

Preliminary Course Outline (subject to change, Dec 1 2022 version)

EURR 5205 / INAF 5807 / PSCI 5111

The EU and Its Eastern Neighbours

Wednesdays 11:30-2:30 online

GENERAL INFORMATION:

Instructor: Prof. Joan DeBardeleben

Virtual Office Hours: Wednesdays 4:30-6:30 or by appointment (Zoom, see Brightspace for the link)

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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, public diplomacy, and economic/trade policy. Recent developments, including Russia’s war against Ukraine, will be discussed and analyzed as well as Russian initiatives such as the Eurasian Economic Union. The course examines 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 a synchronous online manner. Students are expected to have a good internet connection with webcam and microphone to facilitate complete participation. Webcams should be turned on. To reduce Zoom fatigue, in most weeks we will endeavour to finish the class by 2:15; in some weeks the whole three-hour period may be needed, so please keep it free. Synchronous class time will be supplemented by blog posts in some weeks and may be supplemented by instructor videos or other videos.

Overview

Week	Date	Topics
1	Jan. 11	Introduction to the course
2	Jan. 18	The EU’s Eastern policy: European Neighbourhood Policy, Eastern Partnership
3	Jan. 25	Russia’s ambivalent European identity and policy; EU-Russian relations to 2014
4	Feb 1	From Ukraine crisis (2014) to Ukraine war (2022)
5	Feb. 8	Receptive neighbours and geopolitics (Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova)
6	Feb. 15	Receptive neighbours and reform difficulties (Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova)
BREAK WEEK		
7	Mar. 1	Competing regionalisms; Armenia’s balancing act
8	Mar. 8	Less receptive neighbours: Azerbaijan and Belarus
9	Mar. 15	Energy, trade relations, and sanctions
10	Mar.22	Energy relations (simulation exercise)
11	Mar. 29	Europe’s security dilemma
12	Apr. 5	Misinformation, communication, and legitimacy issues

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 paper
- Enhance communication and presentation skills through seminar discussion
- Gain practice in discussing the work of peers

Requirements and evaluation at a glance (Overview)

Seminar attendance and participation (weekly)	22%
Blogposts	8%
Analytical paper and its presentation (appropriate class session)	15%
Commentary on analytical paper of another student	5%
Simulation briefing note and participation	15%
Term research paper proposal (Due March 1)	approved, not approved
Term research essay (Due April 12)	35%

For all papers, please use intext citation with a reference list of works cited at the end of the paper. Chicago style is preferred but other systems are alright is used consistently with all necessary bibliographic information. 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 submitted to another course may not be used to fulfil course requirements. Likewise, work to be submitted to another course this term may not be used to fulfil course requirements for this course. Also the same work or substantially similar work may not be used to fulfil more than one course requirement. If you have questions about this, please contact me directly.

For all written work, grammar, spelling, citation format, and clarity of presentation may affect the mark. Please proofread your work.

Participation: Students are expected to participate actively each week in online seminar discussions. Seminar attendance is mandatory, with operating microphone and webcam (turned on); oral participation in synchronous class discussion is expected. Comments should demonstrate familiarity with course readings. 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 discussion, please contact me and we can discuss strategies. If provided, students are expected to view a short instructor video before the appropriate class session.

Blog posts: Each student is expected to contribute a minimum of four blogposts on Brightspace (i.e., in addition to responses to other blogposts) but more posts are encouraged and can improve your blog post and/or participation mark. Questions will be suggested for the blogposts. Blogposts will serve as a

springboard for class discussion; you may be asked to discuss some of your blogpost comments in class. So that everyone has a chance to read the blogposts before the class, please post them at least 24 hours before the relevant class session. Students should read the blog posts each week, regardless of whether they are writing one for that week students are also encouraged to respond to each other's posts ,

Short analytical paper: Each student is required to write one short analytical paper related to a particular class session with dates assigned in the first or second class session. The paper should be about five pages in length (double-spaced, 12-point font, plus reference list), but no more than six pages. It must be posted by 12 noon in the Brightspace assignment drop box on the Monday preceding the relevant class session. Each paper will address a question, provided by the instructor, related to the week's readings and topic. The paper should bring material from the readings as well as at least one additional reading (e.g., from optional or additional reading on the course syllabus) to bear on the assigned question. The paper should also be accompanied by two discussion questions. Students should be prepared to summarize their position orally in class (10-15 minutes, followed by discussion). 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 additional readings), and effectiveness of the class presentation. Students should not read the paper, but rather present some of its interesting main ideas. Students may replace their first mark with the mark on a second or additional papers, if desired, as agreed with the instructor. For the additional paper(s), an oral presentation may be required.

