2023
EU POLICY FORUM

CURRICULUM RESOURCE GUIDE FOR EDUCATORS

WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL

European Security Without America

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Compiled By:
Ryan Hauck, Julianna Patterson,
Gloria Kuzmenko-Latimer & Ina
Chong

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Table of Contents

Table of Contents

Outlining Standards

A Note on Learning Standards Presented in this Guide

Three sets of standards have been linked to each of the learning objectives in this packet. The **Washington State K-12 Social Studies Learning Standards** and the accompanying Grade Level Requirements are the social studies standards for WA State.

The **College, Career, & Civic Life C3 Framework for Social Studies State Standards** are the standards published by the National Council for the Social Studies. Guiding the packet as a whole is the Framework for Global Learning created by the Asia Society and the Council of Chief State School Officers titled *Educating for Global Competence: Preparing Our Youth to Engage the World (2011).*

Cross-objective standards are listed at the beginning of the packet, and content-specific standards can be found after each learning objective.

The standards provided have been selected for relevance, but are not exclusive: many other standards, such as Common Core, may be applicable to the resources and learning objectives identified in this packet. The intention for this packet's organization is to provide educators with an idea of resources available and possible uses for resources. Users should feel free to create their own learning objectives and to select resources according to the specific needs of their classrooms.

The student understands and applies reasoning skills to conduct research, deliberate, and form and evaluate positions through the processes of reading, writing, and communicating.

WASHINGTON STATE K-12 SOCIAL STUDIES LEARNING STANDARDS

There are five EALRs in Social Studies, one for each of the discipline areas: civics, economics, geography, and history, and a fifth for social studies skills.

(1) Social Studies EALR 1: CIVICS

The student understands and applies knowledge of government, law, politics, and the nation's fundamental documents to make decisions about local, national, and international issues and to demonstrate thoughtful, participatory citizenship.

(2) Social Studies EALR 2: ECONOMICS

The student applies understanding of economic concepts and systems to analyze decision-making and the interactions between individuals, households, businesses, governments, and societies.

(3) Social Studies EALR 3: GEOGRAPHY

The student uses a spatial perspective to make reasoned decisions by applying the concepts of location, region, and movement and demonstrating knowledge of how geographic features and human cultures impact environments.

(4) Social Studies EALR 4: HISTORY

The student understands and applies knowledge of historical thinking, chronology, eras, turning points, major ideas, individuals, and themes on local, Washington State, tribal, United States, and world history in order to evaluate how history shapes the present and future.

(5) Social Studies EALR 5: SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS

The student understands and applies reasoning skills to conduct research, deliberate, and form and evaluate positions through the processes of reading, writing, and communicating.

Outlining Standards

COLLEGE, CAREER, & CIVIC LIFE C3 FRAMEWORK FOR SOCIAL STUDIES STATE STANDARDS

The C3 Framework is organized into the four Dimensions, which support a robust social studies program

rooted in inquiry.

The four Dimensions are as follows:

(1) Developing questions and planning inquiries;

(2) Applying disciplinary concepts and tools;

(3) Evaluating sources and using evidence;

(4) Communicating conclusions and taking informed action

DIMENSION 1: DEVELOPING QUESTIONS AND PLANNING INQUIRES	DIMENSION 2: APPLYING DISCIPLINARY TOOLS AND CONCEPTS	DIMENSION 3: EVALUATING SOURCES AND USING EVIDENCE	DIMENSION 4: COMMUNICATING CONCLUSIONS AND TAKING INFORMED ACTION
Developing Questions and Planning Inquiries	• Civics • Economics • Geography • History	• Gathering and Evaluating Sources • Developing Claims and Using Evidence	• Communicating and Critiquing Conclusions • Taking Informed Action

Dimension 2 has four disciplinary subsections: **(1) Civics; (2) Economics; (3) Geography; (4) History**. Each disciplinary subsection has three to four additional categories, which provide an organizing mechanism for the foundational content and skills within each discipline.

C3 Framework Organization

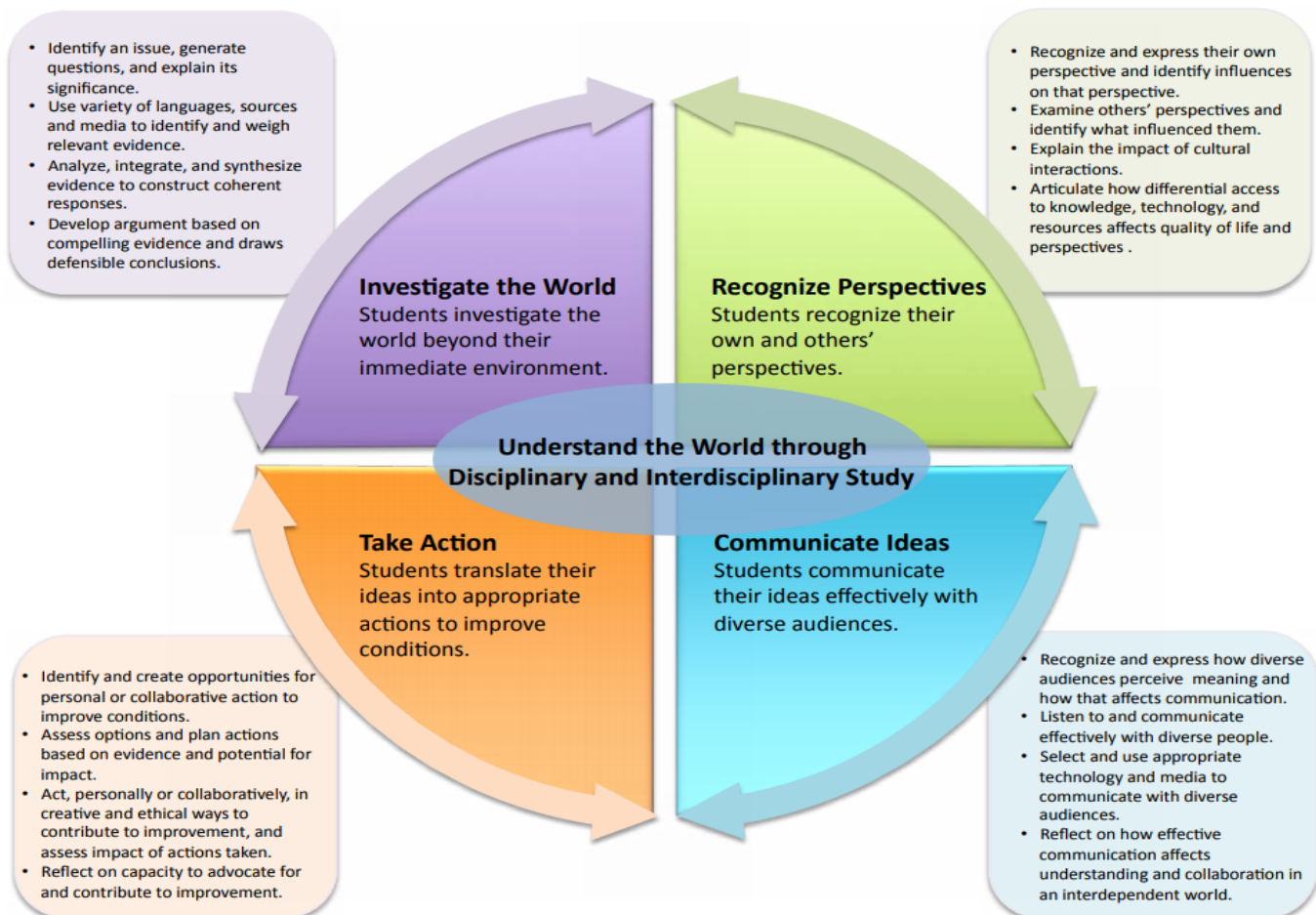| CIVICS	ECONOMICS	GEOGRPAHY	HISTORY
Civic and Political Institutions	Economic Decision Making	Geographic Representations: Special Views of the World	Change, Continuity, and Context
Participation and Deliberation: Applying Civic Virtues and Democratic Principles	Exchange and Markets	Human-Environment Interaction: Place, Religions, and Culture	Perspective
Processes, Rules, and Laws	The National Economy	Human Populations: Spatial Patterns and Movements	Historical Sources and Evidence
	The Global Economy	Global Interconnections: Changing Spatial Patterns	Causation and Argumentation

Educating for Global Competence

Frameworks taken from *Educating for Global Competence: Preparing Our Youth to Engage the World (*Asia Society and the Council of Chief State School Officers 2011*).*

"Global competence is the capacity and disposition to understand and act on issues of global significance" (Chapter 2).

Globally competent students are able to perform the following four competences:

1. **Investigate the world** beyond their immediate environment, framing significant problems and conducting well-crafted and age-appropriate research.

2. **Recognize perspectives** others' and their own, articulating and explaining such perspectives thoughtfully and respectfully.

3. **Communicate ideas** effectively with diverse audiences, bridging geographic, linguistic, ideological, and cultural barriers.

4. **Take action** to improve conditions, viewing themselves as players in the world and participating reflectively.

- Identify an issue, generate questions, and explain its significance.
- Use variety of languages, sources and media to identify and weigh relevant evidence.
- Analyze, integrate, and synthesize evidence to construct coherent responses.
- Develop argument based on compelling evidence and draws defensible conclusions.

- Recognize and express their own perspective and identify influences on that perspective.
- Examine others' perspectives and identify what influenced them.
- Explain the impact of cultural interactions.
- Articulate how differential access to knowledge, technology, and resources affects quality of life and perspectives .

Investigate the World
Students investigate the world beyond their immediate environment.

Recognize Perspectives
Students recognize their own and others' perspectives.

Understand the World through Disciplinary and Interdisciplinary Study

Take Action
Students translate their ideas into appropriate actions to improve conditions.

Communicate Ideas
Students communicate their ideas effectively with diverse audiences.

- Identify and create opportunities for personal or collaborative action to improve conditions.
- Assess options and plan actions based on evidence and potential for impact.
- Act, personally or collaboratively, in creative and ethical ways to contribute to improvement, and assess impact of actions taken.
- Reflect on capacity to advocate for and contribute to improvement.

- Recognize and express how diverse audiences perceive meaning and how that affects communication.
- Listen to and communicate effectively with diverse people.
- Select and use appropriate technology and media to communicate with diverse audiences.
- Reflect on how effective communication affects understanding and collaboration in an interdependent world.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The SDGs in Action

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

SDGs Working Group

These working groups engage young people in the work of GCE, providing the opportunity to have an active role in EU decision making and be heard on climate and environmental issues. Each working group is managed by two coordinators. The currently working groups are: Biodiversity, Circular Economy, Climate Justice, Clean Mobility , and the Sustainable Development Goals.

The SDGs Explained For Business

No matter how large or small, and regardless of their industry, all companies can contribute to the SDGs. While the scale and scope of the global goals is unprecedented, the fundamental ways that business can contribute remain unchanged. The UN Global Compact asks companies to first do business responsibly and then pursue opportunities to solve societal challenges through business innovation and collaboration.

GOALS

1 NO POVERTY

2 ZERO HUNGER

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

5 GENDER EQUALITY

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

13 CLIMATE ACTION

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

15 LIFE ON LAND

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

The European Union (EU)

European Union—The History of the European Union

From resistance fighters to lawyers and parliamentarians, the EU pioneers were a diverse group of people who held the same ideals: a peaceful, united and prosperous Europe.

EU Members Countries in Brief

This list of EU member states includes information about each country's capital, population size, flag, languages, currency, and more! The EU was not always as big as it is today. When European countries started to cooperate economically in 1951, only Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands participated. Over time, more and more countries decided to join. The Union currently counts 27 EU countries. The United Kingdom withdrew from the European Union on 31 January 2020.

How Does the EU Actually Work? Video - (Atlantic, July, 31, 2019)

An animated short (6 minutes) film explaining how democracy works in the EU and the European Parliament. This introductory video will help students learn of the basic structures and processes of the EU.

Standard Eurobarometer 99 - Spring 2023 | European Union (Spring 2023)

This is a survey conducted by the European Union in the spring on 2023 that gages public views on various topics and ideas important to the European Union. The survey touches on the climate crisis, the war in Ukraine and issues of European security.

The European Union (EU)

EU Symbols

Symbols of the European Union include its blue flag with a circle of yellow stars, but it also has an anthem and motto.

History—Consilium (June 5th, 2023)

The European Council, one of the main governing institutions of the European Union, has selected pivotal events that have shaped the EU following its creation after World War II. This webpage features an interactive timeline with images, key treaties, policies, and enlargements, as well as several videos and a documentary tracing the history of the European Council.

#EUArchives – Europe 1957-2017: 60 years of peace, democracy, solidarity (March 24th, 2017)

With images and videos from the archives of the European Union, this video from the European Commission showcases how the EU has changed the face of Europe with increased stability and prosperity across the region.

EU Learning—Introduction

Intended for enriching Canadian secondary school students about the European Union, this launchpad from Carleton University provides all secondary school educators resources about the history, politics, economics, and culture of the EU as well as lesson plans, programs, and games.

Learning Corner: A Short Guide to the EU (2021)

This document provides a short guide to the EU. From introduction - "Ever wondered which EU countries use the euro or what it means to be part of the Schengen area? What the European Green Deal is and how it will make your life better? What exactly does the EU do for you and where the money comes from to pay for it all? Read on to find out everything you need to know about the EU."

Geography | European Union

Europe in a Global Context: Geographical Perspectives

Columbia University's journal, EuropeNow, gives a thorough history and description of the geography's uses and significance in understanding Europe's politics, especially in the last century. It provides a background for subjects that would become paramount to the European Union's policymaking, including the European Green Deal, geography in economics, and Europe's success in achieving the UN SDGs. The source also explores the relationship between the European Union and the European Association of Geographers (EUROGEO).

European Union Maps

Maps depicting the various enlargements of the European Union, the total number EU member states (prior to Brexit), and some candidate countries provide a great visual for students to understand the breadth of EU territory and its role across the 20 and 21st centuries.

