



Tárgytematika

EÖTVÖS LORÁND TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM
TÁTK Nemzetközi és Európai Tanulmányok Tanszék
(TÁTK-EU-TANSZ)

2019/20/1

Tárgynév:	Policy areas of the European Union
Tárgykód:	IRB118
Tárgyfelelős neve:	Kopper Ákos
Tárgy követelménye:	gyakorlati jegy (5)
Tárgy heti óraszám:	0/2/0

Oktatás célja:

This course is directly built on the lectures titled *Policies of the European Union* and is designed to deepen students' knowledge in certain pre-selected policy areas. Specifically, the course exclusively looks at EU external actions, widely defined, encompassing foreign, security and defence policy as well as commercial or sanctions policy. By the end of the semester, students are expected to have a good understanding on how EU external actions are placed and codified within the Treaties, who are the main players in external actions at EU level and what are the basic features of these policies. In the last three sessions, the course examines specific cases through which the EU's (external) performance may be evaluated. One of the last sessions also gives the opportunity to students to develop their individual positions on the current situation and prospects of EU foreign policy.

Tantárgy tartalma:

Topics & Literature

1) Introduction

2) Course presentation

2) The Nature of EU Foreign Policy

1) Three characteristics of EU Foreign Policy

- Stephan Keukeleire – Tom Delreux (2014): *The Foreign Policy of the European Union*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2nd edition, pp. 11-19.

2) The architecture of EU external relations in the Treaties

- Bart Van Vooren – Ramses A. Wessel (2014): *EU External Relations Law*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 7-18.

1) Key players in EU external relations

- Bart Van Vooren – Ramses A. Wessel (2014): *EU External Relations Law*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 19-33.

1) Selected Policy Areas in EU External Actions

2) The Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)



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Tantárgy tartalma:

- Bart Van Vooren – Ramses A. Wessel (2014): *EU External Relations Law*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 346-351; 357-365; 420-428.
- Piet Eeckhout (2011): *EU External Relations Law*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 165-172.
- 2) The EU and its neighbours
 - Bart Van Vooren – Ramses A. Wessel (2014): *EU External Relations Law*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 516-524; 536-552.
- 3) The Common Commercial Policy (CCP)
 - Bart Van Vooren – Ramses A. Wessel (2014): *EU External Relations Law*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 276-291.
- 4) EU Sanctions Policy
 - Viktor Szép (2019): Foreign Policy without Unilateral Alternatives? EU Member State Interests and the Imposition of Economic Sanctions In. Márton Varju (Ed.): *Between Compliance and Particularism: Member State Interests and European Union Law*. Cham: Springer, 321-332.
- 1) **Selected Issues and Challenges**
- 2) The Ukrainian crisis and EU sanctions
 - Nigel Gould-Davies (2018): Economic effects and political impacts: Assessing Western sanctions on Russia. *BOFIT Policy Brief*, No. 8. <https://helda.helsinki.fi/bof/bitstream/handle/123456789/15832/bpb0818.pdf?sequence=1>
 - Nigel Gould-Davies (2018): Sanctions on Russia Are Working: Why It's Important to Keep Up the Pressure. *Foreign Affairs*. <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/russian-federation/2018-08-22/sanctions-russia-are-working>
- 2) Brexit
 - 1) Richard Whitman (2016): The UK and EU Foreign, Security and Defence Policy after Brexit: Integrated, Associated or Detached? *National Institute Economic Review*, 238(1): 43-50.
- 3) Reinforcing European defence? PESCO
 - Daniel Flott, Antonio Missiroli & Thierry Tardy (2017): Permanent Structured Cooperation: What's in a Name? European Union Institute for Security Studies, *Chaillot Papers*, November 2017, pp. 11-26. https://www.iss.europa.eu/sites/default/files/EUISSFiles/CP_142_ONLINE.pdf
 - Sven Biscop (2018): Letting Europe Go Its Own Way: The Case for Strategic Autonomy. *Foreign Affairs*. <https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/2018-07-06/letting-europe-go-its-own-way>
- 4) Is Europe a Superpower? – Debate
 - Andrew Moravcsik (2017): Europe is Still a Superpower: And it's going to Remain one for Decades to Come. *Foreign Affairs*. <https://foreignpolicy.com/2017/04/13/europe-is-still-a-superpower/>
- 1) **Lessons Learnt and Assessment**
- 2) Closing discussion on EU foreign policy & grading

Számonkérési és értékelési rendszere:



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Számonkérési és értékelési rendszere:

Assessment

Each student will be assessed according to three criteria.

- 1) Students will be required to give a **presentation** on the weekly topic based on the sources above.
 - Each presentation should last approximately 20 minutes. Much shorter or much longer presentations will not be appreciated.
 - Students may use short notes for their presentations. Reading out long transcripts, however, is strongly discouraged and may result in a lower grade.
 - Each presentation is given by two or, in exceptional cases, three students.
 - Each student must read the sources on a weekly basis regardless whether (s)he will give the presentation or not; otherwise, it might be difficult to earn points for related activities (see also point no. 3.).
- 1) The weekly rapporteur(s) will also be asked to write a **summary report** on the pre-selected source.
 - The report should be around 800 words (+/- 100 words).
 - It should be sent to the instructor's e-mail one week after the presentation (Tuesday 10 AM). Tardy messages will unavoidably result in a lower grade (except of cases of illness or other rational reasons).
 - The report should summarize the pre-selected source in a way that a reader, without seeing the original document, could also understand the substantial parts of the source.
 - Students are also asked to reflect on the source and give their own opinions as well. This should be an additional section with 200-400 words.
- 2) Students are also obliged to be present and are encouraged to make **meaningful contributions** to the discussions.
 - Students are allowed, at least to a limited degree, to be absent. Three absences, whatever the reasons are, can be accepted by the instructor.
 - However, students with higher attendance ratio will certainly get more points than those with lower attendance ratio.
 - Similarly, students with higher degree of involvement (e.g. in the discussions) will get more points than those with lower degree of involvement. Students are expected to actively contribute to each discussion.

Assessment		
Presentation	Max. 10 p.	27-30 p. = 5 (Excellent)



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Számonkérési és értékelési rendszere:

Summary report	Max. 10 p.
Presence & Participation	Max. 10 p.
Max. 30 p.	