Commentary on analytical paper: Each student will provide a brief comment on the analytical paper of another student with dates assigned in the first or second class session. The comment should be no more than four minutes in length and should respond to arguments made in the paper, offer constructive criticism, and/or provide the commentators perspective on questions raised. The commentator will have access to the paper in advance.

Simulation and briefing document: The class will hold a simulation on March 22 in the seminar session. This will involve a debate in the European Council about EU energy policy in relation to Russia. Students will represent EU member states. Students will generally work in teams of two (or in few cases possibly three). Each team will prepare a briefing note for the session (2-3 pages, depending on the size of the team, single spaced) which reflects the views of the member state being represented. The briefing notes will be handed in to the Brightspace at noon on March 20. This assignment may be altered somewhat depending on discussions in class. Further details will be provided before the term break. The mark for this assignment will be a composite of the team's coordination and individual participation in the simulation. The 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.

Term essay (including proposal): Each student is required to write a term essay (15 pages, double-spaced, 12 pt font, not including reference list.) The *term paper* should address a topic related to the EU/EU Member States' relationship with one or more of the Eastern neighbours, 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

Proposal: The topic and tentative bibliography for the paper must be handed in for approval through Brightspace Assignment box no later than March 2 at 11:30 a.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 paper before or after the proposal is completed. The paper proposal will receive an evaluation of approved/not approved. Proposals should be 2 pages, including a preliminary bibliography; 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 as well as a bibliography including at least five items (to be expanded to 10-12 sources for the full paper).

Proposals that are initially not approved should be revised. However, failure to gain approval for the proposal (after revisions, if necessary) may adversely affect the mark on the final paper.

The term essay itself is due on April 12 at 5 p.m. through Brightspace. The instructor reserves the right to require the student to engage in an individual oral discussion on the research paper with the instructor (outside of class sessions) following its submission.

Due Dates and Penalties

Please note the following important rules associated with this course:

- 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 excuse)
 - Term paper: 2 points (of 100 %) for each day. No late term papers will be accepted after April 19
- Analytical papers, if handed in late (without a valid excuse) but by the beginning of the relevant class session, will receive a maximum mark of 80% (of 100%). Papers handed in later than that but within one week will receive a maximum mark of 70% (out of 100%), assuming the oral presentation is given. Later papers, or if not handed in, will receive an F.
- Students absent on a date of a presentation will receive an F for the oral component (presentation of analytical paper or simulation exercise) unless a valid medical (or equivalent) excuse is provided. In the case of a valid excuse, the presentation will, when possible, be rescheduled. 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 the student may make up the missed participation marks with a 3 page paper addressing two of the discussion questions for the week; this should normally be handed in within one week of the missed session and should not repeat a blogpost. This option is only available for excused absences and with the approval of the instructor.

Readings (subject to change)

Required readings are available through Ares. **Materials on the reading list below marked with an * are required, however you are given choice some weeks. Those marked ** are mandatory.**

Additional materials are listed for most sessions for those interested in pursuing the topic of the seminar further or to assist in preparation of analytical papers or term papers. Note that readings may be adjusted/substituted throughout the semester as indicated on the weekly discussion sheets.

You are asked to choose four required readings each week; in some weeks specific readings are required (marked by **). I'd suggest you not neglect the theoretical readings because they can help you relate material from this course to other things you are studying in other courses, and they also can help you set a theoretical framework for your term paper or for other papers you may be writing. But you do have a certain amount of leeway in how you meet course requirements, and I hope this will make the course more stimulating and interesting for you!