Geography: The Language of Europe

The Royal Geographical Society has put together a cross-cultural lesson plan outline for introducing the geography of the European Union. It focuses on understanding which countries are in the EU, what the EU's primary goals are and why, and how the EU prioritizes unity in light of its diversity.

The Geography of EU Discontent

In response to the growing opposition to the European Union, the EU conducted a study to determine which constituents and geographical areas were more likely to have discontent with the EU. They looked at demographics pertaining to region, age, education levels, and more. This source also has an interesting interactive map.

Learn Europe—Educational Open E-Tools

This website gives a teaching guide (lesson planning resource) for educators who wish to teach about the foundations of the European Union through geography, history, and the economy. It also provides topics (e.g. energy policy, fisheries policy, sustainable development) for classroom debates, mirroring the conversations being held among the EU.

Did You Know?

There are 24 official languages in the European Union. The most commonly used are English, French, and German!

Geography Activity

Lizardpoint.com
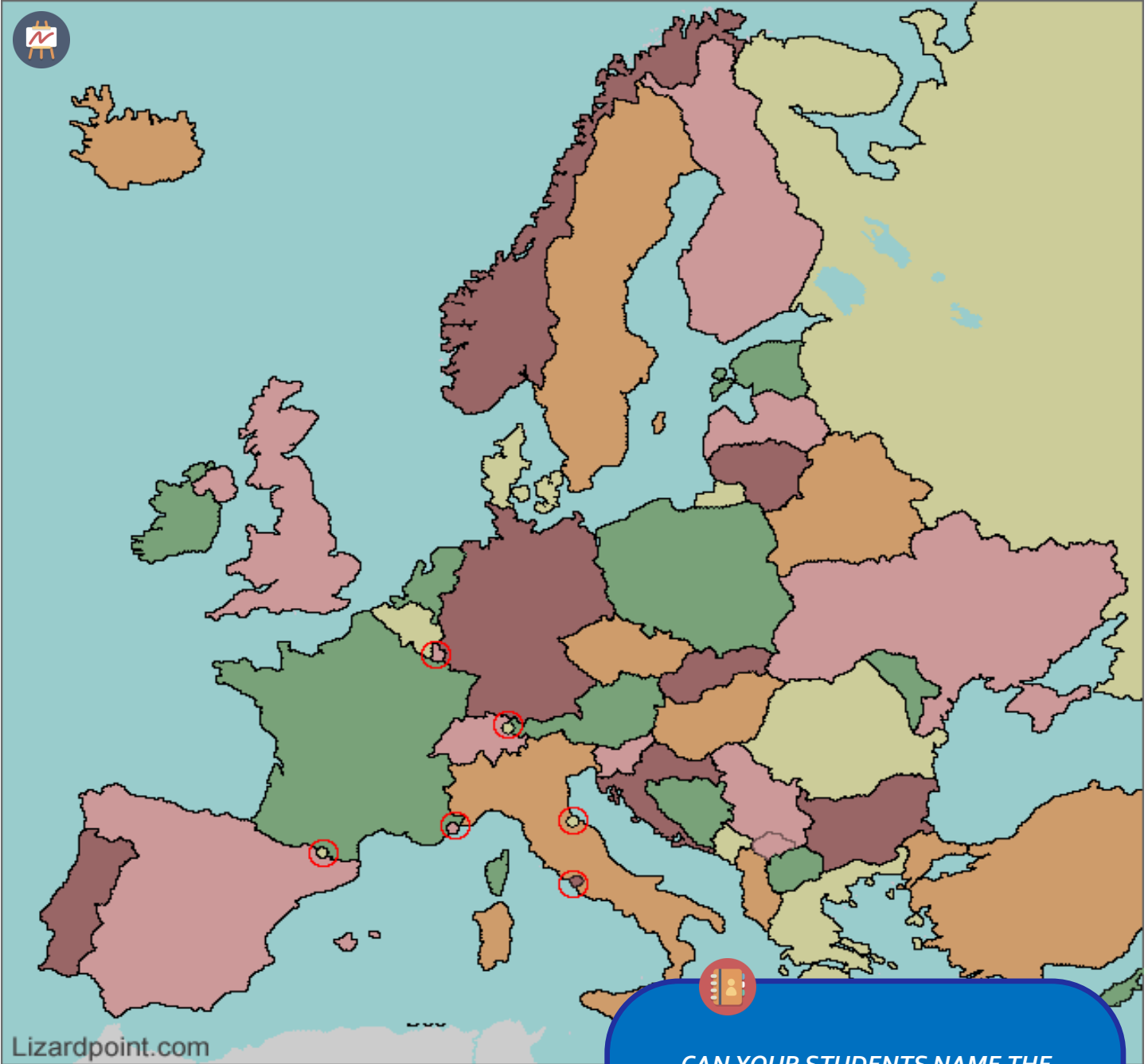
This site by the EU provides students with opportunities (many interactive) to learn more about the European Union. Students can play games, examine an EU development timeline, and the site provides materials for primary and secondary students.

CAN YOUR STUDENTS NAME THE NATIONS OF THE EU AND EUROPE?

HAVE YOUR STUDENTS IDENTIFY THE NATIONS ON THE MAP IN SMALL GROUPS OR AS A CLASS.

HOW DO THEY THINK EUROPE'S GEOGRAPHY MIGHT IMPACT ITS CLIMATE POLICY?

The EU and NATO: Searching for a European Defense Identity

Dean LaRue

Senior Lecturer for the Center for West European Studies and European Union Center at the University of Washington, MA in Policy Studies and a Graduate Certificate in Global Trade, Transportation and Logistics from the University of Washington, former US Foreign Service Officer for the United States Information Agency & International Product Manager for Amazon.

Introduction to Session Speaker

Dean LaRue

Dean LaRue is a Senior Lecturer for the Center for West European Studies and European Union Center in the Jackson School of International Studies at the University of Washington. Mr. LaRue holds a Master of Arts in Policy Studies and a Graduate Certificate in Global Trade, Transportation and Logistics from the University of Washington. He is a member of the founding team for the West Coast Model European Union, the primary instructor for the UW's European Union Policy and Simulation course since 2005, and a former Outreach Coordinator for CWES/EUC. Mr. LaRue is a former US Foreign Service Officer for the United States Information Agency and International Product Manager for Amazon.

Module 1: Learning Objectives

1. Students will be able to identify and evaluate the similar and different political, economic, and social values shared by European nations and the United States.

2. Students will be able to be able define geopolitics and identify/analyze how European and American interests in Europe are influenced by geopolitical factors.

3. Students will be able identify the origin of NATO as a security organization and evaluate its future role in safeguarding peace and stability in Europe.

4. Students will be to interpret maps, graphs, and charts to explain how European and American security interests are represented.

5. Students will be able to explain how the war in Ukraine has influenced European and American perspectives on collective security.

Guiding Questions for Educators

1. How does this topic fit into the context of your curriculum? Strategies for bringing this into the classroom?

2. What enduring understandings do you want your students to learn from this topic/issue? Key concepts, skills, and ideas?

3. Application to 4 pillars of global competence?

Key Terms

United Nations (UN): a multipurpose international organization with a primary goal of maintaining peace and security, as well as other important objectives like developing friendly relations among countries based on respect for the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples; achieving worldwide cooperation to solve international economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems; respecting and promoting human rights; and serving as a centre where countries can coordinate their actions and activities toward these various ends.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO): an organization of countries that have agreed to provide military support to each other. It was created in 1949 by the United States, Canada, and several Western European nations to provide collective security against the Soviet Union. It remains the largest peacetime military alliance in the world, with one of its first military doctrines being "massive retaliation," or the idea that if any member was attacked, the United States would respond with a large-scale nuclear attack, in an attempt to deter Soviet aggression in Europe.

European Commission: European Commission (EC), an institution of the European Union (EU) and its constituent entities that makes up the organization's executive arm. The EC also has legislative functions, such as proposing new laws for the European Parliament, and judicial functions, such as finding legal solutions to business and trade issues between countries within the EU.

Protectionism: protectionism, policy of protecting domestic industries against foreign competition by means of tariffs, subsidies, import quotas, or other restrictions or handicaps placed on the imports of foreign competitors.

Nationalism: nationalism, ideology based on the premise that the individual's loyalty and devotion to the nation-state surpass other individual or group interests.

Sovereignty: sovereignty, in political theory, the ultimate overseer, or authority, in the decision-making process of the state and in the maintenance of order.

European Security and Defense Policy: the main policy framework through which Member States can develop a European strategic culture of security and defense, address conflicts and crises together, protect the Union and its citizens, and strengthen international peace and security.

The EU as a Security Actor

[Navigating the Disarray of European Security | The Friedrich-EbertStiftung Security Radar 2022 (2022)](#)

Difficult, in disarray and even dangerous – that is a fair description of the current situation in Europe. The precious gift of peace and security is in peril, not only because Europeans have been living in the shadow of a global pandemic, fearing for their health for the past two years. Alongside this, the threat of armed conflict in Europe has once again become a sad fact. The heightened tensions between East and West, and crisis summits between Washington and Moscow remind us of the days of the Cold War.

[The Ukraine War & European Security: How Durable Is America's Strategy | Quincy Institute for Responsible Statecraft (April 23rd, 2023)](#)

More than a year after Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the morale of the United States and its Western allies appears high. Spurred into action by Moscow's act of aggression, NATO appears more united, the EU has seemingly become more of a geopolitical actor, and Ukraine has resisted and repulsed the Russian onslaught to a degree that few initially thought possible. The Biden administration has thus far laudably managed to ramp up assistance to Kyiv without directly confronting Moscow.

[Time for European Sovereignty | IPS (May 12, 2022)](#)

The War in Ukraine and the transition to confrontational security orders dashed the hopes for security sovereignty of European nations and revealed the reality and limitation of Europe's possibility of strong self-defense. Still, many argue that the existence of NATO covers the European area, the credibility of European Sovereignty still seems weak since NATO is based on the US which provides the most security.

[How EU's Indo-Pacific Strategy Can Help Establish Stability and Security in the Region | The Indian Express (April 28, 2021)](#)

The EU's global power aspiration leads to the Indo-Pacific strategy. After the first summit, the EU outlined strategic focus and actions with an aim towards "regional stability, security, prosperity and sustainable development." The strategy was approved after 27 nations agreed to proceed.

[Europe and Asia - Together for a More Secure World | The Strategist (May 31, 2018)](#)

To preserve and strengthen our economic exchanges, the European Nations decided to enhance their security engagement with Asian countries. With the interests in the economic and political sector, the cooperative investments and security partnership seems to provide more stability and capacities. The rise of Europe's security sovereignty brought out the need to move to "new action."

The EU as a Security Actor

[How to Spend It: New EU Funding for African Peace and Security | International Crisis Group (January 18, 2021)](#)

New financial structures will soon allow the EU to fund African military operations – including the supply of lethal weaponry – directly, instead of through the African Union. To avoid aggravating conflicts, Brussels should undertake robust risk assessments, constantly monitor its assistance, insist that recipient countries subordinate military efforts to political strategies and preserve African Union oversight.

[The EU As A Security Actor Beyond Its Neighborhood | Atlantic Council (Jun 22, 2022)](#)

Discussing the consequences of Russia's aggression against Ukraine, it questions the role of Europe on the continent and neighborhood. More specifically, this video explores the opportunities for EU-US security cooperation around the world and balancing its own ambition with capabilities for engagement. Based on the learning from the EU's current military missions abroad, it discusses more about the future strategies in security and politics of Europe.

[European Peace Facility: Investing in International Stability and Security | European Parliamentary Research (June 30, 2021)](#)

Although many of the operations and missions the EU supports have military and defense implications, the European Union itself has difficulty to finance the activities itself. Therefore, the finance system is funded directly from national budgets. In this podcast, it explains how the finance mechanism works and what the European Peace facility is.

[EU Defense Declassified Podcasts | European Defense Agency](#)

It discusses the existing security issue and trends inside the Europe continent, with reflections on international military cooperation. One of the pressing challenges of the EU here is currently: how to better protect its citizens, defend its values and safeguard its interests.

[An Enduring Coalition to Protect Ukraine | Foreign Affairs (August 7th, 2023)](#)

In the weeks since July's NATO summit in Vilnius, Western debate about Ukraine's long-term security arrangements has fallen into three categories. This resource outlines some of the lines of thought surrounding the current situation in Ukraine and the ways that action from the EU and US may affect global dynamics with Russia in the future.

> ***Frameworks To Think About:*** Use the 4 Domains of Global Competence as a Framework to Teach about the EU, Security, and Global Issues

The NATO - EU Relationship

[What Turkey's Presidential Election Could Mean for the U.S. and Europe | NPR (May 16th, 2023)](#)

This article outlines the ways in which Turkey's election may have a ripple effect on the EU and United States. 'There are also implications on the world stage: Turkey, which straddles Europe and the Middle East, is a key member of NATO.'

[Special Relationships? US, UK and NATO | UK Parliament (March 7th, 2023)](#)

This article is a resource from the UK Parliament that outlines the relations between the UK, US and NATO as it relates to security.

[What is the UK's Role in NATO? | Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (July 8th, 2016)](#)

This is a video resource from the United Kingdom outlining their position and role in NATO. While this was created before Brexit, there is still value in this resource as many of the factors here remain true to this day.

[NATO and European Union Sign Declaration to Strengthen Cooperation | DW News (Jan 10th, 2023)](#)

The European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) on Tuesday formally signed a joint declaration to strengthen their partnership to counter Russia's war on Ukraine and boost security in the broader region. The European Union Commission President Ursula von der Leyen and European Council President Charles Michel, along with NATO's Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg, signed the joint declaration to improve cooperation between the two institutions at the NATO headquarters in Brussels, Belgium.

[EU-NATO Cooperation - Factsheets | European Union External Action (June 6th, 2020)](#)

In an increasingly volatile and unstable geopolitical context, cooperation between the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) is essential. The security of EU and NATO are interconnected: not only are 21 EU Member States also NATO Allies; together, they can also mobilise a broad range of tools and make the most efficient use of resources to address those challenges and enhance the security of their citizens.

