

EURR 5205 / INAF 5807 / PSCI 5111 The EU and Its Eastern Neighbours
Winter 2025, Carleton University, Mondays 2:30-5:30

Institute of European, Russian, and Eurasian Studies, <https://carleton.ca/eurus/>
Department of Political Science, <https://carleton.ca/polisci/>
Norman Paterson School of International Affairs, <https://carleton.ca/npsia>

Instructor: Prof. Joan DeBardeleben

Office Hours: Mondays 5:30-6:30 p.m. (3307 Richcraft Hall), or by appointment

E-mail: joan.debardeleben@carleton.ca

Brightspace page: <https://brightspace.carleton.ca/d2l/home/292359>

Course Description

This course will examine relations between the European Union (and its member states) and post-communist countries to the east, including Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, and Ukraine. Examples will be drawn from a range of policy areas, including energy policy, reform initiatives, security issues, migration, and enlargement as an EU foreign policy instrument. The course will explore the impact of the 2014 Ukraine crisis and of Russia's war against Ukraine on EU policy in these areas, as well as Russian motivations and initiatives (such as the Eurasian Economic Union), and implications of the Trump presidency. The course considers the perspective of various actors. I welcome students from a variety of backgrounds to enrich our discussions and to bring new perspectives to bear.

Course format: The course will be run seminar style, in-person format. Students must be able to attend in-person to register in the course. However, on occasion a session may be held online. In this case you will be notified in advance and you will need access to an internet connection and webcam. Students are expected to attend all sessions. However, in case you are ill, please do not attend and contact me before the class session about a substitute arrangement.

Overview

Week	Date	Topics
1	Jan. 6	Introduction to the course
2	Jan. 13	The EU's Eastern policy: European Neighbourhood Policy, Eastern Partnership
3	Jan. 20	Russia's ambivalent European identity and policy; EU-Russian relations to 2014
4	Jan. 27	From Ukraine crisis (2014) to Ukraine war (2022)
5	Feb. 3	Enlargement and other EU foreign policy tools
6	Feb. 10	New candidate states and reform difficulties (Ukraine, Moldova,)
BREAK WEEK		
7	Feb, 24	EU energy policy and sanctions
8	March 3	Changing geopolitical configurations in the Caucasus (Azerbaijan, Georgia)
9	March 10	Migration, Schengen and populism (Domestic and foreign policy linkages)
10	March 17	SIMULATION
11	March 24	The EU's security dilemma
12	March 31	Competing regionalism (Belarus, Armenia)
13	Apr. 7	EU Policy -where now?; How to deal with authoritarian states

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course students should:

- Be familiar with policies of the European Union in relation to its eastern neighbouring countries
- Develop a critical perspective on how these policies have operated and consequences for the EU, Russia, and neighbouring countries
- Better understand the operation of the EU as an international actor
- Understand the way in which EU policies are viewed by recipient states and non-state actors, and how these actors have responded
- Be able to view, explain and evaluate these issues from a variety of perspectives, using various theoretical concepts and approaches

In terms of general skills, the course will help students to

- Advance skills of critical assessment of academic literature and research
- Advance research and writing skills through completion of a term essay and short papers
- Enhance communication and presentation skills through seminar discussion and a simulation

Requirements and evaluation at a glance (Overview, see details below)

Seminar attendance and participation (weekly)	25%
Short discussion paper/presentation I (Monday 9 a.m. before appropriate class by Week 6)	7.5%
Short discussion paper/presentation II (Monday 9 a.m. before appropriate class)	7.5%
Class presentation and power point (country) (Friday noon before appropriate class session)	15%
Simulation briefing note and participation (Brief due March 13, noon)	15%
Term research essay proposal (Feb. 28, noon)	approved/ not approved
Term research essay (April 9, noon)	30%

You may use in-text citation or footnotes; in both cases include a reference list at the end of the paper.

Depending on course enrolment, the presentation schedule and other details may be adjusted after the first class meeting but before the registration period ends.

Requirements and Evaluation (detail):

Please note: For all assignments, work previously prepared for or submitted to another course may not be used to fulfil course requirements. Also, the same work or substantially similar work may not be used to fulfil more than one course requirement except that some material from the class (country) presentation/PowerPoint may be integrated into the final essay, but not constituting more than 25% of the final essay. If you have questions about this, contact me directly.

All written submissions must be your original work and meet academic integrity standards. No part of written submissions may be generated through artificial intelligence or similar tools (e.g., ChatGPT) since this course focuses on building your original ideas, research skills, and critical thinking. For the simulation briefing note only you may use AI tools to do preliminary research but all material from these tools must be verified in and cited from original sources and the written and oral assignment may not paraphrase or copy any material from the AI-generated material. If you use AI tools for this assignment or in any other way in the course, you must include a statement including how and what you used it for, with which prompts.

For all written work, grammar, spelling, inclusion of appropriate literature and source citations, citation format and accuracy, and clarity of presentation may affect the mark. Please proofread your work.

Participation: Students are expected to participate actively each week in seminar discussions. Comments should demonstrate familiarity with course readings. Participation will be evaluated weekly (except weeks 1 and 9). The lowest participation mark for the remaining 11 weeks will be removed. Discussion questions will be posted weekly on Brightspace to guide your reading and our discussions. If you are having any difficulties in finding a way to participate actively in seminar discussions, please contact me

and we can discuss strategies. I may directly ask individual students for comments during class sessions. See below for treatment of participation for excused absences.

Short discussion papers: Each student is required to write two short discussion papers each, related to a different class session based on a presentation schedule arranged at the beginning of the term. The first paper must be handed in within the first six weeks of class (by Feb. 10) and a paper may not be handed in the same week as another presentation. Each paper will address a question, provided by the instructor, related to the week's readings and topic. Students should be prepared to summarize their position orally in class. The papers are intended to kick off class discussion. Each paper should be about four pages (1400-1500 words) in length (double-spaced, 12-point font) (excluding the reference list and footnotes) and make reference to some (but not necessarily all) of the required readings. Papers will be evaluated based on the cogency and clarity of the analysis, evidence brought in support of it (including references to course readings), and effectiveness of the class commentary. Each paper must be posted by 9 a.m. in the Brightspace assignment drop box on the day of the relevant class. Students should not read the paper aloud, but rather present some of its interesting main ideas. Students may replace their first marks with the marks on additional papers, if desired, as agreed with the instructor. For the additional paper(s), an oral presentation may be or may not be required.