DETAILED COURSE OUTLINE AND READINGS

January 11

Week 1: Introduction to the course and organizational matters

Required:

- *Manners, Ian (2002). "Normative Power Europe: A Contradiction in Terms?" *Journal of Common Market Studies* 40:2, 235-258

Optional:

- *Hyde Price (2008) "A 'tragic actor'? A realist perspective on 'ethical power Europe'," *International Affairs* 84(1): 29-44

January 18

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

*The genesis, rationale, principles, and evolution of the EU's European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)
Enlargement as a template for the ENP?*

From the ENP to the Eastern Partnership policy (EaP)

EaP Review and Revision

Required: Please read at least four of the following readings

- *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.
- *Katie 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>
- *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)
- *Theory (organizational theory):*
*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

Official documents (skim, recommended, but optional):

- Commission of the European Communities (2003). *Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament. Wider Europe-Neighbourhood: A New Framework for Relations with Our Eastern and Southern Neighbours*. Brussels, 11 March 2003. COM (2003) 104 final. <http://aei.pitt.edu/38141/> or, if you have read this document, take a look around the ENP website on Europa, https://eeas.europa.eu/diplomatic-network/european-neighbourhood-policy-enp_en
- *European Commission and High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy* (2016), 'Joint Staff Working Document: Eastern Partnership – Focusing on key priorities and deliverables,' SWD (2016) 467 final, Brussels, Dec. 15,
- European Commission and High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security, Joint Staff Communication "Reinforcing Resilience – an Eastern Partnership that delivers for all," March 18, 2020, https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/default/files/jswd_structured_consultation_on_the_future_of_the_eastern_partnership.pdf
- Additional official EU information on the Eastern Partnership can be found at: http://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/eastern-partnership_en#8011

Optional readings:

- 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)
- Joan DeBardeleben, "Revising the EU's European Neighbourhood Policy: The Eastern Partnership and Russia," in *Russia Foreign Policy in the 21st Century*, Roger E. Kanet, ed. (Houndsmill, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2010), pp. 246-265

January 25

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 develop of EU-Russian relations

Institutional features

The role of values, norms, and human rights issues

Reasons for stagnation

Required: Please read at least four of the four following readings or choices of readings

- *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
- *Tom Casier (2013), “The EU–Russia Strategic Partnership: Challenging the Normative Argument”, *Europe-Asia Studies* 65 (7): 1377–13
- **Theory (Europeanization, export of governance):
*Paul Flenley (2021), “Europeanization,” in *The Routledge Handbook of EU-Russia Relations*, pp. 105-115
OR
*Stefan Gänzle (2008) The EU’s Policy toward Russia: Extending Governance Beyond Borders?. In: DeBardeleben J. (ed) *The Boundaries of EU Enlargement. Studies in Central and Eastern Europe*. Palgrave Macmillan, London. https://doi.org/10.1057/9780230591042_4 pp. 53-70

Official positions (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, “Russia and the changing world,” February 27, 2012, RiaNovosti, <https://ruskiymir.ru/en/publications/139698/> OR “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>

Strategy Documents (1999) (posted on Ares) (recommended to skim, optional)

- Common Strategy of the European Union of 4 June 1999 on Russia (<https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/38943c06-7e5d-4ca3-acc3-c5154bd9c04e/language-en>). EU documents, up to 2002, can be located at <http://www.bits.de/EURA/EURAMAIN.htm>;
- Medium-term Strategy for Development of Relations between the Russian Federation and the European Union (2000-2010)

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-Russia 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
- *The Routledge Handbook of EU-Russian Relations* (2021), (Routledge)

February 1

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

Ukraine’s foreign policy ambivalence

Geopolitical and domestic sources of the Ukraine crisis and war

Implications of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement and DCFTA

Changing relations between Russia and the EU 2014-2022

Why the Minsk agreement failed.

**If you require background on the Ukraine crisis, the following short book is recommended: Rajan Menon and Eugene Rumer (2015), *Conflict in Ukraine: The Unwinding of the Post-Cold War Order*, Chpt. 2 and/or Chpt. 4*

Required: Please read at least four of the five following readings or reading choices

- *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
- *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
- *Molly Krasnodeska (2021), “Confrontation as Ontological Security: Russia’s Reaction to the EU Ukraine Association Agreement,” in Mai’a K. Davies Cross and Ireneusz Pawel Karolewski, eds, *European-Russian Power Relations in Turbulent Times* (University of Michigan Press), pp. 135-159
- *Elias Goertz and Jorgen Staun (2022), “Why Russia attacked Ukraine: Strategic culture and radicalized narratives,” *Contemporary Security Policy* 42(3): 482-497
- ***Theory (various applications of realism):*
*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.
(See the debate on the article: 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
OR
*Jozsef Golovics, “Contemporary Realism in Theory and Practice: The Case of the Ukrainian Crisis,” *Polgari Szemle* (2017), <https://polgariszemle.hu/aktualis-szam/142-nemzetkozi-gazdasag-es-tarsadalom/907-contemporary-realism-in-theory-and-practice-the-case-of-the-ukrainian-crisis>

