботи містить також питання для самоконтролю засвоєння навчального матеріалу. 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>using active vocabulary related to issues of European integration, creative and search tasks, translation are designed to improve the skills of using English in a multicultural professional environment. Each section of the methodological instructions for independent work also contains questions for self-control of the assimilation of the educational material. The methodological materials are focused on developing students' ability to work with authentic sources of information, independently perform 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>
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UNIT 1

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

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

1 What European integration is

To begin with, for centuries, the history of the small continent, or quasicontinent, of Europe has been a history of war and peace, where rival political entities, predominantly in the form of nation-states, have tried to dominate each other. The terrible twentieth-century experience of two World Wars, fought mainly on European territory, provided the necessary impetus to seek alternative ways of political survival, co-existence, or even cooperation. In its historic context, European integration must be understood as an attempt primarily motivated by the desire to secure peace and stability through establishing appropriate institutions.

Historical stages on the way to European integration The institutions created in post-war Europe were based on ideas, partly dating back to the Middle Ages. However, it was the situation after 1945 which made it possible to think about actually setting up new structures which would make war in Europe, if not impossible, then at least less likely. The creation of a European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) in 1951, by which two strategically important industry sectors of rival nations like France and Germany were pooled, was such an important and highly pragmatic first step. It was soon

followed by the establishment of two further organizations, the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) in 1957, which were designed as open regional organizations with a long-term goal of a yet undefined European unity.

Until today the process of European integration has been characterized by a constant tension between the maintenance of individual Member State power and further integration, leading to ‘an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe’, as promised in the opening lines of the 1957 Treaty of Rome’s preamble.

2 Antecedents for European integration

European political philosophy provides numerous examples of political concepts transgressing the nation-state. Some commentators have referred back as far as **Pierre Dubois**, the late medieval Frenchman, who suggested an assembly of delegates presided over by the French king in order to realise the old dream of the crusaders to recapture the Holy Land (*De recuperatione terrae sanctae*, 1306). The proposal by Dubois’ contemporary, the Italian poet **Dante Alighieri**, demonstrates that the history of ideas has always been highly influenced by day-to-day politics.

Quite concrete and surprisingly ‘modern’ suggestions were made: for instance, by **William Penn**, who proposed a ‘European Union’ with decision making on the basis of weighted voting (*An Essay Towards the Present and Future Peace of Europe*, 1693) ; or by the **Abbé de Saint Pierre**, who advocated a sophisticated institutional framework including elements such as unanimity and qualified majority voting, and an internal dispute settlement mechanism (*Projet pour rendre la paix perpétuelle en Europe*, 1713). This principal purpose of guaranteeing a perpetual peace remained central to the plans of Jean Jacques Rousseau (*Extrait du projet de paix perpétuelle*, 1761) and Immanuel Kant (*Zum ewigen Frieden*, 1795). *the Present and Future Peace of Europe*, 1693)

2 Watch the video below to learn more on the theme:

[\(56\) 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>

Self-assessment:

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?

UNIT 2

EUROPEAN INTEGRATION: ITS ESSENCE AND LOGICS

ASSIGNMENT 2. Read the text to draw a scheme (a spidergram) describing the stages of economic integration. Translate the text.

The economic integration of countries involves several interrelated stages, each of which is a continuation of the previous stage. The implementation of all stages ensures the highest degree of economic integration.

The first stage is formed by the Deep and Comprehensive Preferential Trade Area, which involves the development of economic relations between individual neighboring countries and the European Union by harmonizing their laws with the EU, facilitating customs procedures and gradually eliminating tariffs.

The next stage of economic integration is the free trade zone, which involves the free exchange of goods between the countries covered by such a zone without the application of any internal tariffs or quantitative restrictions. Within a free trade zone, member countries maintain and apply their own trade policies toward third countries.

A higher level of economic integration is the customs union, which provides for a common trade policy toward countries outside the European Union and the application of unified external tariffs for third countries.