Class presentation and PowerPoint (country): Each student is required to present material on a specific topic for one of the non-EU countries being studied in the course. This will involve addressing a very specific element related to the country (e.g., culture and demographics; most recent election outcomes and political parties; trade and economic relations, including energy). As two to four students will work on each country, you may want to consult with each other, however grading will be individual. Each presentation will be about 10 minutes in length. Further details will be provided. A presentation schedule will be decided in Week 1 or 2. This assignment will require research beyond the required course readings and sources for information need to be provided (not Wikipedia, please). Evaluation will be based on the accuracy, relevance, and clarity of information presented; the quality of sources consulted; and the usefulness and clarity of the PowerPoint presentation and class presentation. The PowerPoint presentation is due the Friday noon before the relevant class session in the Brightspace Assignment Dropbox and should be posted (with any necessary corrections) by the Friday after the class session in the relevant discussion forum for other students to see as well.

Simulation and briefing document: The class will hold a simulation of the European Council on March 17 in the seminar session. Each student will represent a specified EU member state. The topic will be determined after class consultation and depending on current issues. Students will generally work in teams of two. Each team will prepare a briefing note for the session (2 pages, depending on the size of the team, single spaced, i.e., one page per person, due noon, March 13 to be uploaded to both the Brightspace dropbox and a discussion forum accessible to other students). The briefing note should analyze the views of the member state being represented in the simulation. Further details will be provided before the term break. Evaluation will be based on the quality of research for the briefing note (including accuracy in representing the Member State position), presentation of the position in the briefing note, and effectiveness of participation in the simulation. The default is individual grading but you may opt for team grading if all team members agree.

Term Essay proposal is due through the Brightspace Assignment box no later than February 28 at 5 p.m., but if you hand it in sooner, I'll give you earlier feedback. Students are invited to set up an appointment with me to discuss the plan for the essay before or after the proposal is completed. The essay proposal will receive an evaluation of approved/not approved. Proposals should be 2 pages. The proposal should state and elaborate the question that the paper will address, any hypotheses to be tested, relevant theories, and materials to be used (at least five items to be expanded to at least 10 academic sources for the full paper); these items should not be required course readings or material used for other assignments, although those sources may also be referenced. Proposals that are initially not approved should be

revised. Failure to gain approval for the proposal (after revisions, if necessary) may adversely affect the mark on the final paper.

Term essay: The term essay should be 12 pages (~4000 words), double-spaced, 12 pt font, not including reference list and footnotes. The essay should address a topic related to the EU's or EU Member States' relationship with one or more of the Eastern neighbours, or the link between EU domestic factors and eastern policy, exploring a particular 'why' or 'how' question, primarily making use of secondary literature, and, if appropriate, some primary sources. This paper should situate the analysis in relevant theory and concepts. Failure to hand in the term essay will result in a failing mark in the course. Due date April 9, noon, through Brightspace. The instructor reserves the right to require the student to engage in an individual oral discussion on the term essay with the instructor (outside of class sessions) prior to or following its submission.

Due Dates and Penalties

- Failure to hand in the term essay will result in a failing mark in the course. Penalties for late papers will be as follows (waived with a valid medical or other excuse, as determined by the instructor):
 - Term paper: 3 points (of 100 %) for each day. The last deadline for acceptance of late papers is April 14, noon.
 - Simulation briefing notes, and class presentation PowerPoints (country presentation), if handed in late (without a valid excuse) but by the beginning of the relevant class session, will be marked down one grade category (i.e., A to A-, A- to B+, etc.). Papers received after the relevant course session will not be accepted and will receive a mark of F.
 - Discussion papers must be handed in by the deadline or they will not be accepted for evaluation.
 - Students absent on a date of a presentation will receive an F for the oral presentation unless a valid medical (or equivalent) excuse is provided. In the case of a valid excuse, the presentation will, when possible, be rescheduled or conducted online. Students who, for a valid reason, are not able to be present a presentation on the designated day must inform the instructor as far as possible in advance.
- If a valid excuse is provided for absence at a seminar session (accepted as valid by the instructor in writing), then you may make up the missed participation marks with a 5-page paper (double-spaced) addressing two of the discussion questions for the week; this should normally be handed in within one week of the missed session. This option is only available for excused absences and with the approval of the instructor. This is in addition to the required discussion papers and may not be for the same week as a discussion paper.
- If, due to extenuating circumstances, you are not able to complete an assignment (written or oral) by the deadlines indicated, you must contact me for an academic consideration arrangement within 24 hours, according to the guidelines below under the section **Academic consideration for medical or other extenuating circumstances**" (p. 15 below)

Readings (specific required readings subject to change)

Required readings are available through Ares. **Materials on the reading list below marked with an * are required.** Optional materials can be used for additional background or other assignments. Note that readings may be adjusted/substituted throughout the semester as indicated on the weekly discussion sheets. Check the discussion question sheets each week before starting your reading to see any changes. **Students are not required to purchase textbooks or other learning materials for this course.**

DETAILED COURSE OUTLINE AND READINGS

January 6

Week 1: Introduction to the course and organizational matters

Required reading if you lack background on the EU:

- *Frédéric Mérand and Antoine Rayroux, “Foreign, Security, and Defense Policies,” in *European Union Governance and Policy-Making*, Chpt. 9 Eds. A. Verdun, A. Hurrelmann, and E. Brunet-Jailly (University of Toronto Press, 2023).

Recommended:

- Manners, Ian (2002). “Normative Power Europe: A Contradiction in Terms?” *Journal of Common Market Studies* 40:2, 235-258
- Hyde Price (2008) “A ‘tragic actor’? A realist perspective on ‘ethical power Europe’,” *International Affairs* 84(1): 29-44

January 13

Week 2: The EU’s Eastern policy: European Neighbourhood Policy, Eastern Partnership

The changing concentric circles of EU foreign policy

Member state and union competencies in foreign policy

The genesis, rationale, principles, and evolution of the EU’s European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)

From the ENP to the Eastern Partnership policy (EaP)

EaP Review and Revision: The Impact of the Ukraine war

Required (at least four)

- *Judith Kelley (2006), “New Wine in Old Wineskins: Promoting Political reforms through the new European Neighbourhood Policy,” *Journal of Common Market Studies* 44, (1): 29-55
- *Tom Casier (2008), “The New Neighbours of the European Union: The Compelling Logic of Enlargement?” in Joan DeBardeleben, ed., *The Boundaries of EU Enlargement: Finding a Place for Neighbours* (Palgrave Macmillan), pp. 19- 32.
- *Ketie Peters, Jan Rood, and Grzegorz Gromadzki (2009). ‘The Eastern Partnership: Towards a New Era of Cooperation between the EU and its Eastern Neighbours?’ *Revised Overview Paper, EU Policies Seminar Series*, Clingendael European Studies Program, The Hague, December 2009, <http://www.policypointers.org/Page/View/10479>
- *Nitoiu, C., & Simionov, L. (2022), “A new business as usual? The impact of the ‘resilience turn’ on the EU’s foreign policy and approach towards the eastern neighbourhood,” *Journal of Contemporary European Studies* 31(4): 1073–1085. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14782804.2021.2023484>
- *Jean F. Crombois (2023), “The Ukraine war and the future of the Eastern Partnership,” *European View* 22(1), 103-110. <https://doi.org/10.1177/17816858231158238> (open access)