The NATO - EU Relationship

[NATO and the European Union: The Burden of Sharing | Center for Strategic and International Studies (January 17th, 2023)](#)

The European Union and NATO have a new third joint declaration. In the context of the war in Ukraine, it sends an important message of transatlantic unity and solidarity. It commits to take NATO-EU partnership "to the next level." This resource goes more in depth into the processes and collaboration between NATO and the European Union.

[EU-NATO Cooperation | European Council, Council of the European Union (Last Reviewed: January 17th, 2023)](#)

This resource provides an overview of some of the more recent developments between NATO and the EU when it comes to security. Because the EU and NATO are separate yet still affect one another, cooperation between the two organizations in very important.

[Relations with the European Union | North Atlantic Treaty Organization (April 4th, 2023)](#)

Sharing strategic interests and facing the same challenges, NATO and the European Union (EU) cooperate on issues of common interest and are working side by side in crisis management, capability development and political consultations, as well as providing support to their common partners in the east and south.

[Turkey is Blocking NATO's Expansion. It could backfire and Hand Putin a Propaganda Coup | CNN (March 5th, 2023)](#)

This resource outlines some of the background regarding the inclusion of Sweden in NATO and how Turkey plays into the decision. Because NATO is an alliance between a number of nations, significant cooperation and agreement is necessary for any new decisions, members or ideas.

[Türkiye's Relations with NATO | Republic of Turkey, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2022)](#)

This resource is directly from the Turkish Republic of Foreign Affairs, and provides a glimpse into the way that Türkiye views their involvement with NATO.

[President Recep Erdoğan Re-elected for Unprecedented Third Term as Turkey's President | NBC News (May 28th, 2023)](#)

Turkey's president Recep Tayyip Erdoğan on Sunday won re-election, surviving the toughest test of his two-decade and increasingly hardline rule. This article explores what may come next for NATO in the aftermath of Erdoğan's reelection.

Changes to NATO as a Result of the War in Ukraine

NATO, explained: Why the Alliance Was Formed — and What It's Doing for Ukraine | NPR (March 27th, 2022)

As Russia continues its attack on Ukraine, the role of NATO is at the forefront. Here's a quick overview of the alliance, the role that the United States plays within it, and what it's doing to help Ukraine amid Russia's invasion.

NATO's Response to Russia's Invasion of Ukraine | North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Last Update: April 4th, 2023)

This resource outlines some of the questions and responses that may come up regarding NATO's position as it relates to the War in Ukraine. Given that Ukraine is neither a member of NATO nor the EU, the responses of these two groups lends itself to some complexity.

After the Ukraine War, What Comes Next? NATO Allies Don't Agree | NPR (February 23rd, 2023)

This is a resource that outlines the different perspectives in NATO as a result of the events of the war in Ukraine. Specifically, the role that Russia may or may not play in a 'post-war' Europe and how NATO can navigate relations with Russia while still looking to expand.

What NATO Can Do Now to Apply Lessons from Russia's War in Ukraine | Atlantic Council (March 20th, 2023)

Although Russia's war against Ukraine shows no signs of ending soon, there are lessons about modern warfare generally and about the Russian way of war specifically that the West should apply now. Understanding and learning from the first large-scale armed conflict in Europe since World War II is critical at the moment, just as NATO embarks on its quadrennial defense planning effort, the Alliance finalizes regional operational plans, and leading allies devote increasing sums to national defense.

How the War in Ukraine is Affecting NATO's Future Trajectory and Cohesion | Perry World House, University of Pennsylvania (Spring 2022)

This academic text outlines the impact that the War in Ukraine has and may ultimately continue to have on the future of NATO. Because NATO is a critical organization within the context of this conflict, it is important to consider the impact of the organization on the war and vice versa.

Changes to the EU as a Result of the War in Ukraine

[The Ripple Effects of Russia's War in Ukraine Continue to Change the World | NPR (February 22nd, 2023)](#)

A year after Russia's invasion of Ukraine sparked the largest conflict in Europe since World War II, the repercussions continue to reverberate around the world. Not only has the war in Ukraine set off a geopolitical realignment, but it has caused economic hardship far from the epicenter of the fighting. This article explores the ongoing aftermath of the conflict in Ukraine and that ways in which it has affected different areas around the world.

[War in Ukraine Has Changed Europe Forever | The New York Times (February 28th, 2023)](#)

The war in Ukraine has transformed Europe more profoundly than any event since the Cold War's end in 1989. A peace mentality, most acute in Germany, has given way to a dawning awareness that military power is needed in the pursuit of security and strategic objectives. A continent on autopilot, lulled into amnesia, has been galvanized into an immense effort to save liberty in Ukraine, a freedom widely seen as synonymous with its own.

[The European Nations as a Security Actor: Perspectives from Maritime Domain | Danish Institute for International Studies (January 1st, 2019)](#)

The EU is currently enhancing its policy profile on security and defense. The maritime domain remains as one of prioritizations which is directly related to this topic, and it provides an opportunity to reflect what role the EU can play as an international security actor.

[Russia's Invasion of Ukraine is Creating Cascading Risks Across Eurasia – Here's What to Watch Out For | ODI (August 3rd, 2022)](#)

As the Russia–Ukraine war drags on, its geopolitical consequences are becoming ever clearer. The cascading risks of the conflict are creating shocks to long-standing global peace and security arrangements whose durability we have long taken for granted.

[Impact of Russia's Invasion of Ukraine on the Markets: EU Response | European Council (June 6th, 2023)](#)

Russia's unjustified and unprovoked war against Ukraine has highly impacted energy and food markets. EU countries are closely coordinating actions to ensure energy supply and affordable prices. This is just one of the many impacts that the war in Ukraine has had continentally in the European Union and globally in other areas of the world

Changes to the EU as a Result of the War in Ukraine

Russian invasion of Ukraine exacerbates existing and will create new systems risks over the short to long-term in key hotspots

RUSSIA

UKRAINE

Since the beginning of the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, Ukrainian exports of grain have been severely disrupted. For over four months, Russian military vessels blocked Ukrainian ports in the Black Sea. This infographic provides a visual representation of the impact of disturbance to Ukrainian grain exports.

RUSSIA-UKRAINE WAR: A WATCHLIST OF EVOLVING SYSTEMS RISKS IN EURASIAN HOTSPOTS

ORGANISED CRIME NETWORKS

1. Refugees targeted for **human trafficking**, increasing smuggling flows — Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Germany

2. Increased **arms trafficking** leads to deteriorating security environment — Poland, Western Balkans

3. **Opiate flows** commonly transited via Ukraine are **diverted along the Balkan route** increasing smuggling activity — Bulgaria, North Macedonia, Romania

COMMODITIES

1. **Volatility in commodity markets**, with some countries less resilient than others to changing prices — Lebanon, Syria, Yemen

2. Perceptions of impending commodity shortages lead to **stockpiling and protectionist policies**, pushing up prices — Türkiye, India, China, Indonesia

3. **Sanctions and export restrictions** on commodities (oil, gas, fertiliser) from Russia benefit other exporters through higher export volumes and prices — Saudi Arabia, UAE, Kuwait, Iraq, Qatar, Jordan

PEACE AND SECURITY

1. Increased **potential for instability** in regions of strategic importance to Russia including areas where it holds a mediator position — Georgia (Abkhazia and South Ossetia), Moldova (Transnistria), Armenia and Azerbaijan (Nagorno-Karabakh)

2. European countries **increase defence spending**, and new countries **join NATO**, further antagonising Russia and reinforcing Chinese concerns about NATO expansion — Sweden, Finland, Germany, China

3. **Increased risks** associated with both tactical and strategic **nuclear warfare** in response to changing threat perceptions — Poland, United Kingdom, Lithuania, Global

4. **China** uses European and US focus on Ukraine to **shore up defence** and strategic alliances in the South China Sea and to diminish US power in hotspots across Eurasia — China, Afghanistan, Western Balkans, India, Pakistan

5. The current dominance and **status quo** of the rules-based international system is **openly challenged** — China, Iran

FINANCIAL

1. **China** sees an opportunity to garner support for its **ambitions to reform the global financial system** — China

2. **Disruption** of economic relations with Russia/Ukraine has **severe economic impacts** for countries with close economic links to both countries — Belarus, Armenia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan

3. **Countries take advantage of sanctions** against Russia for political leverage and financial gain — UAE, Qatar, Türkiye, Israel, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan

CLIMATE GOVERNANCE

1. Compound risks of economic instability and Ukraine conflict mean potential **deprioritisation** of delivering on the **Paris Agreement commitments** — Global

2. **Russia fails** to live up to **climate commitments**, undermining the Paris Agreement — Global

3. Embargo on Russian gas, higher gas prices and concerns about energy security **drive demand for alternative fuels**, including higher-carbon fuels, contributing to **higher emissions** — Germany, Czech Republic, Italy, China

4. **China benefits from EU push for renewables**, leaving the block **more dependent on China** for energy transition — China

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The U.S.-Europe Defense Relationship: De-Risking, Not De-Coupling

John Koenig

Former U.S Foreign Service Officer, Political Advisor to NATO Joint Forces Command, Deputy Chief of Mission in Berlin & Deputy Permanent Representative to the U.S. Mission at NATO, recipient of the Presidential Distinguished Service Award with an MA in International Affairs from Johns Hopkins University.

John Koenig

John Koenig retired in 2015 after more than three decades in the U.S. Foreign Service, having spent the last 20 years in Europe. His last post was as U.S. Ambassador to Cyprus, where he brokered the agreement to launch the latest round of UN-sponsored settlement negotiations. He previously served as Political Advisor to the NATO Joint Forces Command in Naples, Italy, which oversaw Alliance operations in the Mediterranean and Balkans; as Deputy Chief of Mission in Berlin, Germany, during the German EU and G8 presidencies; and as Deputy Permanent Representative to the U.S. Mission at NATO, as the Alliance expanded its Afghanistan operations and intensified outreach to the Middle East. In 2011, he received the Presidential Distinguished Service Award in recognition of the policy and leadership roles he played in Berlin and at USNATO. He received an MA in International Affairs at Johns Hopkins University.

Module 2: Learning Objectives

1. Students will be able to identify and evaluate the political, economic, and social values shared by European nations.

2. Students will be able to define geopolitics and identify/analyze how European foreign policy goals are shaped by a number of geopolitical factors.

3. Students will be able identify the origin of NATO as a security organization and evaluate its future role in safeguarding peace and stability in Europe.

4. Students will be able to define and discuss the concept "collective security" as it applies to the European Union.

5. Students will be able to analyze how the concept "collective security" is reflected in the NATO alliance. In addition, students will be able to evaluate the potential for EU security without the presence of NATO.

6. Students will able to use their critical thinking skills to interpret maps, graphs, etc. and answer stimulus based questions with specific evidence/examples.

Key Terms

European Union: international organization comprising 27 European countries and governing common economic, social, and security policies. Originally confined to western Europe, the EU undertook a robust expansion into central and eastern Europe in the early 21st century. The treaty was designed to enhance European political and economic integration by creating a single currency (the euro), a unified foreign and security policy, and common citizenship rights and by advancing cooperation in the areas of immigration, asylum, and judicial affairs.

National Security: a country's national security is its ability to protect itself from the threat of violence or attack.

Autonomy: autonomy, in Western ethics and political philosophy, the state or condition of self-governance, or leading one's life according to reasons, values, or desires that are authentically one's own.

European Council: the European Council brings together EU leaders to set the EU's political agenda. It represents the highest level of political cooperation between EU countries.

Energy Supply: any energy resource capable of being used to perform useful work and any form of energy such as electricity produced or derived from energy resources which may be so used.

Security Assistance: A group of programs, authorized under Title 22 of the U.S. Code, by which the U.S. government provides defense articles, military education and training, and other defense-related services to eligible foreign governments by grant, loan, credit, cash sales, or lease. The State Department supervises and directs the U.S. government's security assistance programs, in consultation and coordination with the Defense Department and other government entities.

GETTY IMAGES

European - U.S. Relations and Values

EU-US Relationship - Shared Values | European Parliament

The European Union is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities. These values are common to the Member States in a society in which pluralism, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice, solidarity and equality between women and men prevail. The historic relationship between the EU and the U.S. is based on sharing, and promoting together, many of those same values of human dignity, freedom, the rule of law, democracy, equality, the market economy, and a strong fundamental respect for respect for human rights, including minority rights.

Close EU-US Relations Remain Vital for Global Security | European Union External Action (October 17, 2021)

"A better balanced EU-US cooperation will remain key for international peace, security and prosperity because our values and interests are largely convergent." "The stronger we become as the EU, the better a partner we can be for the US and NATO. We should avoid a divisive, and in my view often artificial, debate on whether we should strengthen Europe's own security capacities or whether we should do so in NATO. It is a false dichotomy and we clearly need to do both."

How Europe and the US's Relationship is Changing | Into Europe (September 25, 2021)

The Transatlantic relationship has been labeled the world's strongest alliance. But since the end of the cold war, it has entered a rough patch. American unilateralism, European defense spending shortfalls, and diverging interests have weakened the relationship.

Europe Realizes the US Cannot be Trusted - EU pushes for Independent Military Strategy | Firstpost (December 18, 2022)

Russia cutting off gas supplies following EU's bizarre sanctions exposed the bloc's dependency on Moscow. It hasn't recovered since. And now, the same is the case with defense and security. The nation which Europe is growing skeptical of is the United States.

Fact Sheets: President Biden Signs Executive Order to Implement the European Union-U.S. Data Privacy Framework | The White House (October 07, 2022)

The EU-U.S. DPF represents the culmination of a joint effort by the United States and the European Commission to restore trust and stability to transatlantic data flows and reflects the strength of the enduring EU-U.S. relationship based on our shared values.

Impacts of the Russian Invasion on EU-U.S. Relations

Preventing a Wider European Conflict (Council on Foreign Relations, March 8, 2022)

This article discusses how to prevent Russia's ongoing invasion of Ukraine from escalating into a wider European conflict. Thomas Graham recommends that the U.S. bolster its deterrence efforts with NATO partners, while leaving the door open for Russia to de-escalate.

How the Russian Invasion of Ukraine Has Transformed Europe and the EU (NPR, March 16, 2022).