The free movement of goods and services, as well as capital and labor, is provided by the next stage of economic integration, namely the creation of a single market through the removal of various types of barriers to the movement of factors of production, including technical, legal, bureaucratic. Economic and monetary union is the next stage of gradual economic integration and involves ensuring sustainable economic growth in member countries, stability of public finances and a high level of employment through the implementation of monetary and economic policies. This stage

includes the development of the single market, the formation of monetary policy to ensure price stability, the possession of a common currency by member countries, the coordination to some extent of the economic policies of member countries, the prevention of negative effects resulting from the instability of public finances and the emergence of macroeconomic imbalances.

Full economic integration is the highest stage and involves the unification of different areas of economic policy of the member states, including fiscal, monetary, social, counter-cyclical policies. This stage provides for the establishment of a supranational institution that makes decisions that are binding on member states. [3.pdf \(uzhnu.uz.ua\)](#)

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

What stages of economic integration are mentioned here?

Self-assessment:

1. What is the basis of economic integration
2. What are material linkages?
3. How is free flow of goods and services achieved according to the liberal conception?
4. What does the increase in material ties result in?
5. What is the basis of economic integration according to neoliberals?
6. What is the essence of economic integration?

UNIT 3

CREATION AND EVOLUTION OF EUROPEAN UNION

ASSIGNMENT 3.

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

Current situation After the departure of the United Kingdom, the European Union has 27 member states with a population of about 450 million. Negotiations are underway for the accession of new countries, mostly in the Balkans. Negotiations for Turkey's accession, which started in 2005, are stalled. 19 countries are members of the eurozone, while six others countries have adopted the euro without being a member of the eurozone or the EU. Finally, the Schengen area now comprises 26 States, including 4 non-members of the European Union, with Cyprus, Croatia, Bulgaria and Romania expected to integrate soon

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

2 Learn the following words and word-combinations:

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, 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

3 Make up sentences of your own with the word-combinations of ex. 2

4 Watch the video to know more about stages of EU evolution

[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>

Self-assessment:

1. When is Europe Day celebrated?
2. Which document is a founding document of the European Union which laid the groundwork for cooperation, solidarity, and lasting peace on our continent?
3. How many treaties were signed in Rome in March, 1957?
4. Which countries joined the EU in 1973?
5. How many European states signed the the Single European Act in February 1986?
6. When was the Maastricht Treaty signed?
7. What was the aim of the Schengen Agreement?
8. When was EURO put into circulation?

UNIT 4

ENLARGEMENT PROCESSES AND STAGES OF ACCESSION TO THE EUROPEAN UNION

ASSIGNMENT 4

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 \(cep.org.rs\)](https://cep.org.rs/)

Staged Accession Model as a proposal for operationalisation of the revised enlargement methodology

On February 5th, 2020, the European Commission proposed a revised enlargement methodology, officially endorsed by the Council of the European Union fifty days later. The new methodology is built on four main principles: credibility, stronger political steer, more dynamic process and predictability. Within this methodology, which aims at providing a credible accession perspective to the candidate countries, ideas of early integration into EU institutions and “phasing-in” to individual EU policies and programmes have emerged. Nonetheless, it soon became apparent that, in the absence of concrete content, this methodology failed to produce an actual meaningful change in the Western Balkans’ EU integration process.

That is why the European Policy Centre (CEP) from Belgrade and the Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) from Brussels created the Model of staged accession to the European Union, which strongly builds upon the revised enlargement methodology, but also further enriches and operationalises it. This infographic shows how the staged accession model operationalises core elements of the new methodology by creating room for dialogue and paving a clear road map for progress through stages while keeping the clustering system and further highlighting the fundamentals.

2 Create *Active Vocabulary* for the text.

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

Self-assessment:

1. When was the most astounding enlargement of the EU?
2. What are the main principles of enlargement methodology?
3. What are the core elements of the new enlargement methodology?
4. What are the stages of accession to the European Union?

UNIT 5

THE LEGAL SYSTEM OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

ASSIGNMENT 5

1 Translate the text into Ukrainian:

There are two main types of EU law – primary and secondary.