Official documents (skim, recommended, but optional):

- Additional official EU information on the Eastern Partnership can be found at: www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/eastern-partnership_en#8011

Optional readings:

- Irina Petrova & Laure Delcour (2019) From principle to practice? The resilience–local ownership nexus in the EU Eastern Partnership policy, *Contemporary Security Policy*, DOI: [10.1080/13523260.2019.1678280](https://doi.org/10.1080/13523260.2019.1678280)
- Laure Delcour and Elsa Tulmets (2009), “Pioneer Europe? The ENP as a Test Case for the EU’s Foreign Policy,” *European Foreign Affairs Review* 14 (2009), pp. 501-523
- David Cadier (2018), “The Geopoliticisation of the EU’s Eastern Partnership,” *Geopolitics* 24 (1): 71-99, DOI: [10.1080/14650045.2018.1477754](https://doi.org/10.1080/14650045.2018.1477754)

January 20

Week 3: Russia's ambivalent European identity and policy; EU-Russian relations to 2014

Drivers of Russia's Europe policy

Identity and interests in Russian foreign policy

The development of EU-Russian relations

Institutional features

The role of values, norms, and human rights issues

Reasons for stagnation and breakdown

Required (all):

- *Bobo Lo (2015), Chpt. 6 "Engaging with the West," in *Russia and the New World Order*, (London: Chatham House, Brookings, 2015), pp. 165-200
- *Tuomas Forsberg and Hiski Haukkala (2016), *The European Union and Russia*, Chpt. 2, pp. 10-45.
- *Joan DeBardeleben (2021), "Ideas and Normative Competition", in *The Routledge Handbook of EU-Russian Relations*, pp. 58-68 OR
*Tom Casier (2013), "The EU–Russia Strategic Partnership: Challenging the Normative Argument", *Europe-Asia Studies* 65 (7): 1377–13
- *Krickovic, A. (2022). "Revisionism revisited: Developing a typology for classifying Russia and other revisionist powers,". *International Politics*, 59(4), 616-639.
doi:<https://doi.org/10.1057/s41311-021-00322-3>

Official positions (optional, recommended to skim):

- Vladimir Putin, "Speech at the 43rd Munich conference on Security Policy," Feb. 17, (read selectively) online at: <http://en.kremlin.ru/events/president/transcripts/24034>;
- "Vladimir Putin addressed State Duma deputies, Federation Council members, heads of Russian regions, and civil society representatives in the Kremlin" (March 18, 2014), <http://en.kremlin.ru/events/president/news/20603>
- Vladimir Putin, "On the Historical Unity of Russians and Ukrainians," July 12, 2021, <http://en.kremlin.ru/events/president/news/66181>
- Vladimir Putin (2022), "Address by the President of the Russian Federation," Feb. 22, <http://en.kremlin.ru/events/president/news/67843>

Optional:

- Joan DeBardeleben (2012), "Applying constructivism to understanding EU–Russian relations," *International Politics* 49 (2012): 418–33
- Derek Averre, "Competing Rationalities: Russia, the EU and the 'Shared Neighbourhood,'" *Europe-Asia Studies*, 61:10 (2009), pp. 1689-1713
- Tatiana Romanova and Elena Pavlova (2014), "What Modernisation? The Case of Russian Partnerships for Modernisation with the European Union and Its Member States," *Journal of Contemporary European Studies* 22 (4), 499-517.
- Anne-Sophie Maass (2017), *EU-Russian Relations 1999-2015: From Courtship to Confrontation*, Chpt. 5 (Routledge) (A detailed history of relations).
- Hiski Haukkala (2010), *The EU- Russia strategic partnership : the limits of post-sovereignty in international relations*
- Andrei P. Tsygankov (2007) "Finding a Civilizational Idea: 'West', 'Eurasia' and 'Euro-East' in Russia's Foreign Policy," *Geopolitics* 12 (3): 375-399

January 27

Week 4: From Ukraine crisis (2014) to Ukraine war (2022)

Changing relations between Russia and the EU 2014-2022

The failure of the Minsk agreements

Ukraine's foreign policy, geopolitical and domestic sources

Implications of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement and DCFTA

Required (at least four)

- *Joan DeBardeleben (2020) “Crisis response, path dependence, and the joint decision trap: the EU’s eastern and Russia policies after the Ukraine crisis”, *East European Politics*, 36:4, 564-585, DOI: 10.1080/21599165.2020.1832474
- *Rabinovych, M., and Pintsch, A. (2024) “From the 2014 Annexation of Crimea to the 2022 Russian War on Ukraine: Path Dependence and Socialization in the EU–Ukraine Relations,” *JCMS: Journal of Common Market Studies*, 62: 1239-1259, <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcms.13572>.
- *John J. Mearsheimer (2014), “Why the Ukraine is the West’s Fault: The Liberal Delusions that Provoked Putin,” *Foreign Affairs* (Sep/Oct 2014): 77-89.
*Also the debate, M. McFaul, S. Sestanovich, and J.T. Mearsheimer, “Faulty Powers,” *Foreign Affairs* (2014) 93(6): 167-178 OR
*John J. Mearsheimer (2022), “The Causes and Consequences of the Ukraine War,” *Horizons*, summer, pp. 12-27
- *Elias Goertz and Jorgen Staun (2022), “Why Russia attacked Ukraine: Strategic culture and radicalized narratives,” *Contemporary Security Policy* 42(3): 482-497
- *Dimitrova, A. L., and Dragneva, R. (2023), “How the EU–Ukraine Association Agreement and its Consequences Necessitated Adaptation and Drove Innovation in the EU,” *JCMS: Journal of Common Market Studies*, 61: 1454–1470. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcms.13425>.