This NPR interview focuses on how the Russian invasion of Ukraine has changed Europe and the European Union. It emphasizes that Europe is a fractious continent, where decision-making can be slow and bureaucratic. Russia's invasion of Ukraine has spurred Europe and its leading institution, the EU, to unprecedented action. This interview goes into some basic details as to how the EU has responded and how it has prompted change within the EU community.

US to Provide Ukraine $1.2 Billion in Long-Term Security Aid | The Associated Press News (May 9th, 2023)

The U.S. will provide $1.2 billion more in long-term military aid to Ukraine to further bolster its air defenses as Russia continues to pound Ukraine with drones, rockets and surface-to-air missiles, the Pentagon said Tuesday.

U.S. Security Assistance to Ukraine | Congressional Research Service (February 27th, 2023)

The United States has used a variety of security assistance programs and authorities to help build the defensive capacity of the Ukrainian Armed Forces (UAF) through train, equip, and advise efforts across multiple spending accounts.

Judy Asks: Is European Strategic Autonomy Over? | Carnegie Europe (January 19th, 2023)

This article outlines the current situation of European Strategic autonomy in light of the War in Ukraine. Russia's war in Ukraine has highlighted Europe's dependence on the United States for security. While strategic autonomy may be out of reach, the EU must work to strengthen the European pillar of NATO.

Did You Know?

The US budget resources for the military in the year 2023 is $1.77 Trillion in budgetary resources which is 13.6% of the FY 2023 U.S. federal budget.

Impacts of the Russian Invasion on EU-U.S. Relations

Largest donors of military aid to Ukraine

Commitments made by donors for arms and equipment, 24 Jan 2022 to 15 Jan 2023

Country	Amount
US	$46.6bn
UK	$5.1bn
EU*	$3.3bn
Poland	$2.5bn
Germany	$2.5bn
Canada	$1.4bn
Netherlands	$0.9bn
Italy	$0.7bn
France	$0.7bn
Norway	$0.6bn

EU US Communication | Alan Titleman Lesson Plan Brussels Study Tour 2018 Post-Secondary Faculty Course Module Planning Template

This module introduces students to the concept and underpinnings of the European Union, and delves deeper into theory on similarities and differences between traditional United States cultural communication and European counterparts. This module is designed to meet the Carnegie unit classification for a 3 credit hour course that is designed for students to complete at their own pace during a one week timeframe.

United Teacher Fellows Program | EU US Policy Similarities and Differences

This lesson plan addresses the objectives of 'developing understanding of how the US and the EU are alike and different and how EU policies today can help the US shape its policies based on the success/failure of those policies'.

European Strategic Autonomy

What is Strategic Autonomy? | European Parliament Research Services (November 24th, 2020)

The EU's 'strategic autonomy' is the ability to act autonomously as well as to choose when, in which area, and if, to act with like-minded partners. The capacity to act autonomously implies both the ability to decide and to implement decisions in an autonomous manner. 'Strategic autonomy' is not about self-sufficiency but about means and tools to reduce external dependencies in areas deemed strategic and where dependencies could compromise autonomy, whilst continuing to cooperate with partners in a multilateral setting.

EU Strategic Autonomy 2013-2023 From Concept to Capacity | European Parliament (July 2022)

This resource outlines strategic autonomy in the EU as it relates to the US from the perspective of the European Parliament that created this briefing. The document looks at the past ten years of security in the EU and elaborates on different strategies that were used at different times. "EU strategic autonomy (EU-SA) refers to the capacity of the EU to act autonomously – that is, without being dependent on other countries – in strategically important policy areas. These can range from defense policy to the economy, and the capacity to uphold democratic values."

The EU's Search for Strategic Autonomy | IE Insights: Knowledge-Driven Content (April 18th, 2023)

The EU finds itself caught in the middle of the power rivalry between the United States and China." Open strategic autonomy" has been put forward as Europe's main priority, but what does it actually entail? Miguel Otero-Iglesias explains what open strategic autonomy is and how it can be achieved.

Taiwan, A Question for Europe | Le Monde (April 11th, 2023)

French President Emmanuel Macron's comments on the rising tensions between China and the island have generated confusion over the challenge this crisis poses to Europeans and their attitude toward the United States.

Expert Insights: European Strategic Autonomy in Defense | Rand Corporation (November 9th, 2021)

What does European strategic autonomy in defense mean for the EU, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and EU-US relations? In this Expert Insights podcast, Lucia Retter, Stephanie Pezard, and Stephen Flanagan discuss the path towards greater EU defense integration and factors that affect how this autonomy develops going forward.

Europe's Trade Policy and Open Strategic Autonomy | Peterson Institute for International Economics (September 27th, 2021)

The podcast explains the worries triggering the EU's Open Strategic Autonomy agenda, the policy instruments being developed, and the potential implications for Europe, trading partners, and the WTO system.

European Strategic Autonomy

🔊 [**What If Open Strategic Autonomy Could Break the Cycle of Recurring Crisis? | EPRS Science & Technology Podcast (June 13th, 2023)**](#)

Open strategic autonomy is about ensuring that the EU has the capacity to cope alone if necessary but without ruling out cooperation whenever possible. It goes some steps beyond smart supply chain management by taking into account geopolitics as well as economic factors. It relies on foresight to identify threats and ensures resilience by anticipating the required responses.

[**When It Comes to Building Its Own Defense, Europe Has Blinked | New York Times (February 4, 2023)**](#)

The article leaves questions on the credibility of Macron's strategic autonomy by reflecting the reaction of European nations to the Russian-Ukraine war. While the new method is balancing their position between the strong super powers, it lost its opportunity to show a capability to build up their own security defense, due to the new game changer: the war.

📔 [**UKRAINE-RUSSIA WAR: LESSON PLAN / WORKSHEETS | Active History**](#)

World History teaching resources for the high school classroom: lesson plans, worksheets, quizzes and simulation games for KS3, IGCSE, IB and A-Level teachers.

QB2.2 What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

A common defence and security policy among EU Member States (% - EU)
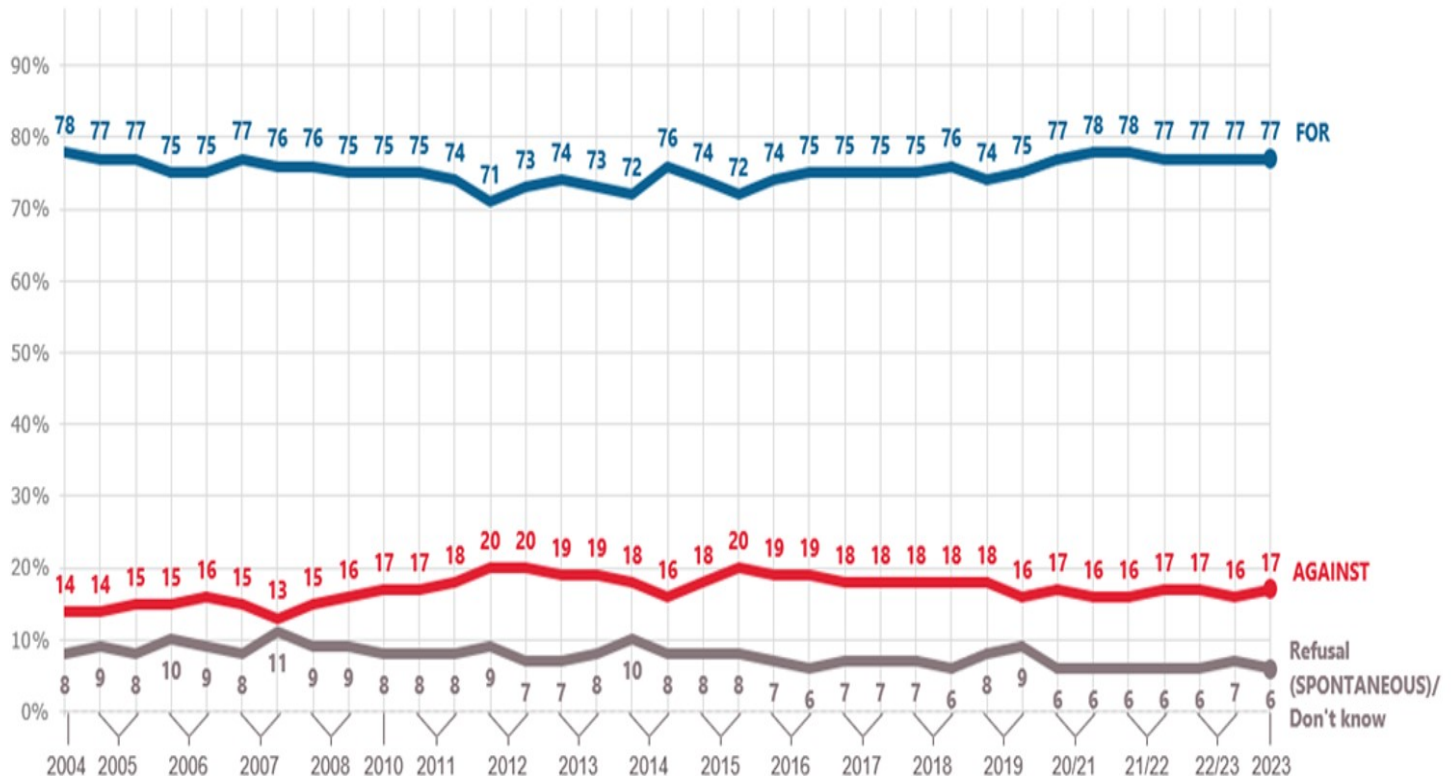
"De-Risking" U.S.-Europe Defense Relations

Macron and Europe: The French Vision for Strategic Autonomy | European Council on Foreign Relations; Mark Leonard's World in 30 Minutes Podcast (April 21st, 2023)

Last week, France's president Emmanuel Macron threw the EU bubble into turmoil by suggesting that Europe should not become the United States' "vassal" over Taiwan. But is all the controversy overshadowing the possibility that he could be right?

The Future of European Politics | European Council on Foreign Relations; Mark Leonard's World in 30 Minutes Podcast (May 15th, 2023)

A year ahead of the EU elections, commentators are already feverishly speculating about whether Ursula von der Leyen will stay on as president of the European Commission. Meanwhile, others lament the ongoing lethargy of the Franco-German motor. But focusing too much on these questions risks ignoring key players outside the traditional halls of European power, some of whom have been growing in influence. What can these countries and their domestic politics tell us about the future of the EU?

European Strategic Autonomy after Macron's Trip to China | Wilson Center (May 9th, 2023)

President Macron has spent the last several weeks trying to clarify his controversial remarks on how Europe views China, following his trip to Beijing to meet Chinese President Xi in April. In a press conference with Dutch Prime Minister Mark Rutte, he doubled down on his remarks stating, "being allies doesn't mean being vassals." The role of European countries in Great Power Competition is actively being defined before our eyes, as the situation between China and the United States grows tenser.

Europe Must Resist Pressure to Become 'America's Followers,' Says Macron | POLITICO (April 9th, 2023)

This article argues Europe must avoid getting dragged into a confrontation between China and the US over Taiwan, emphasizing Macron's strategic economy. Its description on great risks that Europe is facing at this moment includes a high dependency on the US especially for weapons and energy. While the impact of strategy on politics and economics of France is increasingly shown, the importance of security issues including defense assistance and deep rooted reliance were left out.

What is European Open Strategic Autonomy? | Clingendael Institute (Dec 21st, 2021)

There is a lot of buzz around the concept of 'Open strategic autonomy' in Brussels. Amidst the weakening of the multilateral system, the rise of multi-polarity, and the Covid-19 pandemic, it has gained considerable traction. But it is not free of controversy.

"De-Risking" U.S.-Europe Defense Relations

[A Stronger EU on Security and Defence | European Union External Action (November 19th, 2018)](#)

There is a strong link between what happens outside of the EU's borders and security within Europe. In a rapidly changing world, security challenges have become more complex, multidimensional and fluid. No EU Member State can face these threats alone. When it comes to security, the interests of all Member States are inseparably linked. The EU made security a priority in its Global Strategy and has been working over the past years to create the conditions for Member States to collaborate more closely with each other on defense. A lot of progress has been achieved – more work will consolidate it.

[Europe's Eastern Half Claps Back at Macron: We Need the US | POLITICO (April 11th, 2023)](#)

"Instead of building strategic autonomy from the United States, I propose a strategic partnership with the United States," Polish Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki said Tuesday before flying off to the U.S., of all places, for a three-day visit. He pushed an opposite opinion to Macron's strategy reflecting divisions within Europe. While the strategic autonomy which pursues a counterbalance between two powers, he mentions, defense and assistance by the US is the most significant at this moment, with the impact of Russia-Ukraine war directly affecting central and eastern Europe.

[The Future of European Security | The Quincy Institute (July 2023)](#)

In three online sessions in May, the Quincy Institute convened a working group of leading experts on European foreign and security policies to discuss the stance of European countries concerning the war in Ukraine, "de-risking" the relationship with China, and the chances of an autonomous European approach to these issues.

"De-Risking" U.S.-Europe Defense Relations

How important is the goal of European strategic autonomy to your country's foreign and defence policy?

Legend:
- Important (dark blue)
- Somewhat important (light blue)
- Not really important (yellow)
- Contested (red)

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The Future of US - EU Relations

Who Are the 2023 Presidential Candidates?

Four years after a historically large number of candidates ran for president, the field for the 2024 campaign is getting crowded once more, even as it is headlined by the same two aging men who faced off in 2020: President Biden and former President Donald J. Trump.

Is Nato Enough for European Defence | The EU made Simple (February 6, 2023)

This video discusses the challenges facing a potential EU Army, the history of the project, and what the EU has done so far. Addressing the weakness of security policies and absence of a strong united army, it argues the limitation of European countries to form its own strong defense system.

The Future of Europe's Defense Capabilities in a Transatlantic Context | Atlantic Council (June 22, 2022)

It discusses how the EU's efforts to increase spending and develop new capabilities avoid duplication and fragmentation mentioning the short- and long-term capability gaps. Emphasizing the importance of boosting defense investment and innovation, the panels explain how a stronger European defense can be formed and the effects of this on transatlantic defense cooperation.