Every action taken by the EU is founded on the treaties. These binding agreements between EU member countries set out EU objectives, rules for EU institutions, how decisions are made and the relationship between the EU and its members. Treaties are the starting point for EU law and are known in the EU as **primary law**.

The treaties lay down the objectives of the European Union, the rules for EU institutions, how decisions are made and the relationship between the EU and its member countries. The EU treaties have from time to time been amended to reform the EU institutions and to give it new areas of responsibility. They have also been amended to allow new EU countries to join the EU.

The treaties are negotiated and agreed by all the EU countries and then ratified by their parliaments, sometimes following a referendum.

The body of law that comes from the principles and objectives of the treaties is known as **secondary law**; and includes regulations, directives, decisions, recommendations and opinions.

Legislative versus non-legislative acts

Legislative acts are adopted following one of the legislative procedures set out in the EU treaties (ordinary or special). Non-legislative acts do not follow these procedures and can be adopted by EU institutions according to specific rules. The EU can pass laws only in those areas where its members have authorised it to do so, via the EU treaties.

Types of EU legal acts:

Regulations

Regulations are legal acts that apply automatically and uniformly to all EU countries as soon as they enter into force, without needing to be transposed into national law. They are binding in their entirety on all EU countries.

Directives

Directives require EU countries to achieve a certain result, but leave them free to choose how to do so. EU countries must adopt measures to incorporate them into national law (transpose) in order to achieve the objectives set by the directive. National authorities must communicate these measures to the European Commission.

Transposition into national law must take place by the deadline set when the directive is adopted (generally within 2 years). When a country does not transpose a directive, the Commission may initiate infringement proceedings.

2 Learn the words 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	

Self-assessment:

1. Which structure(s) of EU perform legislative function?
2. Which body ensures that the laws adopted by EU are interpreted correctly?
3. What is European Commission responsible for?
4. What power does European Parliament have?
5. What can the Council of the European Union do?

UNIT 6

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

ASSIGNMENT 6.

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

2 Learn the words and word-combinations related to the theme:

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

3 Make up 10 sentences with the words in exercise 2

Self-assessment:

1. What are the main decision-making institutions of EU? What are their functions?
2. What EU institutions are directly elected by the European citizens?
3. What is the function of the Court of Justice of the EU?
4. Which body nominates leadership to European Central Bank?
5. Which body audits budget?
6. What does European Commission deal with?

UNIT 7

COMMON POLICIES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

ASSIGNMENT 7. Translate the text

In its annual resolution on the implementation of the CFSP, adopted on 28 February 2024 regarding the year 2023, Parliament offered guidance to the next EU executive on setting foreign policy priorities for the next term, highlighting the ‘ever-volatile international environment’. It recognised several foreign policy challenges, such as the continuing Russian aggression in Ukraine; escalating competition among great powers, potentially redefining the global power balance; continuous efforts to destabilise

the established multilateral, rules-based order; and the growing overlap of external and internal crises. In response to this, Parliament underscored the necessity for the EU to leverage collective political will, collaborate with allies and offer tangible benefits to the Global South, emphasizing the need for a proactive and bold approach. To better guide the CFSP, four objectives were proposed:

- Addressing the consequences of Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine;
- Progressively adapting EU structures, instruments, capabilities, funds and decision-making procedures;
- Reinforcing and defending a rules-based multilateralism; and
- Asserting the EU’s interests through the development of robust strategic alliances and like-minded partnerships.

Moreover, Parliament’s latest annual [resolution on the implementation of the CSDP](#) (for more details [5.1.2](#)) and annual [resolution on human rights and democracy in the world](#) (for more details [5.4.1](#)) set out further positions in these areas.