The Minsk Agreement and its failure:

- Full text of the Minsk agreement, Feb. 12, 2015, <https://www.unian.info/politics/1043394-minsk-agreement-full-text-in-english.html>

- Sebastiaan Van Severen (2021), “The Minsk Agreements: Has the Glimmer of Hope Faded?’ in *Principled pragmatism in practice: The EU’s Policy Towards Russia After Ukraine*, eds. Fabienne Bossuyt and Peter van Elsuwege (Brill), Chpt. 1, pp. 17-39
OR
Kristian Åtland (2020) Destined for deadlock? Russia, Ukraine, and the unfulfilled Minsk agreements,” *Post-Soviet Affairs*, 36:2, 122-139, DOI: 10.1080/1060586X.2020.1720443

Optional Readings:

- Matteo Dressler (2018), “Decentralizing power: building inclusive peace? The European Union’s support to governance reform in Eastern Ukraine,” *Peacebuilding* 6(3): 201-217.
- Paul D’Anieri (2012), “Ukrainian foreign policy from independence to inertia,” *Communist and Post-Communist Studies* 45 (3-4): 447-455
- Natalia Chaban and Ole Elgström (2021), *The Ukraine Crisis and EU Foreign Policy Roles: Images of the EU in the Context of EU–Ukraine Relations* (Edward Elgar).
- 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.
- André Härtel (2022) EU Actorness in the Conflict in Ukraine: Between ‘Comprehensive’ Ambitions and the Contradictory Realities of an Enlarged ‘Technical’ Role, *Ethnopolitics*, DOI: 10.1080/17449057.2022.2028421

February 8

Week 5 Receptive neighbours and geopolitics (Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine)

Geopolitical sources of interaction with the EU and Russia

Ukraine 2022: Georgia 2008 Redux?

Moldova’s geopolitical ambivalence

Georgia’s wavering

Frozen conflicts: Russian, EU, and domestic interests

Please read at least four of the following articles, according to your interest:

- *Brian J. Ellison (2011), “Russian grand strategy in the South Ossetia War,” *Demokratizatsiya* 19 (4): 343-366
- *Stephen F. Jones and S. Neil MacFarlane, *Georgia: from autocracy to democracy*, Chpt. 3, ‘Economic and Regional Factors in Georgia’s Political Transformation’, University of Toronto Press, 2020.
- *Kakachia, Kornely, Agnieszka Legucka, and Bidzina Lebanidze (2021). “Can the EU’s New Global Strategy Make a Difference? Strengthening Resilience in the Eastern Partnership Countries.” *Democratization* 28, no. 7 (October 3, 2021): 1338–56
- *Wojciech Gorecki (2022), “Having your cake and eating it too. Georgia, the war in Ukraine and integration with the West,” *OSW Commentary*, no. 454, June 7, 2022, <https://www.osw.waw.pl/en/publikacje/osw-commentary/2022-06-07/having-your-cake-and-eating-it-georgia-war-ukraine-and>

- *Morar, Ștefan, and Magdalena Dembińska (2021) “Between the West and Russia: Moldova’s International Brokers in a Two-Level Game,” *Eurasian Geography and Economics* 62 (3): 293–318. doi:10.1080/15387216.2020.1836984..
- *Torres-Adán, Ángel (2021). “Still Winners and Losers? Studying Public Opinion’s Geopolitical Preferences in the Association Agreement Countries (Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine).” *Post-Soviet Affairs* 37 (4): 362–82. doi:10.1080/1060586X.2021.1924041.
- *Theory*
*Stollenwerk, Eric, Tanja A. Börzel, and Thomas Risse. “Theorizing Resilience-Building in the EU’s Neighbourhood: Introduction to the Special Issue.” *Democratization* 28, no. 7 (October 3, 2021): 1219–38. doi:10.1080/13510347.2021.1957839