The EU as a Security Actor Beyond its Neighborhood | Atlantic Council (June 22, 22)

Russia's aggression against Ukraine has consequences beyond Europe. The implications of Russia's war underline difficult questions about Europe's role not just on the continent but also beyond its neighborhood. How should Europe balance its ambitions with its capabilities for engagement around the world? What are the opportunities for further EU-US security cooperation around the world? Should Europe focus on specific geographic areas or commit to a broader global engagement? What are the lessons learned from the EU's current military missions abroad?

How to Trump-Proof the Transatlantic Alliance | Foreign Affairs (October 6th, 2022)

This article refers to the relationship between Europe and the United States when it comes to recent events. With the nature of changing leadership in the United States, the future in uncertain when it comes to the relationship between the US and EU.

EU Development Agenda: Normative Power Europe and the Security-Development Nexus

Dr. Chiara Pierobon

Visiting Professor at the University of Washington and bi-national PhD in Sociology and Social Research from the University of Bielefeld (Germany) and the University of Trento (Italy), manager and executive director of education exchange initiatives in Europe and Russia, and consultant and trainer for international organizations, NGOs and think-tanks.

Introduction to Session Speaker

Dr. Chiara Pierobon

Dr. Chiara Pierobon is a DAAD Visiting Professor at the University of Washington and Co-Editor of the Springer Open Access Publication Series "Transformation and Development in the OSCE Region" at the OSCE Academy in Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan). She holds a bi-national PhD in Sociology and Social Research awarded by the University of Bielefeld (Germany) and the University of Trento (Italy). Her main areas of expertise are Germany and EU's support to civil society in Central Asia, promotion of democracy, human rights and sustainable development, prevention of violent extremism (PVE), public diplomacy, social capital and resilience.

Her studies have been published in peer-reviewed journals, such as the Central Asian Affairs, Central Asian Survey, Development Policy Review, Evaluation and she has been author and/or contributor of edited volumes from Nomos, Palgrave Macmillan, Routledge, Sage and Springer. In the past years, Dr. Pierobon served as manager and executive director of education exchange initiatives in Europe and Russia funded by the European Commission and the DAAD, and of collaborative research projects in Central Asia funded by the Volkswagen Foundation. Dr. Pierobon is former Visiting Professor for Macrosociology and European Societies at the Otto-von-Guericke University Magdeburg (Germany) and at the Asia-Europe Institute (AEI) of Malaya University (Malaysia) and former Visiting Scholar at American University of Central Asia (Kyrgyzstan), German Kazakh-University (Kazakhstan), University of California/Berkeley (USA) and St. Petersburg State University (Russia). In addition to her academic activities, she has been active as consultant and trainer for international organizations, NGOs and think-tanks such as DVV International / Regional Office for Central Asia, Europe-Central Asia Monitoring (EUCAM), European Neighbourhood Council (ENC) and the UNESCO Cluster Office for Central Asia.

Module 3: Learning Objectives

1. Students will be able to identify and analyze the security concerns of EU member states

2. Students will be able to identify and evaluate the security concerns (or perceptions) of EU citizens by exploring public opinion surveys.

3. Students will be able to assess how EU defense and security concerns may vary across member states and/or regions.

4. Students will be able to identify and assess EU policies or actions intended to address defense and security concerns. In addition, students will evaluate whether these policies or actions have been effective.

5. Students will be able to describe what it means to be a "normative power" and explain whether the EU has reached this characterization.

6. Students will be able to explain how the EU functions as a confederation and analyze how this structure creates challenges for developing cohesive security measures.

7. Students will be able to recognize and evaluate diverse perspectives (on security issues) by taking on the role of different EU member states in a simulation activity.

TEACHER TALK: TOOLS AND STRATEGIES

1. How does this relate to the SDG's and how could this be incorporated into the classroom?

2. How could this be related to teaching for global competence?

3. What questions might students have for this section and how could you promote their own research and discovery of the answers?

Key Terms

Nationalism: an ideology based on the premise that the individual's loyalty and devotion to the nation-state surpass other individual or group interests.

Imperialism: state policy, practice, or advocacy of extending power and dominion, especially by direct territorial acquisition or by gaining political and economic control of other areas. Because it always involves the use of power, whether military or economic or some subtler form, imperialism has often been considered morally reprehensible.

Westernization: the adoption of the practices and culture of western Europe by societies and countries in other parts of the world, whether through compulsion or influence. Westernization reached much of the world as part of the process of colonialism and continues to be a significant cultural phenomenon as a result of globalization.

Schengen Area: a free movement area in Europe without border controls that includes 26 countries (22 of which are EU members). This means that whether you travel on foot or by car, train, boat or plane, there is no border control for individuals (whether they are citizens of the Schengen Area or not) travelling between two member countries of the Schengen Area, stimulating tourism and trade.

Multilateralism: multilateralism, process of organizing relations between groups of three or more states. Beyond that basic quantitative aspect, multilateralism is generally considered to comprise certain qualitative elements or principles that shape the character of the arrangement or institution.

Common Foreign and Security Policy: A policy aims to preserve peace and strengthen international security in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

Human Rights: rights that belong to an individual or group of individuals simply for being human, or as a consequence of inherent human vulnerability, or because they are requisite to the possibility of a just society.

Democracy: Democracy is a system of government in which laws, policies, leadership, and major undertakings of a state or other polity are directly or indirectly decided by the "people," a group historically constituted by only a minority of the population

Sustainable Development: Sustainable development is an approach to economic planning that attempts to foster economic growth while preserving the quality of the environment for future generations.

Preserving & Promoting Democracy in the EU

[**"Summit for Democracy: EU Launches Milestone Programmes to Empower Youth As Key Actors of Democracy" (European Commission, March 31, 2023)**](#)

At the Summit for Democracy, Commissioner for International Partnerships Jutta Urpilainen launched two main components of the Women and Youth in Democracy Initiative (WYDE) and welcomed the Yo uth Participation Handbook produced by the Youth Political and Civic Engagement Cohort. It seeks to strengthen the rights, empowerment, and participation in public and political life of youth and women as key actors of development and change. The initiative promotes political pluralism and the inclusiveness of democratic processes.

[**"A New Method to Help Policymakers Defend Democracy Against Hybrid Threats" (European Commission - Science Hub, April 20, 2023)**](#)

In recent years, authoritarian regimes and non-state actors use hybrid threats to achieve their hostile, strategic objectives. Hybrid threats are in fact expected to grow in more sophisticated ways, and Russian war in Ukraine, various election interferences, Brexit campaigns are examples of these new types of threats in this generation. In response, the European commissions developed a new model that proposed for the first time a systems-thinking approach to help policymakers counter even complex hybrid threats in an efficient and coordinated way.

[**"Climate Action, Social Change, and Democracy: Europe's New Trilemma" (Carnegie Europe, February 2, 2023)**](#)

European politics have been hobbled by a complex trilemma of the green transition, social justice, and democracy. Rather than approaching this puzzle in terms of trade-offs, European governments should employ open forms of democratic engagement to cultivate positive linkages. Governments face the thorny puzzle of how to combine three aims: accelerate climate action, redress the social inequities of the energy crisis, and uphold democratic quality against illiberal politics. Thinking through this challenge and preparing themselves to tackle Europe's new trilemma should be processed.

Preserving & Promoting Democracy in the EU

1970
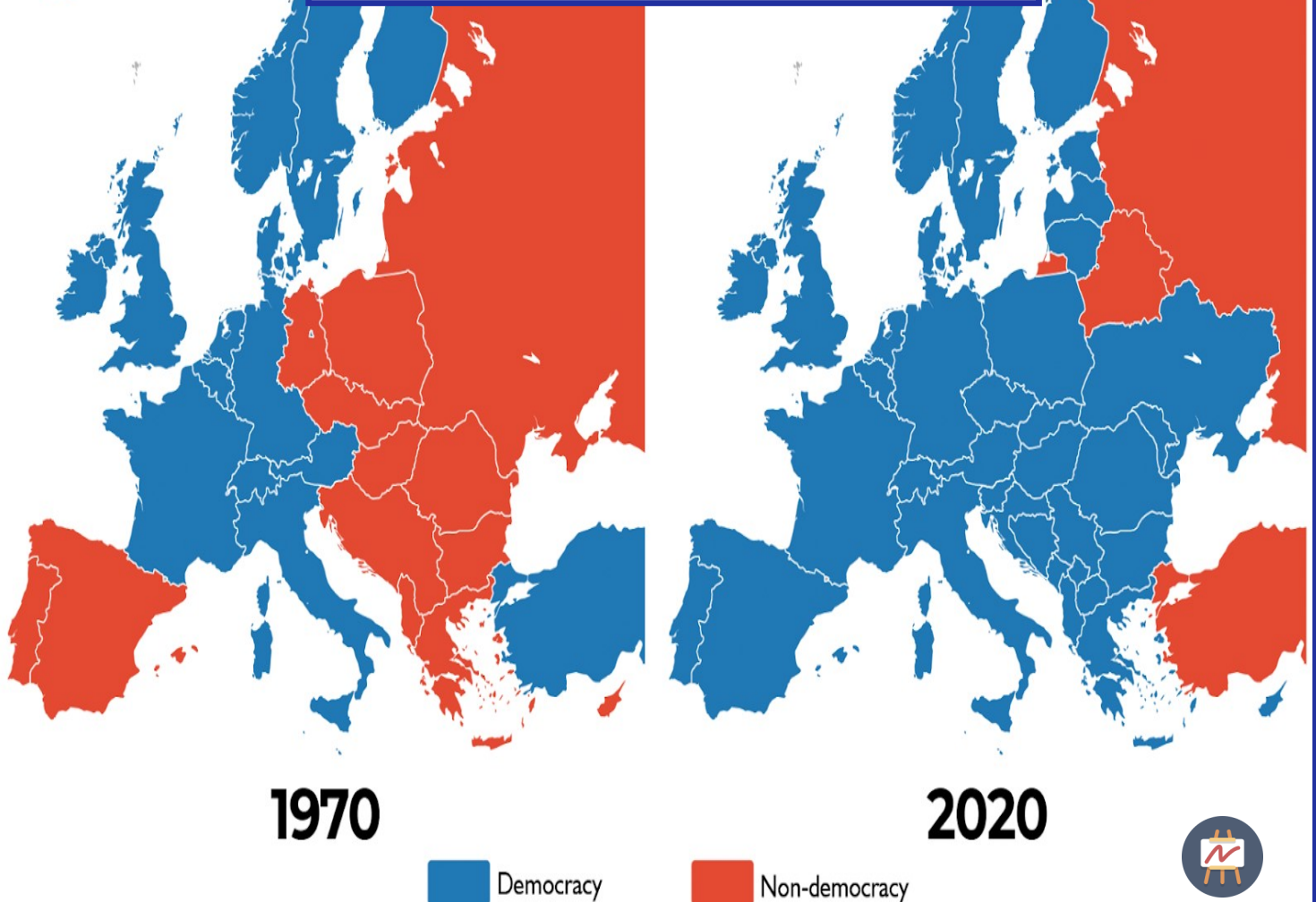
2020

Democracy Non-democracy

"Parliament: 70 Years of European Democracy in Action" (European Parliament, November 18, 2022)

The video shows the landmark events in the process of Europe's movement to achieve a democracy starting in 1952. Uprisings, revolutions, new treaties, and assemblies which represent their efforts for European Democracy in history are all connected throughout this video, and now, the project still continues.

"Protecting EU Common Values Within the Member States" (European Parliament, February 25, 2021)

This video presents the existing and proposed mechanisms available to the institutions of the EU that may be deployed in order to monitor and enforce the observance of EU values by the Member States. More specifically, the status and meaning of EU values and also existing monitoring and preventive mechanisms and enforcement mechanisms. As one of founding values, democracy is also monitored under this mechanism and it's how the values are preserved prend promoted inside the organization.

Preventing Violent Extremism in the EU

"Research and Strategies to Prevent Radicalisation and Violent Extremism" (CORDIS-EU Research Results, May 8, 2023)

The EU was established with the aim to provide common ground, literally and metaphorically, for its members to thrive in a stable and secure environment, being 'united in diversity.' The emergence of violent extremism, populism and radicalisation undermines European cohesion, unsettling the Union's foundations and fostering insecurity among its citizens. This research explores various approaches for unity of European nations addressing existing challenges regarding the increasing violent extremism.

"The Threat of Far-Right Extremism in Germany: A Matter of Child Protection" (ICCT, December 19, 2022)

The article argues that while the level of organized right-wing extremist and terrorist activity in Germany undeniably poses a national security issue, it has also caused serious challenges to child protection efforts. While governmental plans against right-wing extremism propose a holistic approach to curbing extremist activity, it doesn't consider the role of front-line practitioners and child welfare services. To stamp out the right-wing extremist circles, efforts to keep children in democratic environments and multicultural influences would be significant.

"Preventing and Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism: Council Adopts Conclusions on EU External Action" (European Council, June 16, 2020)

The Council adopted conclusions reiterating its unwavering commitment to protecting EU citizens against terrorism and violent extremism in all their forms and irrespective of their origin. The conclusions highlight the threats posed by evolving forms of terrorism, and call for further strengthening of the EU's external counter-terrorism engagement and action in certain priority geographic and thematic areas. It underlines the important role played by the EU's counter-terrorism/security experts and the need to further strengthen this network, as well as the importance of the EU's Counter-terrorism Dialogues with third countries and international organizations.

"Counter Terrorism and Radicalization" (European Commission, July 7, 2022)

These reports from the European Commission emphasize the importance of national responsibilities for upholding the law and safeguarding internal security, mentioning that all relevant EU and national actors need to work together to tackle terrorist threats emanating from home-grown or foreign terrorists. Prevention of radicalization and protection of security are main key points in the new counter-terrorism agenda.

"Countering Terrorism" (NATO, July 19, 2023)

NATO's work on counter-terrorism focuses on improving awareness of the threat, developing capabilities to prepare and respond, and enhancing engagement with partner countries and other international actors. This report explores the increasing capabilities of NATO and its missions to fight with terrorism and extremism addressing possible challenges in the progress.