Optional Readings:

- Hiski Haukkala (2016) “A Perfect Storm; Or What Went Wrong and What Went Right for the EU in Ukraine,” *Europe-Asia Studies* 68 (4): 653-664, DOI: 10.1080/09668136.2016.1156055
- Bosse, G. (2024), “The EU's Response to the Russian Invasion of Ukraine: Invoking Norms and Values in Times of Fundamental Rupture,” *JCMS: Journal of Common Market Studies*, 62: 1222–1238. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcms.13569>
- Khudoley, K.(2022), “New Russia-West Confrontation: War of Attribution or Escalation” *Strategic Analysis* 46(6): 571–84, <https://doi.org/10.1080/09700161.2022.2149980>
- Kristi Raik (2019), “The Ukraine Crisis as a Conflict over Europe’s Political, Economic and Security Order,” *Geopolitics* 24(1): 51-70
- Nadiia Koval (2020) “Three Faces of Federalism in the Foreign Policy: Russian and German Approaches to the Ukraine Crisis,” and Jaroslava Barbieri, “The Dark Side of Decentralization Reform in Ukraine,” *in Decentralization, Regional Diversity, and Conflict* (Springer), pp. 187-210, pp. 211-256.
- Amadio Viceré, Maria Giulia. “Externalizing EU Crisis Management: EU Orchestration of the OSCE during the Ukrainian Conflict.” *Contemporary Security Policy* 42, no. 4 (October 2, 2021): 498–529. doi:10.1080/13523260.2021.1985287.

Feb. 3

Week 5: EU Foreign Policy: Enlargement as an EU Foreign Policy Too

Historical perspective on EU enlargement

Conditionality and the external incentives model

Enlargement as a template for the EU's eastern policy

Enlargement cycles and current status (other accession candidates)

EU enlargement requirements and processes

Required (all)

- *Karen Smith (2023), “An End to Enlargement? The EU, its Neighbourhood, and European Order,” in *International Relations in Europe*, 4th edition (Chpt.13) (Oxford University Press)
- *Schimmelfennig, Frank, and Ulrich Sedelmeier. “Governance by Conditionality: EU Rule Transfer to the Candidate Countries of Central and Eastern Europe.” *Journal of European Public Policy* 11, no. 4 (January 1, 2004): 661–68. doi:10.1080/1350176042000248089
- *Panagiotou, Ritsa (2021), “The Western Balkans between Russia and the European Union : Perceptions, Reality, and Impact on Enlargement,” *Journal of Contemporary European Studies* 29 (2): 219–33. doi:10.1080/14782804.2020.1798218.
- *Anghel, Veronica, and Jelena Džankić (2023), “Wartime EU: Consequences of the Russia – Ukraine War on the Enlargement Process,” *Journal of European Integration* 45(3): 487–501. doi:10.1080/07036337.2023.2190106. OR
- *Anghel, Veronica, and Erik Jones (2024). “The Geopolitics of EU Enlargement: From Club to Commons.” *Survival* 66, no. 4 (July 3, 2024): 101–14. doi:10.1080/00396338.2024.2380203.
- *Read selectively, skim: European Commission (2024) “2023 Communication on EU Enlargement,” October 30, https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/document/download/7c67aed6-e7c2-47de-b3f8-b3edd26a3e26_en?filename=COM_2024_690_1_EN_ACT_part1_v11.pdf

Other Background materials

- Rebecca Leppert (2022), “How Exactly do countries join the EU,” Pew Research Center, July 26, (<https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2022/07/26/how-exactly-do-countries-join-the-eu/#:~:text=The%20process%20of%20joining%20the%20EU%2C%20also%20called%20accession%2C%20has,formally%20accept%20the%20country's%20application.>)
- European Commission (n.d.), “Steps toward joining,” https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/enlargement-policy/steps-towards-joining_en
- European Commission (2023), “2023 Communication on EU Enlargement, Policy, Brussels, Nov. 8, COM(2023) 690final, pp. 1-27, https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/system/files/202311/COM_2023_690%20Communication%20on%20EU%20Enlargement%20Policy_and_Annex.pdf

Optional:

- Buscaneanu, S., and Li, A. X. (2024), “The External Incentives Model Embedded: Evidence From the European Union's Eastern Neighbourhood,” *JCMS: Journal of Common Market Studies*, 62: 760–783. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcms.13532>.
- Börzel, Tanja A., Antoaneta Dimitrova, and Frank Schimmelfennig (2017), “European Union Enlargement and Integration Capacity: Concepts, Findings, and Policy Implications,” *Journal of European Public Policy* 24 (2): 157–76. doi:10.1080/13501763.2016.1265576.
- Bélanger, Marie-Eve, and Frank Schimmelfennig (2021), “Politicization and Rebordering in EU Enlargement: Membership Discourses in European Parliaments,” *Journal of European Public Policy* 28 (3): 407–26. doi:10.1080/13501763.2021.1881584

February 10

Week 6 Receptive neighbours and reform difficulties: (Ukraine, Moldova)

Domestic obstacles to reform

Corruption and its impact on Europeanization

Elite interests and reform motivation

Activating civil society

Required (all)

- *Kerry Longhurst (2024), “From neighbour to member: Assessing Moldova’s EU membership perspectives,” *Intersections: East European Journal of Society and Politics* 10 (2), <https://doi.org/10.17356/ieejsp.v10i2.1314>
- *Dorina Baltag & Isabell Burmester (2022), “Quo vadis, Moldova? The role of social and political elites in the norm internalization process,” *Democratization*, 29(3): 487-506, DOI: 10.1080/13510347.2021.1963237
- *Marta Králiková (2021) “Importing EU norms: the case of anti-corruption reform in Ukraine,” *Journal of European Integration*, DOI: 10.1080/07036337.2021.1872559
- *Andrea Gawrich and Doria Wydra (2024), “Conditionality and Contestation: Ukraine on Its Way to EU-Membership,” in *The War Against Ukraine and the EU*, eds. Claudia Wiesner and Michele Knodt (Palgrave Macmillan), pp. 161-188, <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-031-35040-5>

Optional:

- “Moldova is Europe’s democratic ‘bright spot,” *Politico*, Dec. 7, 2023, <https://www.politico.eu/article/moldova-europe-democracy-bright-spot-report-hungary-poland-human-rights-media-authority/>;
- Peter Nasuti (2016) Administrative Cohesion and Anti-Corruption Reforms in Georgia and Ukraine,” *Europe-Asia Studies* 68(5): 847-867.
- Theodor Tudoroiu (2015) “Democracy and State Capture in Moldova,” *Democratization* 22(4): 655-678;
- Ryhor Nizhnikau (2019), Select a chapter *EU-Induced Institutional Change in Post-Soviet Space* (Routledge)
- Center for European Policy Studies (2022), “Ex-post evaluation of the implementation of the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas between the EU and its Member States and Moldova: Final Report,” October, <https://www.ceps.eu/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/Moldova-NG0922542ENN.pdf>
- T. Akhvledianai et al. (2022), “Ex-post evaluation of the implementation of the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area between the EU and its Member States and Moldova,” Final Report, prepared by the Centre for European Policy Studies (CEPS) (Brussels: European Commission), <https://www.ceps.eu/ceps-publications/ex-post-evaluation-of-the-implementation-of-the-deep-and-comprehensive-free-trade-area-between-the-eu-and-its-member-states-and-moldova/>
- European Parliament Research Service, edited by Anna Zygierevicz (2020), Association agreement between the EU and Ukraine: European implementation assessment” (update), [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document/EPRS_STU\(2020\)642844](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document/EPRS_STU(2020)642844)
- Michael Emerson and Denis Censura (2018), *Deepening EU-Moldovan Relations: What, when, how?* (Rowman and Littlefield) , 2nd edition, <https://search-proquest-com.proxy.library.carleton.ca/docview/2175798118>
- Corman, M. R., & Schumacher, T. (2021), “Going back and forth: European Union resilience-building in Moldova between 2014 and 2020,” *Journal of Contemporary European Studies*, 31(4), 1106–1121. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14782804.2021.1989388>

Feb, 24

Week 7 EU Energy Security/Policy, Sanctions, and Russia (Domestic and foreign policy linkages)

The end of interdependence?

The evolution of EU energy policy toward Russia

Geopolitical versus economic factors

Member state differences and EU energy policy

Required (all)

- *Forsberg and Haukkala (2016), Chpt. 4, pp. 76- 117
- *Andrej Krickovic (2015), “When Interdependence Produces Conflict: EU-Russia Energy Relations as a Security Dilemma,” *Contemporary Security Policy* 37 (1): 3-26
- *Michele Knodt, Marc Ringel, and Nils Bruch (2024), “Secure and Sustainable? Unveiling the Impact of the Russian War on EU Energy Governance,” in *The War Against Ukraine and the EU*, eds. Claudia Wiesner and Michele Knodt (Palgrave Macmillan), pp. 133-159, <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-031-35040-5>
- *Schreurs, Miranda Alice. 2023. “Implications of the Russian War on Ukraine for Climate Policy and the Geopolitics of Energy”. *Canadian Journal of European and Russian Studies* 16 (2):90-113. <https://doi.org/10.22215/cjers.v16i2.2765>.

For reference:

- *On REPowerEU (2022) (skim), https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/repowereu-affordable-secure-and-sustainable-energy-europe_en (See also updates: <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2022/10/04/repowereu-council-agrees-its-position/>)

Optional Readings:

- Marco Siddi & Irina Kustova (2021) From a liberal to a strategic actor: the evolution of the EU’s approach to international energy governance, *Journal of European Public Policy*, 28:7, 1076-1094, DOI: 10.1080/13501763.2021.1918219
- Marco Siddi (2020), “Theorising conflict and cooperation in EU-Russia energy relations: ideas, identities and material factors in the Nord Stream 2 debate”, *East European Politics*, 36:4, 544-563, DOI: 10.1080/21599165.2019.1700955
- Mitchell Orenstein and R. Daniel Kelemen (2017), “Trojan Horses in EU Foreign Policy.” *JCMS: Journal of Common Market Studies* 55, no. 1 (January 1, 2017): 87–102. doi:10.1111/jcms.12441
- Abbas & C. Locatelli (2019) “National institutional systems’ hybridisation through interdependence. The case of EU-Russia gas relations,” *Post-Communist Economies*, DOI: 10.1080/14631377.2019.1640991
- M.Shagina (2021), “East-West Divides and Nordstream 2”, *Russian Analytical Digest*, no. 267, April 12 2021, <https://css.ethz.ch/content/dam/ethz/special-interest/gess/cis/center-for-securities-studies/pdfs/RAD267.pdf>
- Moniek de Jong & Thijs Van de Graaf (2021) “Lost in Regulation: Nord Stream 2 and the Limits of the European Commission’s Geo-Economic Power”, *Journal of European Integration*, 43:4, 495-510, DOI: 10.1080/07036337.2020.1800680
- Helene Sjurson and Guri Rosen (2021), “Arguing Sanctions: On the EU’s Response to the Crisis in Ukraine,” in Mai’a K. Davies Cross and Ireneusz Pawel Karolewski, eds (2021), *European-Russian Power Relations in Turbulent Times* (University of Michigan Press), pp. 59-83
- *Clara Portela, Paulina Pospieszna, Joanna Skrzypczynska & Dawid Walentek (2021), “Consensus Against all odds: explaining the persistence of EU sanctions on Russia,” *Journal of European Integration* 43 (6): 683-69

March 3

Week 8 Changing geopolitical configurations in the Caucasus (Azerbaijan, Georgia)

Energy and geopolitics as drivers of Azeri policy

Backsliding in Georgia

Geopolitical dynamics in the region

Required (all):

- *Thomas de Waal (2024), “Georgia’s Dangerous Moment is a Challenge for the EU,” Carnegie Europe, Oct. 31 <https://carnegieendowment.org/europe/strategic-europe/2024/10/georgias-dangerous-moment-is-a-challenge-for-the-eu?lang=en>; and Tinatin Akhvlediani (2024), “The EU and the South Caucasus: Geoeconomics at Play, Carnegie Europe, Oct. 2, <https://carnegieendowment.org/research/2024/10/the-eu-and-the-south-caucasus-geoeconomics-at-play?lang=en>
- *Eske van Gils (2022). “The inevitable non-performance of the Eastern Partnership in Azerbaijan: how regime type matters,” *International Politics* (2022). <https://doi-org.proxy.library.carleton.ca/10.1057/s41311-022-00402-y>
- *Tigran Grigoryan (2023), “The War in Ukraine and the Armenian-Azerbaijani Conflict: The West Needs to Reevaluate Its Approach,” Heinrich Boell Foundation, Jan. 17, <https://www.boell.de/en/2023/01/27/war-ukraine-and-armenian-azerbaijani-conflict-west-needs-re-evaluate-its-approach>
- *”Statement by the EU Ambassadorfollowing the publication of the 2024 EU Enlargement Report on Georgia,” https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/georgia/statement-eu-ambassador-pawel-herczynski-press-conference-following-publication-2024-eu-enlargement_en?s=221. The report: https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/document/download/7b6ed47c-ecde-41a2-99ea-41683dc2d1bd_en?filename=Georgia%20Report%202024.pdf
- *Lebanidze, Bidzina, and Kornely Kakachia. 2023. “Bandwagoning by Stealth? Explaining Georgia’s Appeasement Policy on Russia.” *European Security* 32 (4): 676–95. doi:10.1080/09662839.2023.2166404