Optional

- Andre W. M. Gerrits and Max Bader (2016), “Russian patronage over Abkhazia and South Ossetia: implications for conflict resolution, *East European Politics* 32 (2106), 297-313
- Ryan Kennedy (2016) “The limits of soft balancing: the frozen conflict in Transnistria and the challenge to EU and NATO strategy,” *Small Wars and Insurgencies* 27:30 (512-37).
- Laurence Broers (2016) “Diffusion and default: a linkage and leverage perspective on the Nagorny Karabakh conflict,” *East European Politics* 32 (3): 278-299
- Madalina Dobrescu & Tobias Schumacher (2018), “The Politics of Flexibility: Exploring the Contested Statehood–EU Actorness Nexus in Georgia”, *Geopolitics* 25 (2): 407-427.
- John Beyer and Stefan Wolff (2016), “Linkage and leverage effects on Moldova’s Transnistria problem,” *East European Politics* 32 (3):333-35
- Kelevan Bokvadze and Bidzina Lebanidze (2016), “Building a Security Community in the EU’s Neighbourhood?” in *External Governance and Security Community Building*, Pernille Rieder, ed. (London: Palgrave Macmillan), pp.79-106
- Frederik Coene (2016), *Post-Soviet Politics: Euro-Atlantic Discourse in Georgia: The Making of Georgian Foreign and Domestic Policy after the Rose Revolution* (Routledge, Chpt. 2
- Michael Emerson and Tamara Kovziridze (2016), *Deepening EU-Georgian Relations: What, when, how?* (Rowman and Littlefield) , 2nd edition,
https://www.ceps.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/RLI_Georgia2_Master.pdf
- Revaz Gachechiladze (2012 edition), *The New Georgia: Space, Society, Politics* (Routledge), Chpt. 9
- Suzanna Vasilyan (2020), ‘*Moral Power*’ of the European Union in the South Caucasus (Palgrave Macmillan)
- Christian Hagemann (2013), “External Governance on the Terms of the Partner? The EU, Russia, and the Republic of Moldova in the European Neighbourhood Policy,” *Journal of European Integration* 35 (7): 767-783
- Dorina Baltag and Giselle Bosse (2016), “The EU’s Eastern Partnership with Moldova: A ‘Best-Case’ Scenario for EU Security Community-Building”, *External Governance and Security Community Building*, Pernille Rieder, ed. (London: Palgrave Macmillan), pp.49-78
- Olga Daniil and Mariana Mascauteanu (2011), “Moldova Under the European Neighbourhood Policy: ‘Falling Between Stools’,” *Journal of Communist Studies and Transition Politics*, Vol.27 (1):99–119
- Salome Minesashvili; Europe in Georgia’s Identity Discourse: Contestation and the Impact of External Developments. *Communist and Post-Communist Studies* 1 June 2021; 54 (1-2): 128–155. doi: <https://doi-org.proxy.library.carleton.ca/10.1525/j.postcomstud.2021.54.1-2.128>

February 14

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

Domestic obstacles to reform

Corruption and its impact on Europeanization

Elite interests and reform motivation

Activating civil society

Frozen conflicts as obstacles to reform

Please read at least four of the following articles, according to your interest:

- *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.
- *Peter Nasuti (2016) Administrative Cohesion and Anti-Corruption Reforms in Georgia and Ukraine,” *Europe-Asia Studies* 68(5): 847-867.
- Ryhor Nizhnikau (2019), “Reforming Ukraine: the EU’s institutional change in Ukrain`es migration sector,” in *EU-Induced Institutional Change in Post-Soviet Space* (Routledge) pp. 46-100. (You may choose to skim some of the detailed description in the chapter; you may also select another one of the case studies from the book, on Moldova or Ukraine).
- *Marta Králiková (2021) “Importing EU norms: the case of anti-corruption reform in Ukraine,” *Journal of European Integration*, DOI: 10.1080/07036337.2021.1872559
- *Theodor Tudoroiu (2015), “Democracy and State Capture in Moldova,” *Democratization* 22(4): 655-678
- **Theory:
*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
AND/OR
*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): 661–79. doi:10.1080/1350176042000248089.

Optional:

- 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>
- 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>
- 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>
- T. Akhvlediani 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 Georgia,” 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-georgia/>

- 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 Zygierewicz (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>
- 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.
- Matteo Dressler (2018) “Decentralising power: building inclusive peace? The European Union’s support to governance reform in Eastern Ukraine,” *Peacebuilding*,” 6:3, 201-217, DOI: 10.1080/21647259.2018.1491281
- “Russia’s War Against Ukraine – Implications for Democracies and Democracy Support in the EaP Region” YouTube video discussion, focusing on Moldova, Georgia, and Armenia, with experts from those countries, produced by IDEA International, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G34zB1SEWiY>

March 1

Week 7 : Competing regionalisms: Armenia’s balancing act

The motivations for Eurasian integration

The EU as a model for the EAEU?