EU National Security & Human Rights

[Migration from the Middle East and North Africa to Europe | Amsterdam University Press (2014)](#)

Many assumptions and predictions on migration are lying in this society. In this research, it introduces what factors lead to migration including extreme climate and conflicts providing specific examples of the Middle East and North African nations.

[The Changing Strategic Importance of the Middle East and North Africa | Council for Strategic and International Studies (February 6th, 2023)](#)

'This book-length report is Volume Two of a two-volume series on the strategic importance of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). It provides a detailed quantitative net assessment of the key issues and trends shaping the security and stability of the MENA region.'

[Migration from Africa, the Middle East and European Neighboring Countries to the EU: An Augmented Gravity Modeling Approach | The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (May 2021)](#)

This research investigates the main drivers of mobility to the European Union from Africa, the Middle East and the EU's East European neighbors, the importance of the push-and-pull factors of mobility, and the role played by migration policies to determine migration flows from these regions towards the EU.

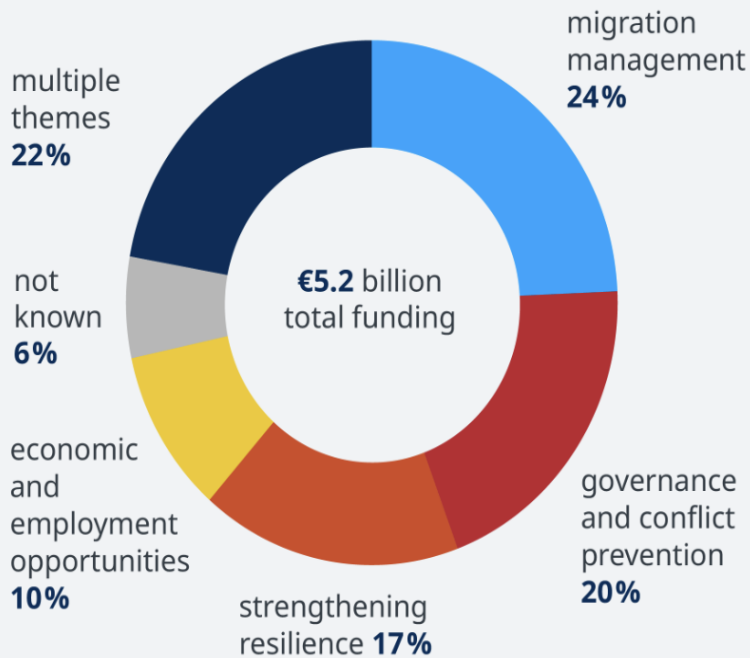[How the EU Spent Billions to Halt Migration from Africa | DW (Apr 12, 2022)](#)

Under the pressure of a large number of forced migrants and asylum seekers from the South, the European Union set high goals with its Emergency Trust Fund for Africa in order to address the root causes of irregular migration. The graph below introduces the specific use of funding and number of irregular border crossings.

EU National Security & Human Rights

EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa spending by theme

migration management **24%**

multiple themes **22%**

not known **6%**

economic and employment opportunities **10%**

strengthening resilience **17%**

governance and conflict prevention **20%**

€5.2 billion total funding

Source: EUTF data as of January 2022, percentages rounded

DW

EU Working Together with African Partners on Migration: Launch of Team Europe Initiatives | European Commission (Dec 12, 2022)

The EU and African partners have launched two Team Europe Initiatives (TEI) focused on the Atlantic/Western Mediterranean and the Central Mediterranean migratory routes to ensure joint efforts by Member States and the EU addressing the migration challenges that the EU and its partners of North Africa are confronted with due to the upsurge of irregular flows and abuse by smuggling networks. It contributes to implementing the external dimension of the New Pact on Migration and Asylum and combines Member States' activities with cooperation and coordination at the EU level through a whole-of-route approach.
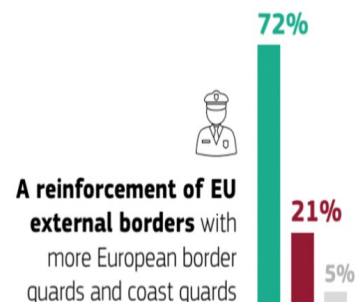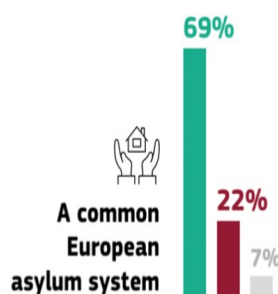
Europe's Migration Policies in Chaos as Arrivals Surge | CNN world (Apr 16, 2023)

In the situation that the number of forced migrants is continuously increasing, this article criticizes the inability to negotiate who should accommodate a spike in migrant arrivals, which leads to further suffering and tragedy. Conflict, global inequality, and climate change were main pull factors of this increase in undocumented people, and many of them died or lost due to the lack of safe routes.

Migration and asylum

More than two-thirds of EU citizens are in favour of a common European Asylum system. Close to three-quarters are for a reinforcement of EU external borders.

- For
- Against
- Don't know

A common European asylum system
69% For
22% Against
7% Don't know

A reinforcement of EU external borders with more European border guards and coast guards
72% For
21% Against
5% Don't know

EU National Security & Human Rights

[The Climate Refugee Crisis is Landing on Europe's Shores - and We Are Far From Ready | Politico (Feb 20, 2023)](#)

International law doesn't include and protect those displaced due to climate change. Last year, the largest number of migrants entered the European Union since 2015, which destabilized the social order in the short term. Although the earthquakes in Turkey and extreme droughts led them to move, no protection and legal status pushed them to unsafety.

[EU Countries Agree on Plan for Stricter Asylum Seekers | DW News (June 8, 2023)](#)

The European Union's 27 member states have agreed on an initial plan to enact tougher asylum and migration policies across the bloc. Sweden, which holds the rotating EU presidency, said the deal is a "good balance" of responsibility towards those seeking asylum and solidarity in the EU.

[What is the EU Actually Doing about Immigration? | The EU made Simple (Nov 4, 2022)](#)

Immigration remains one of significant topics throughout the Union, especially with Meloni and Orban as EU leaders. The European Union has proposed a Pact for Immigration and Asylum in 2020, and this video looks at what this pact entails and what the EU has done so far.

[Migration Policy Institute Podcasts | Podbean (February 15th, 2023)](#)

MPI is a non-profit think tank podcast which discusses various topics about migration. Not only including regional conflicts and consequences in Europe, it introduces information on the history of migration policies in the continent and its sustainability.

[Refugee Crisis in Europe | UNHCR](#)

This page outlines some important statistics about the refugee situation in the EU. An overview such as this one gives context for the ways in which refugees play into the idea of EU Security.

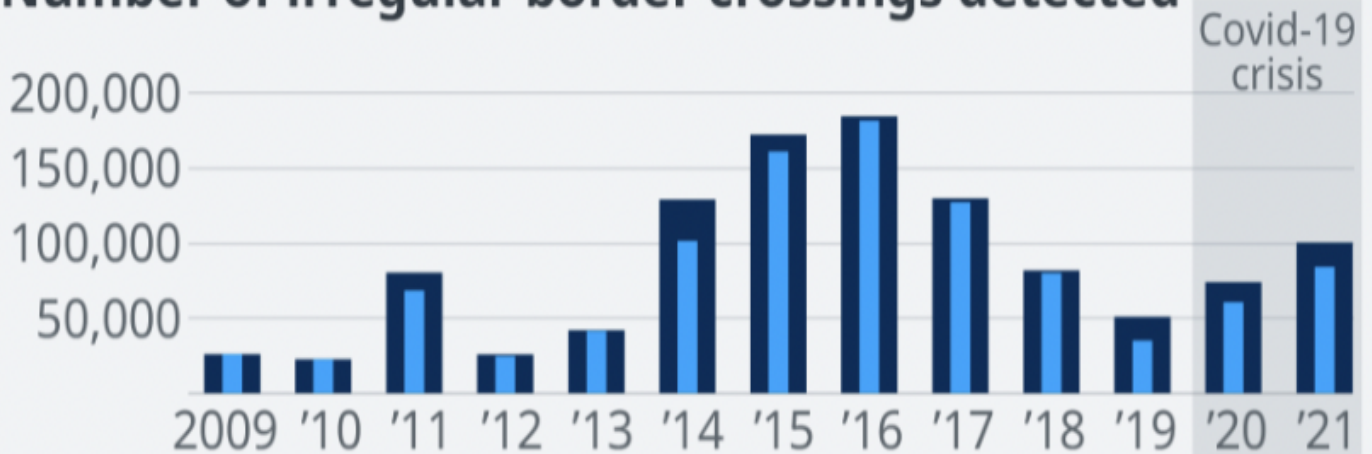### [The Short- and Long-Run Effects of the Refugee Crisis in Europe | VOXEU CEPR (May 28th, 2023)](#)

Understanding the economic effects of refugee immigration is a key question for economists and policymakers alike. Disentangling the short- and long-run response of the spatial distribution of economic activity to a large increase in labour supply requires taking into account not only the forward-looking aspect of costly migration decisions, but also the gradual accumulation of capital that may accompany – and drive – such decisions.
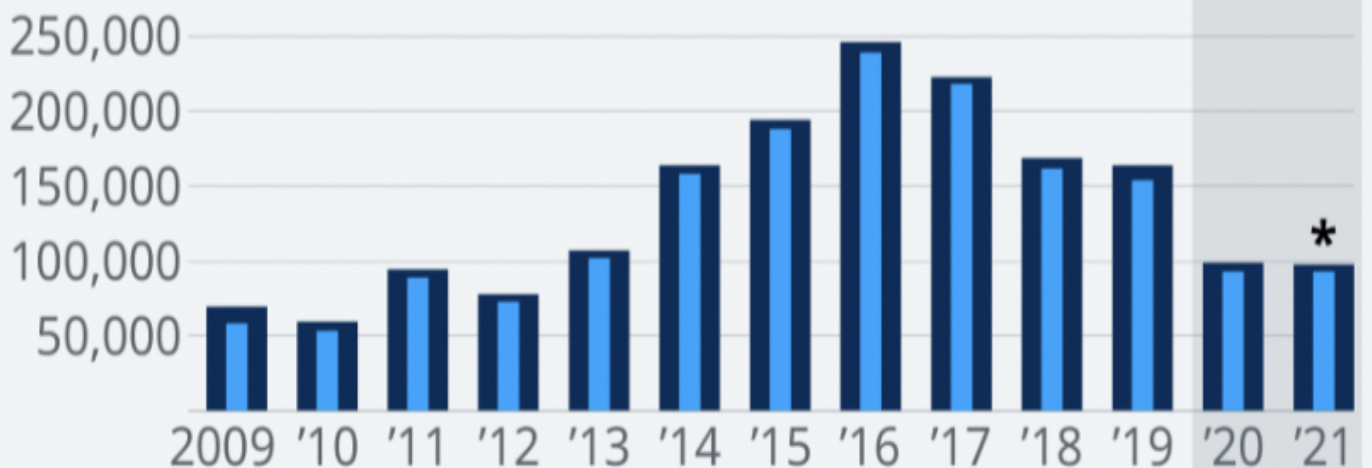
Fewer Africans on their way to Europe

■ all African nationals　　■ nationals from EUTF recipient countries

Number of irregular border crossings detected

Covid-19 crisis

200,000
150,000
100,000
50,000

2009 '10 '11 '12 '13 '14 '15 '16 '17 '18 '19 '20 '21

Number of first-time asylum applications

250,000
200,000
150,000
100,000
50,000

2009 '10 '11 '12 '13 '14 '15 '16 '17 '18 '19 '20 '21

*

Number of first-time asylum applications in 2021 not yet complete: only includes data for January throughout September

DW　Source: Frontex, Eurostat | For details see github.com/dw-data/eutf-africa

Advancing Development to Strengthen EU Security

"A Stronger EU on Security and Defense" (European Union, November 19, 2018)

In a rapidly changing world, security challenges have become more complex, multidimensional and fluid. No EU Member State can face these threats alone. When it comes to security, the interests of all Member States are inseparably linked. The EU made security a priority in its Global Strategy and has been working over the past years to create the conditions for Member States to collaborate more closely with each other on defense. The report reflects the tools that are used for defense and operations that have been done by the European nations so far.

"Crisis, Conflict, and War - How NATO is Preparing to Resist" (DW Documentary, May 28, 2023)

The video reflects NATO's action at the moment for European security. NATO members are viewing Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine with grave concern, especially those on the alliance's eastern flank. They're joining forces with German troops right on the Russian border, and guarding NATO's northeast flank against any possible incursion and ensuring the Baltic states are supported during times of crisis. The influence of NATO in European security is well shown in this documentary.

"European Foreign and Security Policy" (European Union)

The EU's joint foreign and security policy, designed to resolve conflicts and foster international understanding, is based on diplomacy and respect for international rules. Trade, humanitarian aid, and development cooperation also play an important role in the EU's international role. The policy seeks to preserve peace, strengthen security, and develop democracy within the continent.

(Podcast) "The Transatlantic Bond" (European Defence Agency)

EU leaders have pledged to protect EU citizens and their values. But we've also seen that Russia's war in Ukraine has given NATO a sense of renewal and it is in fact NATO that many European governments have gravitated towards. In this third episode, we discuss with Maxime Roclore, EDA Senior Policy Officer, where the European Union fits into the puzzle of collective defense and what exactly it means to broaden and deepen cooperation between NATO and the EU.