Optional readings:

- Kamran Ismayilov, Konrad Zasztowt (Oct. 2015), “Azerbaijan’s Risky Game between Russia and the West,” *Polish Institute of International Affairs, Policy Paper*, no. 32 (134), http://www.pism.pl/files/?id_plik=20615
- David Rinnert (2015), “The Politics of Civil Service and Administrative Reforms in Development: Explaining Within-Country Variation of Reform Outcomes in Georgia after the Rose Revolution,” *Public Administration and Development* 35 (1), 19-33.
- Peter Nasuti (2016) Administrative Cohesion and Anti-Corruption Reforms in Georgia and Ukraine,” *Europe-Asia Studies* 68(5): 847-867 Archil Gegeshidze and Thomas de Waal, “Divided Georgia: Hostage to Polarization”, Carnegie Europe, Dec. 2021, <https://carnegieeurope.eu/2021/12/08/divided-georgia-hostage-to-polarization-pub-85937>
- Thijs Rommens (2017),” The Eastern partnership in Georgia: Europeanizing civil society? *Communist and Post-Communist Studies* 50 (2): 113-123 Schimmelfennig, Frank, and Ulrich Sedelmeier. “The Europeanization of Eastern Europe: The External Incentives Model Revisited.” *Journal of European Public Policy* 27, no. 6 (June 2, 2020): 814–33. doi:10.1080/13501763.2019.1617333
- European Parliament, Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services, Jansen, T., Ahamad Madatali, H. (2022) Association agreement between the EU and Georgia : European implementation assessment (update), European Parliament, <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2861/065960>

March 10

Week 9: Migration, Schengen, Diasporas and Populism (Domestic and foreign policy linkages)

Ukrainian emigres, Russian emigres, and EU internal policies

Migration crises and EU foreign policy

Migrant mobilization as a Russian and Belarusian foreign policy tool

Mobilization of diasporas in Russian foreign policy

Required readings (at least four or substitute from the optional list according to your interest).

- *Matilde Rosina (2023), “Migration and soft power: the EU’s visa and refugee policy response to the war in Ukraine,” *Policy Studies*, 45(3–4), 532–550. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01442872.2023.2288237>
- *Shein, S. A., & Ryzhkin, E. N. (2023). “Towards a common vision? Populist radical right parties’ positions on the EU common foreign and security policy towards Russia,” *Journal of Contemporary European Studies*, 32(1), 291–300. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14782804.2023.2235576>
- *Alexandru D. Moise, James Dennison & Hanspeter Kriesi (2023) “European attitudes to refugees after the Russian invasion of Ukraine”, *West European Politics* 47(2): 356-381, DOI: 10.1080/01402382.2023.2229688
- *Maciej Grześkowiak, “The “Guardian of the Treaties” is No More? The European Commission and the 2021 Humanitarian Crisis on Poland–Belarus Border,” *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, Volume 42, Issue 1, March 2023, Pages 81–102, <https://doi.org/10.1093/rsq/hdac025>
- *Herbert Brücker et al. (2003), “Ukrainian Refugees in Germany: Evidence from a Large Representative Sample,” *Comparative Population Studies* 48: 395-424, <https://www.comparativepopulationstudies.de/index.php/CPoS/article/view/559/386>

Optional:

- Daniel Drewski and Jürgen Gerhards (2024), “Why do states discriminate between refugee groups? Understanding how Syrian and Ukrainian refugees were framed in Germany and Poland,” *American Journal of Cultural Sociology*, <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41290-024-00221-z>
- European Council on Refugees and Exiles “EU Eastern Borders: Migrants....,” *ECREWeekly*, Nov. 24, 2023, <https://www.weather-us.com/en/virginia-usa/virginia-beach-weather-november>
- Jorge Liboreiro, “Explained: Why truckers are blockading the EU’s eastern border with Ukraine,” *Euronews*, Dec. 4, 2023, <https://www.euronews.com/my-europe/2023/12/04/explained-why-truckers-are-blockading-the-eus-eastern-border-with-ukraine>
- Öncel Sencerman (2018), “Russian Diaspora as a Means of Russian Foreign Policy,” *The Military Review*, March-April, <https://www.armyupress.army.mil/Journals/Military-Review/English-Edition-Archives/March-April-2018/Sencerman-Russian-Diaspora/>
- Auers, Daunis (2023), “The Russia-Ukraine War and Right-Wing Populism in Latvia.” In: *The Impacts of the Russian Invasion of Ukraine on Right-wing Populism in Europe*, Gilles Ivaldi and Emilia Zankina, eds. European Center for Populism Studies (ECPS), Brussels, <https://doi.org/10.55271/rp0023>
- *Moritz Pieper (2020) *Russkiy Mir: The Geopolitics of Russian Compatriots Abroad*, *Geopolitics*, 25:3, 756-779, DOI: 10.1080/14650045.2018.1465047

March 17 SIMULATION

Week 10: Topic TBD

See separate guidelines

March 24

Week 11: Europe's security dilemma: Which way forward

Russian and European perceptions of European security

NATO and the EU

The OSCE as a failed security actor

A realist or an ontological security dilemma?

Building a new security structure in Europe

Required (all)

- *Kjell Engelbrekt (2022), 'Beyond Burdensharing and European Strategic Autonomy: Rebuilding Transatlantic Security After the Ukraine War,' *European Foreign Affairs Review* 27(3): 383-400,
- *William H. Hill (2023), "The OSCE Approaching Fifty: Does the Organization Have a Future?," in *OSCE Insights*, eds. Cornelius Friesendorf and Argyro Kartsonaki (Baden-Baden: Nomos) <https://doi.org/10.5771/9783748933625-01>
- *Ratti, Luca (2023), "NATO and the CSDP After the Ukraine War: The End of European Strategic Autonomy?" *Canadian Journal of European and Russian Studies* 16 (2):73-89. <https://doi.org/10.22215/cjers.v16i2.4150>.
- One or two of the following:
 - *Andrej Krickovic and Richard Sakwa (2022), "War in Ukraine: The Clash of Norms and Ontologies," *Journal of Military and Strategic Studies* 22 (32), online, <https://jmss.org/article/view/76589> OR
 - *Akchurina, Viktoria, and Vincent Della Sala (2018). "Russia, Europe and the Ontological Security Dilemma: Narrating the Emerging Eurasian Space." *Europe-Asia Studies* 70 (10): 1638–55. doi:10.1080/09668136.2018.1546829 OR