The viability of the EAEU

Armenian exceptionalism: Squaring the circle

Required; Please read four of the following articles, according to your interest:

- *Evegeny Vinokurov (2018), *Introduction to the Eurasian Economic Union*, (Palgrave, 2018, Chpt. 1 and 2, and others selectively (available as an e-book through the Carleton library OMNI catalogue).
- *Andrei Yeliseyev (2019), “The Eurasian Economic Union: Expectations, Challenges, and Achievements”, German Marshall Fund, https://www.academia.edu/39189608/The_Eurasian_Economic_Union_Expectations_Challenges_and_Achievements
- *Yulia Nikitina (2021) “Russia’s Regionalism Projects in Eurasia”, in Mai’a K. Davies Cross and Ireneusz Pawel Karolewski, eds, *European-Russian Power Relations in Turbulent Times* (University of Michigan Press), (pp. 217-238)
- * 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)

OR

*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

Cross and Ireneusz Pawel Karolewski, eds, *European-Russian Power Relations in Turbulent Times* (University of Michigan Press), pp. 217-238.

- *Theory*
*Elena Pavlova (2021), “The EU-Russia relationship through the lens of post-colonial theory,” in *The Routledge Handbook of EU-Russia Relations*, pp. pp. 139-248

Optional

- Chiara Loda (2016), “The European Union as a normative power; the case of Armenia, *East European Politics*, 33(2): 275-90
- 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)
- Michael O. Slobodchikoff, *Building Hegemonic Order Russia’s Way* (Lexington 2014), pp. 69-90
- Alena Voysotskaya Guedes 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
- 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
- EU-Armenian relations on the Europa website: https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/armenia/23120/joint-press-release-european-union-and-republic-armenia-initialling-eu-armenia-comprehensive_en

March 8

Week 8: Less receptive neighbours: Azerbaijan and Belarus

Azerbaijan’s version of the dual vector policy and EU responses

Energy and geopolitics as drivers of Azeri policy

The Nagorno-Karabakh frozen conflict

Belarus: Becoming Russia’s loyal partner

The Belarus border crisis: a geopolitical crisis masked as a border crisis

The motivations for Eurasian integration

Required: Please read the following (all):

- *Bob Deen, Barbara Roggeveen, Wouter Zweers (2021), “An Ever Closer Union? Ramifications of further integration between Belarus and Russia,” Clingendael: Netherlands Institute of International Relations, <https://www.clingendael.org/pub/2021/an-ever-closer-union/>
- *E. Korosteleva (2016). “The EU and Belarus: democracy promotion by technocratic means?” *Democratization* 23 (4):1-23
- *Eske van Gils, Eske. (2018). From 'Unilateral' to 'Dialogical': Determinants of EU-Azerbaijan Negotiations,” *Europe-Asia studies*. (70)10. p.1572 - 1596.;
- *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
- *Theory*
*Alexander Libman and Anastassia V. Obydenkova (2018), “Understanding authoritarian regionalism,” *Journal of Democracy* 29(4): 152-165

Optional readings:

- Vysotskaya Guedes Vieira, Alena. “Ukraine’s Crisis and Russia’s Closest Allies: A Reinforced Intra-Alliance Security Dilemma at Work.” *The International spectator* 49.4 (2014): 97–111.

- E. Djatkoviča et al (2021), *To the 2020 Post-election Crisis in Belarus* (Latvian Institute of International Affairs), March (read sections on Latvia, Lithuania, and others per your interest)
- Ralph S. Clem (2011), “Going it Alone: Belarus as the Non-European European State,” *Eurasian Geography and Economics* 52 (6): 780ff
- David Rotman, David and Natalia Veremeeva (2011), “Belarus in the Context of the Neighbourhood Policy: Between the EU and Russia (2011),” *The Journal of Communist Studies and Transition Politics* 27 (1): 73-98.
- Yaraslau Kryvoi, with Andrew Wilson (2015), “From Sanctions to Summits: Belarus after the Ukraine Crisis,” European Council on Foreign Relations, policy memo [http://www.ecfr.eu/page/-/ECFR_132_Belarus_\(May_5_-_version_2\).pdf](http://www.ecfr.eu/page/-/ECFR_132_Belarus_(May_5_-_version_2).pdf)
- Marek Dabrowski (2016), “Belarus at a crossroads,” Bruegel policy contribution, Jan. 21, <http://bruegel.org/2016/01/belarus-at-a-crossroads>

March 15

Week 9 The EU-Russian evolving relationship: Energy, trade relations, and sanctions

Dependence or interdependence?