Advancing Development to Strengthen EU Security

EUROPEAN UNION
CSDP MISSIONS AND OPERATIONS 2020

EUPOL COPPS
Palestinian Territories
Since 2006

EUFOR ALTHEA
Bosnia Herzegovina
Since 2004

EULEX
Kosovo
Since 2008

EUNAVFOR MED IRINI
Since 2020

REGIONALISATION OF CSDP ACTIONS IN G5 SAHEL²
Since 2017

EUTM Mali
Since 2013

EUCAP SAHEL Mali
Since 2014

EUCAP SAHEL Niger
Since 2012

EUTM RCA
Central African Republic
Since 2016

EUAM RCA¹
Central African Republic
Since 2020

*EUBAM
Moldova and Ukraine
Since 2005

EUAM Ukraine
Since 2014

EUMM Georgia
Since 2008

EUBAM RAFAH
Palestinian Territories
Since 2005

EUBAM Libya
Since 2013

EUAM Iraq
Since 2017

EU NAVFOR Atalanta
Since 2008

EUTM Somalia
Since 2010

EUCAP SOMALIA
Since 2012

Military Missions/Operations
Civilian Missions

6 ongoing military Missions/Operations

11 ongoing civilian Missions¹

Around **5,000** people currently deployed

© European Union – 2020

⊕ Objectives:

Peace-keeping, conflict prevention, strengthening international security, supporting the rule of law, prevention of human trafficking and piracy.

*This Mission is not managed within CSDP structures, but its objectives are very similar to the other Missions, so we include it here

¹Full operational capacity of EUAM RCA is planned for June 2020.

²The Regional Advisory and Coordination Cell is a CSDP action which facilitates EU support to security and defence cooperation amongst G5 Sahel countries (Mauritania, Mali, Burkina-Faso, Niger and Chad).

"European Defence Matters - the role of European Defence Agency" (European Defence Agency, May 15, 2015)

The European Defence Agency is the place to go for European defense cooperation. It supports the European Council and the Member States in their effort to improve the European Union's defense capabilities through cooperative projects and programs. This video provides general ideas on mechanisms of cooperation in European security introducing each field such as research and development and technology.

Europe's Energy Challenges: Winter is Coming

Scott L. Montgomery

Author, geoscientist, and affiliate faculty member in the Jackson School of International Studies, University of Washington. Author of 12 books including The Shape of the New: Four Big Ideas and How They Built the Modern World a The New York Times100 Most Notable Book of 2015.

Introduction to Session Speaker

Scott Montgomery

Scott L. Montgomery is an author, geoscientist, and affiliate faculty member in the Jackson School of International Studies, University of Washington. He writes and lectures on a wide variety of topics related to energy (geopolitics, technology, resources, climate change), American politics, intellectual history, language and communication, and the history of science. He is a frequent contributor to online journals such as The Conversation, Forbes, and Fortune, and his articles and op-eds are regularly featured in many outlets, including Newsweek, Marketwatch, The Huffington Post, and UPI. He also gives public talks and serves on panels related to issues in global energy and their relation to political and economic trends and ideas of sustainability. For more than two decades, Montgomery worked as a geoscientist in the energy industry, writing over 100 scientific papers and 70 monographs on topics related to oil and gas, energy technology, and industry trends. Montgomery is the author of 12 books and is currently pursuing several areas of research, including the role of Enlightenment ideas in present-day American politics, as well as the future of petroleum and its role in geopolitics and climate change.

Module 4: Learning Objectives

1. Students will be able to explain the European Union's reliance on Russian energy exports and assess the progress made by EU policymakers in reducing energy dependence (on Russia).

2. Students will be able to identify and analyze the EU's economic and energy responses, including revised actions, in the context of the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

3. Students will think critically and creatively to develop potential policy options to address the potential consequences of reduced access to Russian energy.

4. Students will be to evaluate the political and economic consequences of EU energy policy challenges on citizens and individual member states.

5. Students will be able to assess how current EU climate goals/policies will be affected by the decision to reduce energy dependence on Russia. In addition, students will describe and evaluate the issue of energy and as a security issue.

6. Students will be able to define the European Commission's REPowerEU Plan and analyze progress made in accelerating a clean energy transition and diversifying energy resources.

7. Students will be able to interpret maps and graphs to evaluate the impact of Russian energy exports to the European Union.

Key Terms

Nord Stream Pipeline: an offshore natural gas pipeline that runs under the Baltic Sea from Russia to Germany. It includes Nord Stream 1, which runs from Vyborg in northwestern Russia (near Finland), and Nord Stream 2 that runs from Ust-Luga (near Estonia) to Lubmin in northeastern Germany. The has been recently denied certification due the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

European Green New Deal: The EU Green Deal aims to make Europe climate neutral by 2050, boost the economy through green technology, create sustainable industry and transport, and cut pollution. The goal is to turn climate and environmental challenges in opportunities that will make the transition just and inclusive all.

Climate Neutrality: this is the concept that refers to the idea of achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions by balancing those emissions so they are equal or less than the emissions that get removed. Climate neutrality is often cited as a goal of individuals and nations to reach environmental sustainability.

Energy Security: the connection between national security and the availability of natural resources for energy consumption in society. It focuses on short and long-term solutions related to energy affordability and uninterrupted access to supplies in varied forms.

Climate change: periodic modification of Earth's climate brought about as a result of changes in the atmosphere as well as interactions between the atmosphere and various other geologic, chemical, biological, and geographic factors within the Earth system.

Sustainability: the long-term viability of a community, set of social institutions, or societal practice. In general, sustainability is understood as a form of intergenerational ethics in which the environmental and economic actions taken by present persons do not diminish the opportunities of future persons to enjoy similar levels of wealth, utility, or welfare.

Energy dependence rate: shows the proportion of energy that an economy must import. It is defined as net energy imports divided by gross inland energy consumption plus fuel supplied to international maritime bunkers, expressed as a percentage. A negative dependency rate indicates a net exporter of energy, while a dependency rate in excess of 100 % indicates that energy products have been stocked.

Greenhouse effect: a warming of Earth's surface and troposphere (the lowest layer of the atmosphere) caused by the presence of water vapour, carbon dioxide, methane, and certain other gases in the air.

Renewable energy: energy derived from natural sources that are replenished at a higher rate than they are consumed. Sunlight and wind, for example, are such sources that are constantly being replenished. Renewable energy sources are plentiful and all around us.

Efficiency: in economics and organizational analysis, a measure of the input a system requires to achieve a specified output. A system that uses few resources to achieve its goals is efficient, in contrast to one that wastes much of its input.

Understanding EU Environmental Policy

Environment for Europeans | European Union

EU citizens benefit from some of the highest environmental standards in the world. The EU and national governments have set clear objectives to guide European environment policy until 2020 and a vision beyond that, of where to be by 2050, with the support of dedicated research programmes, legislation and funding.

Climate Change: What the EU is Doing | European Council

The EU has adopted ambitious legislation across multiple policy areas to implement its international commitments on climate change. EU countries have set binding emission targets for key sectors of the economy to substantially reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Putting a Price on Pollution | The Daily of the New York Times (July 23rd, 2021)

The New York Time's Daily Podcasts discusses the new environmental policies from the EU. The European Commission, the E.U.'s executive arm, recently introduced ambitious legislation aimed at sharply cutting emissions to slow down climate change within the next decade, specifically by weaning one of the world's biggest and most polluting economies off fossil fuels. But can it generate the political will to see it through?

Green Taxation—In Support of a More Sustainable Future | European Commission

As part of the European Green Deal, the EU has set out ambitious targets to tackle climate change and foster a cleaner environment, aiming for a 55% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 and to become a climate-neutral continent by 2050. As we work towards these objectives, green taxation can play an active and positive role in support of other EU climate and energy policies such as the EU Emission Trading System.

The EU Climate Law Explained | EURACTIV (March 16th, 2020)

The European Commission tabled its much-awaited Climate Law in March this year, in a bid to carve into stone Europe's objective of becoming the first climate-neutral continent in the world by 2050. EURACTIV explains what the Climate Law does, how it works and what its criticisms are.

Understanding EU Environmental Policy

EU Climate Change Policy

This lesson plan has four parts and teacher instructions: Part 1: EU Climate Change Overview; Part 2: EU Domestic Policy; Part 3: EU International Climate Change Policy; Part 4: Strategy of EU Member States and Canada

Eurostat—Environmental Statistics

Eurostat provides a range of statistics and accounts about the state of the environment and the drivers, pressures and impacts of our societies on the environment. in this section, you find information about: Air emissions; Biodiversity; Energy accounts; Environmental protection; Environmental sector; Hazardous substances; Material flows and resource productivity; Taxes; Water. Eurostat statistics support policies about climate change, the circular economy, sustainable development, biodiversity and natural capital, among others.

A European "Model" Defined by Public Policies - European Environmental Policy | Sorbonne Universite

Despite its primarily economic origins and its belated concern for the environmental issues, the EU became, after 1972, one of the major international actors in the protection of the environment. Recognized in treaties from 1986 onwards, environmental policy was organized around the notion of sustainable development and gave rise to a strong legislative agenda and the establishment of structures of information, financing and control on a European level. In so doing, the EU found a new form of legitimation.
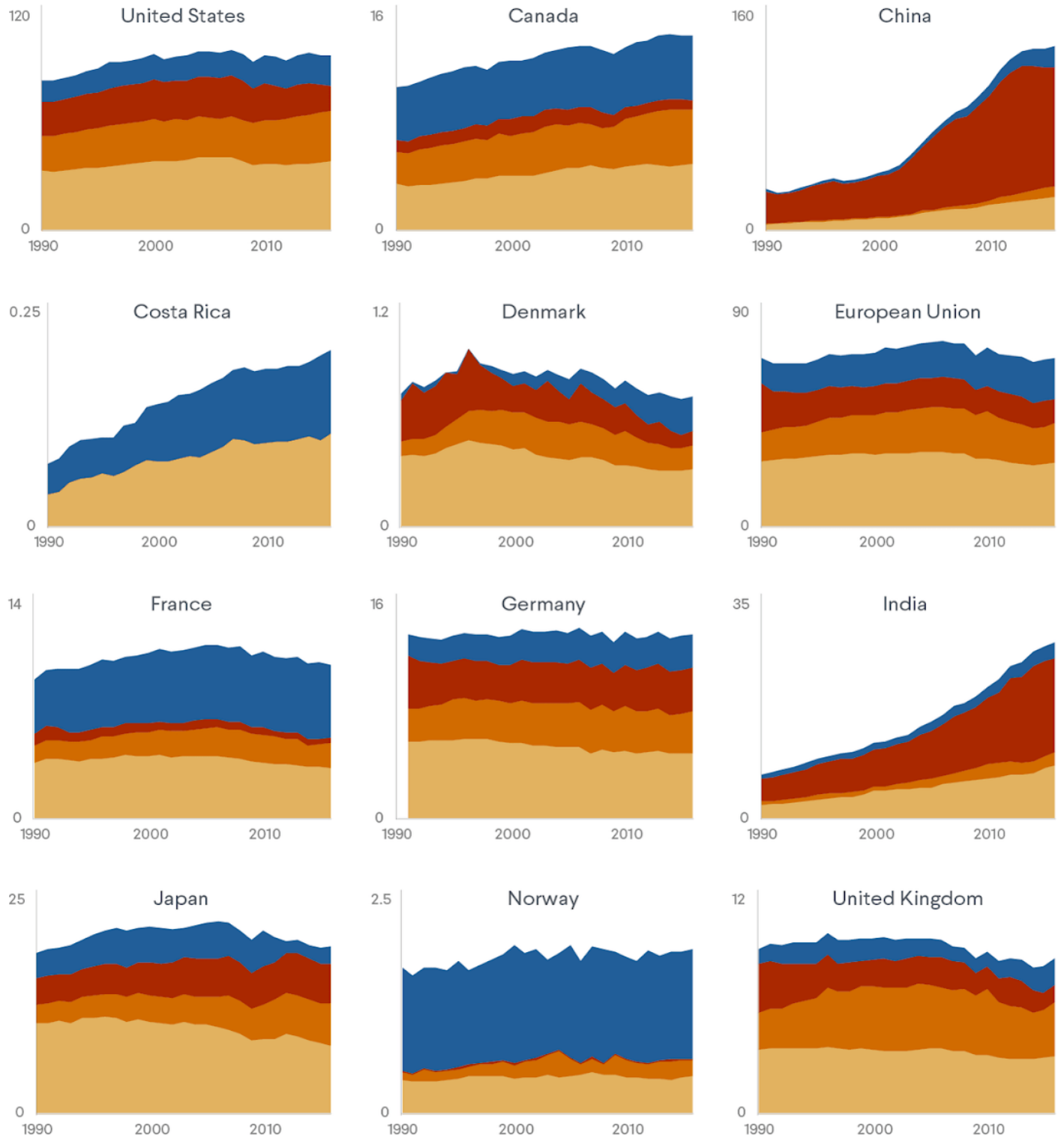
Different Approaches to Energy

Energy sources of selected countries (quadrillion British thermal units)

● Nuclear, renewables, and other   ● Coal   ● Natural gas   ● Petroleum and other liquids
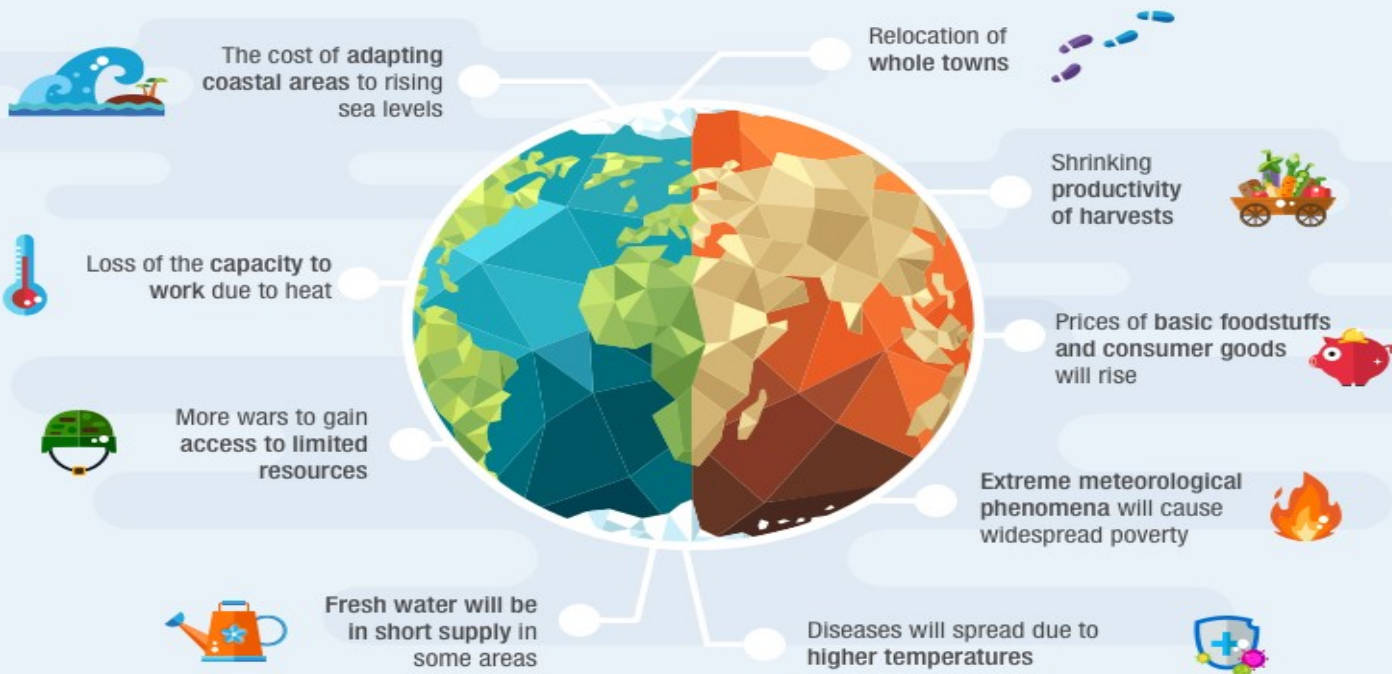
COUNCIL *on*
FOREIGN
RELATIONS