Other optional

- M. Krasnodeska (2021), "Confrontation as Ontological Security: Russia's Reaction to the EU Ukraine Association Agreement," *European-Russian Power Relations in Turbulent Times*, eds. M.K. Davies Cross and I.P Karolewski, (U Mich. Press), pp.135-159 OR
- Dina Moulioukova and Roger E. Kanet (2021), "Ontological security: a framework for the analysis of Russia's view of the world," *Global Affairs* 7(5):831-853
- Mitzen, J. (2006). "Ontological Security in World Politics: State Identity and the Security Dilemma," *European Journal of International Relations* 12(3), 341–370.
- Maria Raquel Freire (2022), "EU-Russia-US relations: Diverging visions on European Security," in *The Routledge Handbook of EU-Russian Relations*, eds. M. David and T. Romanova (Routledge), pp.417-427
- Andrei P. Tsygankov (2018), "The sources of Russia's fear of NATO," *Communist and Post-Communist Studies* 51: 101-111
- Farid Guliyev & Andrea Gawrich (2021) OSCE mediation strategies in Eastern Ukraine and Nagorno-Karabakh: a comparative analysis, *European Security*, 30:4, 569-588, DOI: 10.1080/09662839.2021.1900121
- Andrej Krickovic (2016), "When ties do not bind: the failure of institutional binding in NATO Russia relations," *Contemporary Security Policy* 37 (2): 175-199
- Tom Casier (2023), "No Great Russia without greater Russia: The Kremlin's Thinking behind the Invasion of Ukraine," *Canadian Journal of European and Russian Studies* 16(2): 14-29, <https://ojs.library.carleton.ca/index.php/CJERS/article/view/4148>
- William H. Hill (2018) *No Place for Russia: European Security Institutions since 1989* (Columbia University Press).

March 31

Week 12 Competing regionalisms: The EU and the Eurasian Economic Union (Belarus, Armenia)

Russian motivations for Eurasian integration

The EU as a model for the EAEU?

The viability of the EAEU

Belarus: Becoming Russia's loyal partner

Armenia's balancing act

Required (at least four)

- * Braun, Mats, Anna Gromilova, and Lea Melnikovová. 2023. "Understanding Economic Integration in the Eurasian Economic Union – the Relevance of Integration Theories." *Journal of Contemporary European Studies* 32 (1): 66–79. doi:10.1080/14782804.2023.2193877.
- * Laure Delcour and Narine Gazaryan (2021), "Armenia: A Precarious Navigation Between the Eurasian Integration and the European Union,": in *Principled Pragmatism in Practice*, eds. F. Bossuyt and P. van Elsuwebe (Brill)
- *Atanesyan, A. V., Reynolds, B. M. and Mkrtichyan, A. E. (2023) 'Balancing between Russia and the West: the hard security choice of Armenia', *European Security*, 33(2), pp. 261–283. doi: 10.1080/09662839.2023.2258528
- *Sergei A. Mudrov (2022) "'We did not unleash this war. Our conscience is clear'. The Russia–Ukraine military conflict and its perception in Belarus", *Journal of Contemporary Central and Eastern Europe*, 30:2, 273-284, DOI:10.1080/25739638.2022.208939
- *Alexander Libman and Anastassia V. Obydenkova (2018), "Understanding authoritarian regionalism," *Journal of Democracy* 29(4): 152-165

Optional

- E. Korosteleva (2016). "The EU and Belarus: democracy promotion by technocratic means?" *Democratization* 23 (4):1-23
- Laure Delcour (2019), "Armenia's and Georgia's contrasted positioning vis-à-vis the EU: between vocal centrality and strategic marginality", *Journal of Contemporary European Studies*, 27:4, 439-450, DOI: [10.1080/14782804.2019.1608815](https://doi.org/10.1080/14782804.2019.1608815)
- Sean Roberts & Ulrike Ziemer (2018) "Explaining the pattern of Russian authoritarian diffusion in Armenia," *East European Politics*, 34:2, 152-172, DOI: 10.1080/21599165.2018.1457525
- Syuzanna Vasilyan (2017), "'Swinging on a Pendulum' Armenia in the Eurasian Economic Union and With the European Union," *Problems of Post-Communism* 64 (1): 32-46
- Marie Dumoulin and Gustav Gressel (2023), "After Nagorno-Karabakh: how Europeans can Strengthen Armenia's resilience," Nov. 24, European Council on Foreign Relations, <https://ecfr.eu/article/after-nagorno-karabakh-how-europeans-can-strengthen-armenias-resilience/>
- Evgeny Vinokurov (2018), *Introduction to the Eurasian Economic Union*, (Palgrave, 2018)
- Chiara Loda (2016), "The European Union as a normative power; the case of Armenia, *East European Politics*, 33(2): 275-90
- Alena Voysotskaya Guesdes Vieira (2014), "Ukraine's Crisis and Russia's Closest allies: A Reinforced Intra-Alliance Security Dilemma at Work," *The International Spectator* 49 (4), pp. 97-111
- Casier, T. (2022). Why Did Russia and the EU Clash Over Ukraine in 2014, But Not Over Armenia? *Europe-Asia Studies*, 74(9), 1676–1699. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09668136.2022.2133087>

April 8

Week 13: Where now for the EU? (Possible guest speaker)

Confronting authoritarian states

EU strategic autonomy redux in a Trump era

Internal and external challenges: linkages

- *Claudia Wiesner (2024), “The War Against Ukraine, the Changing World Order and the Conflict Between Democracy and Autocracy,” in *The War Against Ukraine and the EU*, eds. Claudia Wiesner and Michele Knodt (Palgrave Macmillan), pp. 83-111, <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-031-35040-5>
- *Patrick Mueller and Peter Slominski (2024), “Hungary, the EU, and Russia’s War Against Ukraine: The Changing Dynamics of EU Foreign Policymaking,” *The War Against Ukraine and the EU*, eds. Claudia Wiesner and Michele Knodt (Palgrave Macmillan), pp. 111-132, <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-031-35040-5>

Academic Accommodations and Additional Information

Carleton is committed to providing academic accessibility for all individuals. You may need special arrangements to meet your academic obligations during the term. The accommodation request processes, including information about the Academic Consideration Policy for Students in Medical and Other Extenuating Circumstances, are outlined on the Academic Accommodations website (students.carleton.ca/course-outline)

Academic consideration for medical or other extenuating circumstances: Students must contact the instructor as soon as possible, and normally no later than 24 hours after the submission deadline for course deliverables. You may be required to submit the *Self-Declaration for Academic Considerations form*, if requested by the instructor.

Students should also consult the [Course Outline Information on Academic Accommodations](#) for more detailed information on how to request an accommodation.

Pregnancy obligation: write to me with any requests for academic accommodation during the first two weeks of class, or as soon as possible after the need for accommodation is known to exist.