EU energy policy toward Russia (member state differences)

Russian approaches to EU regulatory regimes

Geopolitical versus economic factors

Required: Please read four of the following articles, according to your interest:

- *Forsberg and Haukkala (2016), Chpt. 4, pp. 76- 117
- Helene Sjursen 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
- *Tatiana Romanova (2016), “Is Russian energy Policy toward the EU Only about Geopolitics? The Case of the Third Liberalisation Package,” *Geopolitics* 21 (4): 867-879
- *Andrej Krickovic (2015), “When Interdependence Produces Conflict: EU-Russia Energy Relations as a Security Dilemma,” *Contemporary Security Policy* 37 (1): 3-26
- *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

Optional Readings:

- 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
- Marco Siddi (2019), “The EU’s Botched Geopolitical Approach to External Energy Policy: The Case of the Southern Gas Corridor,” *Geopolitics*, 24:1, 124-144, DOI:10.1080/14650045.2017.1416606
- 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

March 22

Week 10: Energy relations: simulation exercise

EU energy policy toward Russia (member state differences)

EU governance and member state positions

See separate guidelines.

- *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
- *Helene Sjursen and Guri Rosen (2016), “Arguing Sanctions: On the EU’s Response to the Crisis in Ukraine,” *Journal of Common Market Studies* 55(1): 20-36
- *On REPowerEU (2022), 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/>)

March 29

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

EU-Russia Relations as a security dilemma

Building a new security structure in Europe?

NATO and the EU

Russian perceptions of European security

Required: Please read four of the following articles

- *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
- *Andrej Krickovic (2016), “When ties do not bind: the failure of institutional binding in NATO Russia relations,” *Contemporary Security Policy* 37 (2): 175-199
- *Akchurina, Viktoria, and Vincent Della Sala. “Russia, Europe and the Ontological Security Dilemma: Narrating the Emerging Eurasian Space.” *Europe-Asia Studies* 70, no. 10 (November 26, 2018): 1638–55. doi:10.1080/09668136.2018.1546829.
- *Andreas Umland (2016), “The Ukraine Example: Nuclear Disarmament Doesn’t Pay,” *World Affairs* 178(4): 45-49.
- **Theory
*Please listen to the video summary by Jakub Eberle here: <https://academic.oup.com/fpa/article-abstract/16/1/41/5210975>, based on the article “Ontological Security, Civilian Power, and German Foreign Policy Toward Russia,” co-authored by Eberle and Vladimir Handl, in *Foreign Policy Analysis* 16(1): 41-58. You may also like to read the article (optional

Optional:

- *Theory:*
Mitzen, J. (2006).” Ontological Security in World Politics: State Identity and the Security Dilemma,” *European Journal of International Relations* 12(3), 341–370. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1354066106067346>*
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.

- William H. Hill (2022), “The OSCE Approaching Fifty: Does the Organization Have a Future?” OSCE Insights 2022, <https://www.nomos-elibrary.de/10.5771/9783748933625-01.pdf>
- 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
- Joan DeBardeleben, “Alternative Paradigms for EU-Russian Neighbourhood Relations,” in *EU-Russian Relations in Crisis: Understanding Diverging Perceptions*, Joan DeBardeleben and Tom Casier, eds. (London and New York: Routledge, 2018), pp. 115-136
- Maria Raquel Freire and Licinia Simao (2016), “EU-Russia Relations and the Unravelling of the European Security Regime in the Context of the Ukraine Crisis,” in Casier and DeBardeleben, *EU-Russian Relations in Crisis*, pp. 178-198, 201-218.
- *Demińska, Magdalena, Frédéric Mérand, and Anastasiya Shtaltovna (2020), “Conflict and Cooperation between Europe and Russia: The Autonomy of the Local.” *East European Politics* 36 (4): 477–98. doi:10.1080/21599165.2020.1784145.
- William H. Hill (2018) *No Place for Russia: European Security Institutions since 1989* (Columbia University Press).
- K. Kakachia, S. Meister, and B. Fricke, eds. (2018), *Geopolitics and Security: A New Strategy for the South Caucasus* (Berlin and Tbilisi: Konrad Adenauer Stiftung),