(from **Foreign policy: aims, instruments and achievements | Fact Sheets on the European Union | European Parliament**)

2 Open the hyperlink for CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION to know more about right and freedoms of EU citizens:[EUR-Lex - 12012P/TXT - EN - EUR-Lex](#)

3 Learn the active vocabulary:

respect for fundamental rights, dignity, solidarity, right to the integrity of the person, equality, women’s rights, prohibition of torture, rights of minorities, prohibition of slavery and forced labor, LGBTs’ rights, right to liberty and security, equal judgment, rule of law, freedom, protection of personal data respect for fundamental rights, dignity,

solidarity, right to the integrity of the person, equality, women's rights, prohibition of torture, rights of minorities, prohibition of slavery and forced labor, LGBTs' rights, right to liberty and security, equal judgment, freedom, protection of personal data, respect for private and family life

Self-assessment:

1. What key policies of EU do you know?
2. What is CFSP ?
3. When was The EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) established?
4. What are the aims of common fisheries policy?
5. What is Sustainable Blue Economy?
6. What is the aim of Farm-to-fork strategy?
7. What is the policy of EU towards Ukraine?

UNIT 8

UKRAINE ON THE WAY TO THE EUROPEAN UNION

ASSIGNMENT 8

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

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](#)

2 Learn the words and word-combinations. Make up sentences of your own with these words.

Integration, agreement, reforms, democratic values, collaboration, economic partnerships, geopolitical tensions, resilience

Self-assessment:

1. When did Ukraine become a candidate to become a member of the EU?
2. What is a European Marshall Plan aimed at?
3. What are the principles of Ukraine's reconstruction?
4. What are the phases of reconstruction?
5. What two rulings give all Western countries a good basis for domestic legislation to confiscate the Russian central bank reserves?
6. What are the conditions for Ukraine to become a member of EU?

UNIT 9

UKRAINE AND EUROPEAN UNION: BASIS FOR COOPERATION

ASSIGNMENT 9

Write the text for your presentation using the necessary linking words. Prepare for delivering a 3-minute talk on the suggested topics, highlighted in the Chapter:

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

UNIT 10

DEMOCRATIC VALUES AND INSTITUTIONS

ASSIGNMENT 10.

1 Read the introduction part of the article “Democratic Values and Institutions”. Translate the text into Ukrainian:
<https://www.lse.ac.uk/economics/Assets/Documents/personal-pages/tim-besley/working-papers/democratic-values-and-institutions.pdf>

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 singleparty structures a veneer 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.

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. 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. 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. 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. 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).

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. 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. 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. 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. Section 6 sketches how the model may shed light on active or passive influence by foreign powers on the paths of values and institutions. 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. Section 8 concludes. An Appendix collects some proofs and additional material. (Besley T., Persson T. Democratic Values and Institutions. Stockholm University and CIFAR, 2016)

2 Make up sentences with these words and word-combinations:

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

3 Answer the questions:

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?

Self-assessment:

1. Which document enshrines the fundamental rights and values of the EU?
2. The right to practice any religion or belief in the EU is an example of which value?
3. Which principle ensures that all individuals have the same rights and opportunities regardless of their background?
4. The right to move and reside freely within the territory of the member states is an example of which value?
5. Which EU value promotes the inclusion of all individuals in the decision-making process?
6. Human rights that include the right to education, health, and an adequate standard of living are known as what?
7. What are the six basic values of the democratic society?

UNIT 11

EU EXTERNAL AND SECURITY POLICY

ASSIGNMENT 11

1 Translate the 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.

Self-assessment:

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

ASSIGNMENT 12

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

2 Watch the video for better understanding of NATO structures:

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

Self-assessment:

1. When was NATO established?
2. Which treaty established NATO?
3. How many countries were the original founding members of NATO?
4. What was the primary purpose of NATO when it was created?
5. What does the acronym NATO stand for?
6. Where is the headquarters of NATO located?
7. Which article of the North Atlantic Treaty states that an armed attack against one member is considered an attack against all members?
8. In what year did NATO launch its first military operation?
9. Which countries joined NATO most recently?

UNIT 13

THE STRUCTURE AND FUNDAMENTALS OF NATO FUNCTIONING

ASSIGNMENT 13

1 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.

