

**Интенсивный курс «Russian Foreign Policy and European Union» для магистров, специализирующихся в сфере «Global Studies» (см. Приложение)**

ECTS: 4

Number of Hours: 32

Preliminary requirements:

A B-degree in the Social Sciences/ Global Studies/Political Sciences

Course Description:

This course will present an overview of current trends of Russian foreign policy and perspectives of cooperation between Russian and European Union. Keeping in mind the importance of a clear understanding of the world structure, system, dynamics and ever-increasing interdependence of its different parts, the course focuses on studying the key processes in the fields of politics and political economy that contribute to the formation of EU-Russia relationship.

Aims of the course:

To provide students with a detailed understanding of contemporary dynamics of EU-Russia relations and to equip them with a conceptual framework which helps to analyze global political processes and practical aspects of international cooperation in such fields as world politics and economics.

Приложение

Russian Foreign Policy and European Union

General Information

Workshop

Teacher:

[Alexander S. Rozanov](#)

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Teaching methods:

Interactive presentations via the seminar/lecture through discussion method, depending on the number of students, case-study, team-building, debate.

Evaluation & Completion:

Students will be assessed on participation in the seminars/master-classes and on a course paper which must be submitted after the workshop sessions. Date of submission will be discussed during the first workshop session.

Basic Literature:

Globalistics and Globalization Studies: Theories, Research & Teaching (2013). Available at: [http://www.sociostudies.org/books/globalistics\\_and\\_globalization\\_studies...](http://www.sociostudies.org/books/globalistics_and_globalization_studies...) Ilyin, I., Rozanov, A. (2013), The impact of globalization on the formation of a global political system. Campus-Wide Information Systems, Vol. 30, no. 5, 340-345; Fernandes S. European Security through EU-Russian Relations: Towards a New Multilateral Order? (<http://www.jcer.net/index.php/jcer/article/view/346>); Zonova T. Cultural diplomacy as a soft power tool in EU-Russia relations (<http://www.osce.org/secretariat/103745>); Moshes A. EU-Russia relations: unfortunate continuity. Available at: <http://www.robert-schuman.eu/en/doc/questions-d-europe/qe-129-en.pdf>; EU-Russia Relations: Time for a realistic turnaround. Available at: <http://thinkingeurope.eu/sites/default/files/publication-files/eu-russia...>

### **The program of the course**

<b>Topic 1.</b>	The foreign policy concept OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY
<b>Topic 2.</b>	EU INTEGRATION PROCESSES AND THE EUROZONE CRISIS
<b>Topic 3.</b>	Post-Soviet Policy towards Europe and the EU - National Security
<b>Topic 4.</b>	Post-Soviet Policy towards Europe and the EU - Trade/Energy
<b>Topic 5.</b>	Case-study for students: ‘The development of the four 'common spaces' with the EU (economy; freedom, security and justice; exterior security; research and education)’ <sup>1</sup>
<b>Topic 6.</b>	EU, Russia and political crisis in Ukraine
<b>Topic 7.</b>	EU-Russia relations: main difficulties and key

<sup>1</sup> This case-study will be conducted as a competition between two teams (each team will investigate several spaces).

A course paper must be submitted after the workshop sessions.

*As an example*

***Topic 1. The foreign policy concept OF THE RUSSIAN  
FEDERATION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY***

To the West, Russia always advocates for a trilateral partnership with the EU and the U.S based on deep-shared links. In the case of Europe, because the aim is the formation of a common economic and human space from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Russia tries to go even further. The development of the four 'common spaces' with the EU (economy; freedom, security and justice; exterior security; research and education) would move toward that model, in which the OSCE is useful to build an indivisible security system. However, the role of NATO is perceived as negative to achieve those goals, and though it leaves the door open to cooperation on specific issues, the Kremlin reiterated his opposition to the expansion of the Atlantic Alliance, as it perpetuates the dividing lines.

To the East, Russia perceives that rapid geopolitical development in the area and shifting towards the centre of it of the world economy represents an opportunity for Siberia and the Far East. The importance of China, with which on the one hand, coordinates actions in Central Asia through the OCS, and on the other hand develops an active bilateral cooperation in all fields, is clear in that geographical area. In the three Concepts, there is a reference to India, main customer of Russian defence companies, and the need for cooperation of the Russia-China-India triangle, ends up being something difficult because of the historical disputes between Beijing and New Delhi. Japan always occupies a discrete third position, in part because the perennial dispute over sovereignty of the southern Kuril, and in the case of Korea, the political dialogue and economic cooperation between Seoul and Pyongyang is advocated, and also a non-nuclear status of the Peninsula.

Moreover, in the three Concepts it is mentioned the concern of Russia about the instability in Afghanistan, especially in 2013 due to the possible consequences for Central Asia of the Western withdraw (scheduled for 2014), in terms of growth of Islamist terrorism and of illicit traffics. With regard to the Middle East, it is of special interest the Concept of 2013 because of the different point of view of the crisis in Syria in comparison to the point of view of the West. Russia seeks to contribute to the stability of the region, but based on the respect for

the sovereignty, the territorial integrity of States, and the no-intervention in its internal affairs. Also, it is committed to a negotiated settlement of the Iranian nuclear crisis with full respect for the regulatory regimes in force as the Nuclear Weapons Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

In fact, membership of the European common civilization, despite all the peculiarities that the thousand-year history of Russia has introduced in its political culture, would facilitate cooperation at one much higher level than the current one. Even from a purely pragmatic point of view, the complete coincidence in the catalogue of threats would be reason enough to reinforce the "common space" of external security, and the two-way relationship in the field of energy, with the EU in need of supplies from stable countries and Russia in need of customers willing to pay the amounts required to renew its economics, it should be another incentive for the strategic partnership.

However, it is easy to see that this relationship is not so positive. On the side of the EU, the incorporation in 2004 of 10 new States, mainly from the former Communist bloc and supporters of confrontation with Moscow, has greatly hampered relations with Russia, to the point that the "Partnership and Cooperation Agreement" expired in 2007 has not been able to be renewed. In addition, the European Commission has produced some legislation, such as the 'third energy package', very harmful to Russian interests, and the European Parliament regularly adopts resolutions of condemnation of Russia, to demand a democratic pedigree not contemplated in the relations with other regions.

For this reason, Russia has been favouring bilateral relations with some Western States, such as Germany or France, against the whole of the EU. On the other hand, the recovery of the great power status lost in the 1990s has led Russia more and more to a position of strength, both in its near abroad and in front of the EU, which has also coincided with the adoption of internal measures of authoritarian character after Putin's return to the Kremlin. To begin to reverse that situation, it would be good to cooperate in the resolution of some of the 'frozen conflicts' in the common neighbourhood, in particular that of Transdnistria in Moldova.

## Bibliography

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