April 5

Week 12: Misinformation, communication, and legitimacy issues

Required: Please read four of the following articles:

- *V.C. Keating, V.C. and K. Kaczmarek, (2019), “Conservative soft power: liberal soft power bias and the ‘hidden’ attraction of Russia,” *Journal of International Relations and Development* 22 (1): 591-610, <https://doi-org.proxy.library.carleton.ca/10.1057/s41268-017-0100-6>
- *Charlotte Wagnsson and Maria Hellman (2018), “Normative Power Europe Caving in? EU under Pressure of Russian Information Warfare,” *Journal of Common Market Studies* 56 (5): 1161-1177, DOI: 10.1111/jcms.12726
- *Michael Orenstein (2019), *The Lands in Between: The New Politics of Russia’s Hybrid War*, Chpt 3 (Oxford University Press).
- *Elsa Hedling, Transforming practices of diplomacy: the European External Action Service and digital disinformation, *International Affairs*, Volume 97, Issue 3, May 2021, Pages 841–859, <https://doi.org/10.1093/ia/iiab035>
- *Cristian Nitoiu & Florin Pasatoiu (2022) Public diplomacy and the persistence of the conflict and cooperation dichotomy in EU-Russia relations, *Journal of Contemporary European Studies*, DOI: 10.1080/14782804.2022.2100983

Websites of interest:

- <https://euvsdisinfo.eu/>
- <https://disinfowatch.org/about/>
- [Rt.com](https://www.rt.com/)

Optional:

- Elena Belokurova and Andrey Demikdov (2021), “Civil society in EU-Russia relations,” in *The Routledge Handbook of EU-Russian Relations*, pp. 289-299
- Maxine David (2021), “Unsocial media in the EU and Russia,” in *The Routledge Handbook of EU-Russian Relations*, pp. 323-334

Academic Accommodations and Additional Information

Requests for Academic Accommodation

You may need special arrangements to meet your academic obligations during the term. For an accommodation request, the processes are as follows:

Pregnancy obligation

Please contact your instructor 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, visit the Equity Services website: carleton.ca/equity/wp-content/uploads/Student-Guide-to-Academic-Accommodation.pdf

Religious obligation

Please contact your instructor 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, visit the Equity Services website: carleton.ca/equity/wp-content/uploads/Student-Guide-to-Academic-Accommodation.pdf

Academic Accommodations for Students with Disabilities

If you have a documented disability requiring academic accommodations in this course, please contact the Paul Menton Centre for Students with Disabilities (PMC) at 613-520-6608 or pmc@carleton.ca for a formal evaluation or contact your PMC coordinator to send your instructor your Letter of Accommodation at the beginning of the term. You must also contact the PMC no later than two weeks before the first in-class scheduled test or exam requiring accommodation (if applicable). After requesting accommodation from PMC, meet with your instructor as soon as possible to ensure accommodation arrangements are made. carleton.ca/pmc

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 its 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: carleton.ca/sexual-violence-support

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 must be provided to students who compete or perform at the national or international level. Please contact your instructor 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. <https://carleton.ca/senate/wp-content/uploads/Accommodation-for-Student-Activities-1.pdf>

For more information on academic accommodation, please contact the departmental administrator or visit: students.carleton.ca/course-outline

Statement on Student Mental Health

As a University 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. Here is a list that may be helpful:

Emergency Resources (on and off campus): <https://carleton.ca/health/emergencies-and-crisis/emergency-numbers/>

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, 1-866-996-0991, <http://www.crisisline.ca/>
- Empower Me: 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 Senate defines plagiarism as “presenting, whether intentional or not, the ideas, expression of ideas or work of others as one’s own.” This can 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;
- submitting a take-home examination, essay, laboratory report or other assignment written, in whole or in part, by someone else;
- using ideas or direct, verbatim quotations, or paraphrased material, concepts, or ideas without appropriate acknowledgment in any academic assignment;
- using another’s data or research findings;
- failing to acknowledge sources through the use of proper citations when using another’s works and/or failing to use quotation marks;
- handing in "substantially the same piece of work for academic credit more than once without prior written permission of the course instructor in which the submission occurs.

Plagiarism is a serious offence which cannot be resolved directly with the course’s instructor. The Associate Deans of the Faculty conduct a rigorous investigation, including 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/> and our website <https://carletonpss.com/>, 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.