2 Study the structure of NATO: **NATO - Structure** URL:
<https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/structure.htm?form=MG0AV3>

Self-assessment:

1. What is NATO?
2. What is the primary role of NATO?
3. How are decisions made within NATO?
4. Which body is responsible for the day-to-day operations of NATO?
5. Who are the main military leaders within NATO's structure?
6. How does the principle of collective defense shape NATO's actions and policies?
7. What are the main divisions within NATO?

UNIT 14

UKRAINE – NATO: STATUS, PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF RELATIONS

ASSIGNMENT 14

Write about NATO's support of Ukraine in 2025. Use reliable resources.

Self-assessment:

1. When did Ukraine first express its interest in joining NATO?

2. What was the name of the 2002 document that formalized Ukraine's relationship with NATO?
3. When was the NATO-Ukraine Distinctive Partnership established?
4. Which Ukrainian president declared NATO membership as Ukraine's strategic goal in 2008?
5. When did Ukraine adopt its new Military Doctrine, which focuses on joining NATO?
6. What are the main areas of cooperation between NATO and Ukraine as outlined in the backgrounder?
7. How has NATO supported Ukraine's defense reforms and capacity-building efforts?

UNIT 15

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

ASSIGNMENT 15

Translate the text into Ukrainian.

The European Commission 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.

The European Council 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 European Parliament 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 European Central Bank 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. Its actions support economic growth and development in the euro zone, contributing to the overall process of European integration.

Self-assessment:

1. What were the main reasons behind the initial push for European integration after World War II?
2. What are the main challenges facing the EU today?
3. How does European integration enhance the EU's influence on the global stage?

4. How do the various EU institutions (e.g., European Commission, European Parliament, European Council) contribute to the integration process?
5. How does European integration affect cultural exchange and social cohesion among member states?
6. How does European integration impact the sovereignty of individual member states?
7. What are the main economic benefits and challenges of European integration for member states?

UNIT 16

UKRAINE'S MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

ASSIGNMENT 16

Translate the text

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](#)].

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

3 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?

Self-assessment:

1. When did Ukraine become a member of the United Nation (UN)?
2. What is one of the key benefits of Ukraine's membership in the World Trade Organization (WTO)?
3. Which international organization has been actively monitoring elections in Ukraine?
4. How has the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) supported Ukraine?

UNIT 17

OVERVIEW OF EU OPPORTUNITIES FOR UKRAINIAN STUDENTS

ASSIGNMENT 17

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

Institutional support for European Integration

EU opportunities for Ukrainian students

Ukraine's participation in international organizations

The history of NATO-Ukraine relationships

NATO's support of Ukraine in 2025

NATO: Structure and functions

How the principle of collective defense shapes NATO's actions and policies

Emerging and evolution of NATO

Does Ukraine need to be a part of NATO? Provide some yes/for reasons.

EU external and security policy

EU's involvement in Ukraine

Values of the EU

Digitalization policies and skills

Digitalization and EU

Digital reforms in Ukraine

Main institutions of EU

Self-assessment:

1. What are some of the education opportunities available to Ukrainian students through EU connections?
2. How does Horizon Europe support young researchers in Ukraine?
3. In what ways do internships at EU institutions benefit Ukrainian students?
4. What practical advantages do Ukrainian students gain from EU connections, such as visa-free travel?

UNIT 18

COMMUNICATION SKILLS. DIGITAL SKILLS AND DIGITALIZATION POLICIES

ASSIGNMENT 18

1 Translate the text.

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.

2 Prepare for your 3-minute presentation on the chosen topic

Self-assessment:

1. What is a primary goal of digitalization policies in modern organizations?
2. Which digital skills are crucial for the workplace?
3. What are the benefits of adopting digitalization in government services?
4. Which tool would most likely be used in digital collaboration?

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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 самостійної роботи для здобувачів вищої освіти
першого (бакалаврського) рівня денної та заочної форм здобуття освіти
(Укр., англ. мовами)

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