Religious obligation: write to me with any requests for academic accommodation during the first two weeks of class, or as soon as possible after the need for accommodation is known to exist. For more details [click here](#).

Academic Accommodations for Students with Disabilities: The Paul Menton Centre for Students with Disabilities (PMC) provides services to students with Learning Disabilities (LD), psychiatric/mental health disabilities, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD), chronic medical conditions, and impairments in mobility, hearing, and vision. If you have a disability requiring academic accommodations in this course, please contact PMC at 613-520-6608 or pmc@carleton.ca for a formal evaluation. If you are already registered with the PMC, please request your accommodations for this course through the [Ventus Student Portal](#) at the beginning of the term, and no later than two weeks before the first in-class scheduled test or exam requiring accommodation (*if applicable*). Requests made within two weeks will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. After requesting accommodation from PMC, meet with me to ensure accommodation arrangements are made.

Survivors of Sexual Violence

As a community, Carleton University is committed to maintaining a positive learning, working and living environment where sexual violence will not be tolerated, and where survivors are supported through academic accommodations as per Carleton’s Sexual Violence Policy. For more information about the services available at the university and to obtain information about sexual violence and/or support, visit: <https://carleton.ca/equity/sexual-assault-support-services>

Accommodation for Student Activities

Carleton University recognizes the substantial benefits, both to the individual student and for the university, that result from a student participating in activities beyond the classroom experience. Reasonable accommodation will be provided to students who compete or perform at the national or international level. Write to me with any requests for academic accommodation during the first two weeks of class, or as soon as possible after the need for accommodation is known to exist.

Statement on Student Mental Health

As a student you may experience a range of mental health challenges that significantly impact your academic success and overall well-being. If you need help, please speak to someone. There are numerous resources available both on- and off-campus to support you. For more information, please consult <https://wellness.carleton.ca/>”

Emergency Resources (on and off campus):

<https://carleton.ca/health/emergencies-and-crisis/emergency-numbers/>

- Suicide Crisis Helpline: call or text 9-8-8, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- For immediate danger or urgent medical support: call 9-1-1

Carleton Resources:

- Mental Health and Wellbeing: <https://carleton.ca/wellness/>
- Health & Counselling Services: <https://carleton.ca/health/>
- Paul Menton Centre: <https://carleton.ca/pmc/>
- Academic Advising Centre (AAC): <https://carleton.ca/academicadvising/>
- Centre for Student Academic Support (CSAS): <https://carleton.ca/csas/>
- Equity & Inclusivity Communities: <https://carleton.ca/equity/>

Off Campus Resources:

- Distress Centre of Ottawa and Region: (613) 238-3311 or TEXT: 343-306-5550, <https://www.dcottawa.on.ca/>
- Mental Health Crisis Service: (613) 722-6914, toll-free 1-866-996-0991, <http://www.crisisline.ca/>
- Empower Me Counselling Service: 1-844-741-6389, <https://students.carleton.ca/services/empower-me-counselling-services/>
- Good2Talk: 1-866-925-5454, <https://good2talk.ca/>
- The Walk-In Counselling Clinic: <https://walkincounselling.com>

Plagiarism

- The University Academic Integrity Policy defines plagiarism as “presenting, whether intentionally or not, the ideas, expression of ideas or work of others as one’s own.” This includes reproducing or paraphrasing portions of someone else’s published or unpublished material, regardless of the source, and presenting these as one’s own without proper citation or reference to the original source. Examples of sources from which the ideas, expressions of ideas or works of others may be drawn from include but are not limited to books, articles, papers, literary compositions and phrases, research results, material on the internet and/or conversations.

Examples of plagiarism include:

- reproducing or paraphrasing portions of someone else’s published or unpublished material, regardless of the source, and presenting these as one’s own without proper citation or reference to the original source;
- any submission prepared in whole or in part, by someone else, including the unauthorized use of generative AI tools (e.g., ChatGPT). In this course, violations of academic integrity standards include using AI tools to generate assignment-related content and submitting it as one’s own original work.
- using ideas or direct, verbatim quotations, paraphrased material or ideas without appropriate acknowledgment in any academic assignment;
- using another’s data or research findings without appropriate acknowledgement;
- failing to acknowledge sources through the use of proper citations when using another’s work and/or failing to use quotations marks.

Plagiarism is a serious offence that cannot be resolved directly with the course’s instructor. The Associate Deans of the Faculty conduct a rigorous investigation, including reviewing documents and an interview with the student, when an instructor suspects a piece of work has been plagiarized. Penalties are not trivial. They may include a mark of zero for the plagiarized work or a final grade of "F" for the course.

Student or professor materials created for this course (including presentations and posted notes, labs, case studies, assignments and exams) remain the intellectual property of the author(s). They are intended for personal use and may not be reproduced or redistributed without prior written consent of the author(s).

Submission and Return of Term Work

Papers must be submitted according to the instructions in the course outline (i. e., via Brightspace).

Grading

Standing in a course is determined by the course instructor, subject to the approval of the faculty Dean. Final standing in courses will be shown by alphabetical grades. The system of grades used, with corresponding grade points is:

Percentage	Letter grade	12-point scale	Percentage	Letter grade	12-point scale
90-100	A+	12	67-69	C+	6
85-89	A	11	63-66	C	5
80-84	A-	10	60-62	C-	4
77-79	B+	9	57-59	D+	3
73-76	B	8	53-56	D	2
70-72	B-	7	50-52	D-	1

Approval of final grades

Standing in a course is determined by the course instructor subject to the approval of the Faculty Dean. This means that grades submitted by an instructor may be subject to revision. No grades are final until they have been approved by the Dean.

Carleton E-mail Accounts

All email communication to students from the Department of Political Science, EURUS, and from the instructor will be via official Carleton university e-mail accounts and/or Brightspace. As important course and University information is distributed this way, it is the student's responsibility to monitor their Carleton and Brightspace accounts.

Carleton Political Science Society

The Carleton Political Science Society (CPSS) has made its mission to provide a social environment for politically inclined students and faculty. By hosting social events, including Model Parliament, debates, professional development sessions and more, CPSS aims to involve all political science students at Carleton University. Our mandate is to arrange social and academic activities in order to instill a sense of belonging within the Department and the larger University community. Members can benefit through our networking opportunities, academic engagement initiatives and numerous events which aim to complement both academic and social life at Carleton University. To find out more, visit us on Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/CarletonPoliticalScienceSociety/> or stop by our office in Loeb D688!"

Official Course Outline

The course outline posted to the website of the Institute of European, Russian and Eurasian Studies is the official course outline.