Economics & EU Sustainability

IBERDROLA

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT
OF CLIMATE CHANGE

The cost of adapting coastal areas to rising sea levels

Relocation of whole towns

Loss of the capacity to work due to heat

Shrinking productivity of harvests

More wars to gain access to limited resources

Prices of basic foodstuffs and consumer goods will rise

Fresh water will be in short supply in some areas

Extreme meteorological phenomena will cause widespread poverty

Diseases will spread due to higher temperatures

World Economy Set to Lose Up to 18% GDP from Climate Change

Climate change poses the biggest long-term threat to the global economy. If no mitigating action is taken, global temperatures could rise by more than 3°C and the world economy could shrink by 18% in the next 30 years. But the impact can be lessened if decisive action is taken to meet the targets set in the Paris Agreement, Swiss Re Institute's new Climate Economics Index shows. This will require more than what is pledged today; public and private sectors will play a crucial role in accelerating the transition to net zero.

How Europe's Ambitious New Climate Agenda will Effect Businesses

The European Union's plan to cut its greenhouse gas emissions by more than half by the end of the decade will touch almost every industry in the trade bloc, with profound consequences for jobs and the bloc's economy. European leaders said the climate package presented on Wednesday could put Europe at the forefront of new technologies like electric car batteries, offshore wind generation or aircraft engines that run on hydrogen. The far-reaching plan to reduce the trade bloc's carbon footprint includes tougher mandates for automakers, steel makers, airlines, energy producers and other industries.

How the Russian-Ukrainian War is Shifting the EU's Sustainability Goals

Climate Action Meets Energy Security: The Russian Invasion Adds News a New Dimension to Energy Transition (Foreign Policy Research Institute, June 2022)

This article by FPRI Senior Fellow Anna Mikulska is a product of a workshop on "The Global Order after Russia's Invasion of Ukraine," hosted by the University of Pennsylvania's Perry World House on April 14, 2022. She states "The European Union has been one of the primary drivers of climate action, advocating for a reduction in the use of fossil fuels in its member states. EU policies and private donors are developing new ways to achieve this goal, including resources committed to post-COVID recovery. However, sky-high energy prices, especially natural gas, resulting from the Russian invasion of Ukraine have slowed these goals. The war has made Russian energy resources, on which Europe depends, not only unreliable but also unwelcome. According to the authors, "the war in Ukraine should spark a significant shift in thinking about energy transition in the developed world, with climate action now having to account for energy security."
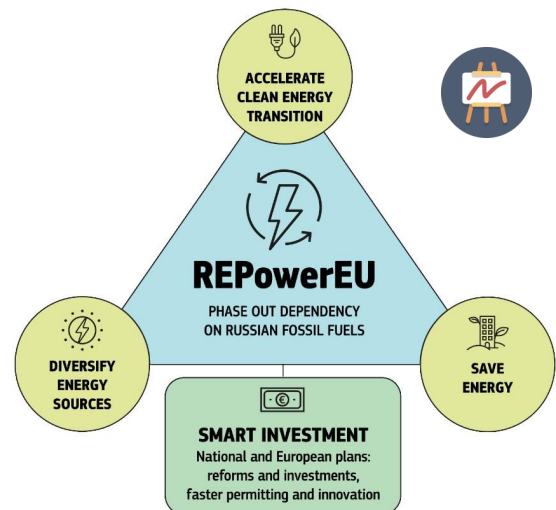
European Energy Security Post-Russia (Center for European Policy Analysis, June 15, 2022)

Dr. Benjamin L. Schmitt testified before Senate and House members of the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe on European energy security post-Russia on 07 June 2022, in Washington, D.C. He advocates in this article that there are three key lessons that should guide future European energy security policymaking: "First, energy and critical infrastructure proposals advanced by authoritarian nations like Russia are "not just commercial deals." Second, energy diversification infrastructure has been effective at countering Russian energy weaponization. Third, sanctions have been an effective tool to slow and stop Kremlin malign energy influence."
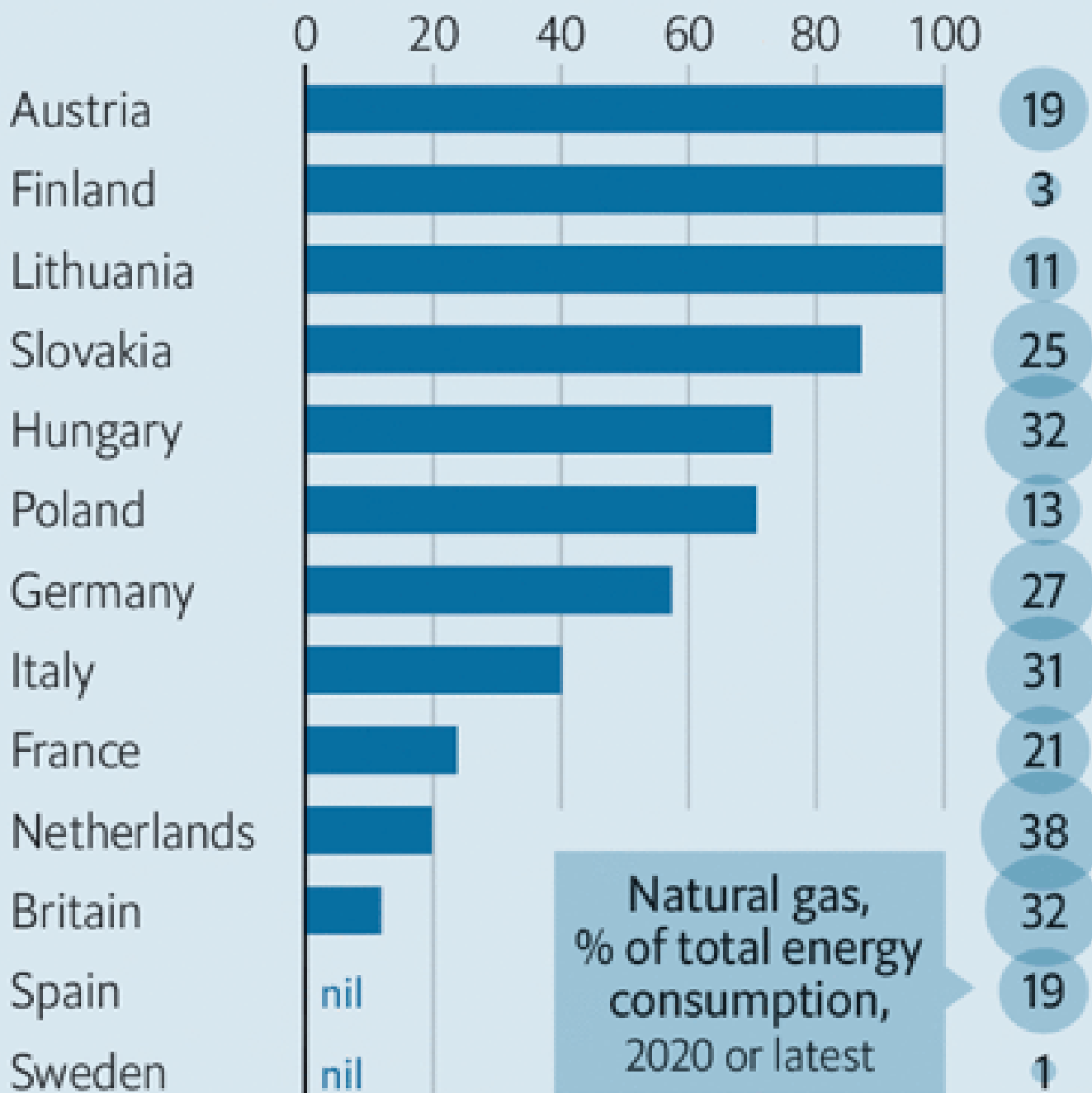
Putin's War and European Energy Security: A German Perspective on Decoupling from Russia's Fossil Fuels (Brookings Institute, June 15, 2022)

Constanze Stelzenmüller testified before the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe on European energy security post-Russia. A video of the testimony can be found at the link above and the full testimony below is provided in the article. The testimony includes 3 parts: Background: Germany, Russia, and Ukraine, Status of Germany's Attempts to Uncouple From Russian Energy, and What Next?

Spot the problem

Gas imports from Russia, % of total
2021, selected European countries

Country	Russian gas imports	Natural gas, % of total energy consumption, 2020 or latest
Austria	100	19
Finland	100	3
Lithuania	100	11
Slovakia	~88	25
Hungary	~72	32
Poland	~70	13
Germany	~57	27
Italy	~40	31
France	~24	21
Netherlands	~20	38
Britain	~11	32
Spain	nil	19
Sweden	nil	1

Sources: Eurostat; Rystad

The Economist

Europe Breaks its Energy Addiction

[EU Getting Rid of Russian Energy Addiction? | Episode 1| Florence School of Regulation (March 24th, 2022)](#)

A recorded conversation between experts in the field of foreign affairs and international relations discussing EU reliability on Russia for energy. In hindsight, this resource can provide some contrast between how things were perceived previously as opposed to what actually occurred as related to this topic.

[Conscious Uncoupling: Europeans' Russian Gas Challenge in 2023 | European Council on Foreign Relations (February 13th, 2023)](#)

'Europeans made remarkable progress in removing Russian gas from their energy mix in 2022. But 2023 brings with it a whole host of new challenges.' This article explores the topic of EU reliability on Russia for energy and how this became a push and pull for power through sanctions and boycotting between the EU and Russia.

[Russia Sanctions: What Impact Have They Had on Its Oil and Gas Exports? | BBC (January 26th, 2023)](#)

This resource from the BBC discusses sanctions from the EU and United States as well as other countries and how it has impacted energy needs in various parts of the world. The situation is not as simple as it may seem considering the EU's heavy reliance on Russia for energy in the past.

[Reviewing the Impact of Energy Sanctions on Russia | Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis (February 16th, 2023)](#)

This article provides an overview of the sanctions against Russia following their invasion of Ukraine and the consequent effect they have had. Through graphics and diagrams, this resource is valuable in gaining more understanding of the impact of sanctions.
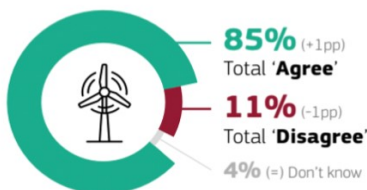
Energy and defence policy in the context of Russia's invasion of Ukraine

More than eight in ten EU citizens agree that the EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy and invest massively in renewables. A large majority also agree that cooperation in defence matters at EU level should be increased. Agreement has slightly decreased since Winter 2022-2023.
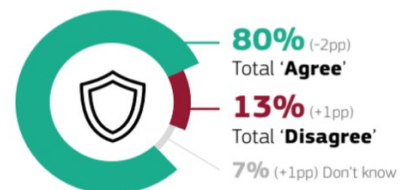
The EU should reduce its dependency on Russian sources of energy as soon as possible

82% (-2pp) Total 'Agree'
13% (+1pp) Total 'Disagree'
5% (+1pp) Don't know
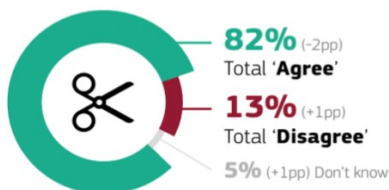
The EU should invest massively in renewable energies, such as wind and solar power

85% (+1pp) Total 'Agree'
11% (-1pp) Total 'Disagree'
4% (=) Don't know

Co-operation in defence matters at EU level should be increased

80% (-2pp) Total 'Agree'
13% (+1pp) Total 'Disagree'
7% (+1pp) Don't know

Europe Breaks its Energy Addiction

[How Deep Is Europe's Dependence on Russian Oil? | State of the Planet, Columbia Climate School (March 14th, 2022)](#)

Russia's invasion of Ukraine has created an energy crisis of unprecedented levels, as reflected in the rapid increase in commodity prices. European countries and the United States have responded by sanctioning Russia, and Germany has halted certification of the Nord Stream 2 natural gas pipeline. Concerns about the extent of Europe's energy reliance on Russia, particularly for natural gas but also for coal and oil, are rising as the conflict worsens.

[Figures Show Stark Drop in European Dependency on Russian Oil, Natural Gas | FRANCE 24 English (July 5th, 2023)](#)

Fresh figures have shown the extent of the European Union's efforts to reduce its energy dependency on Russia, with Moscow accounting for just 3% of the bloc's oil imports in the first quarter of this year, compared to 26% during the same period in 2022. The EU has also strayed away from Russian natural gas, relying more heavily on Norway, the United Kingdom and Algeria. It comes as the decline in Moscow's export revenues weakens its currency.
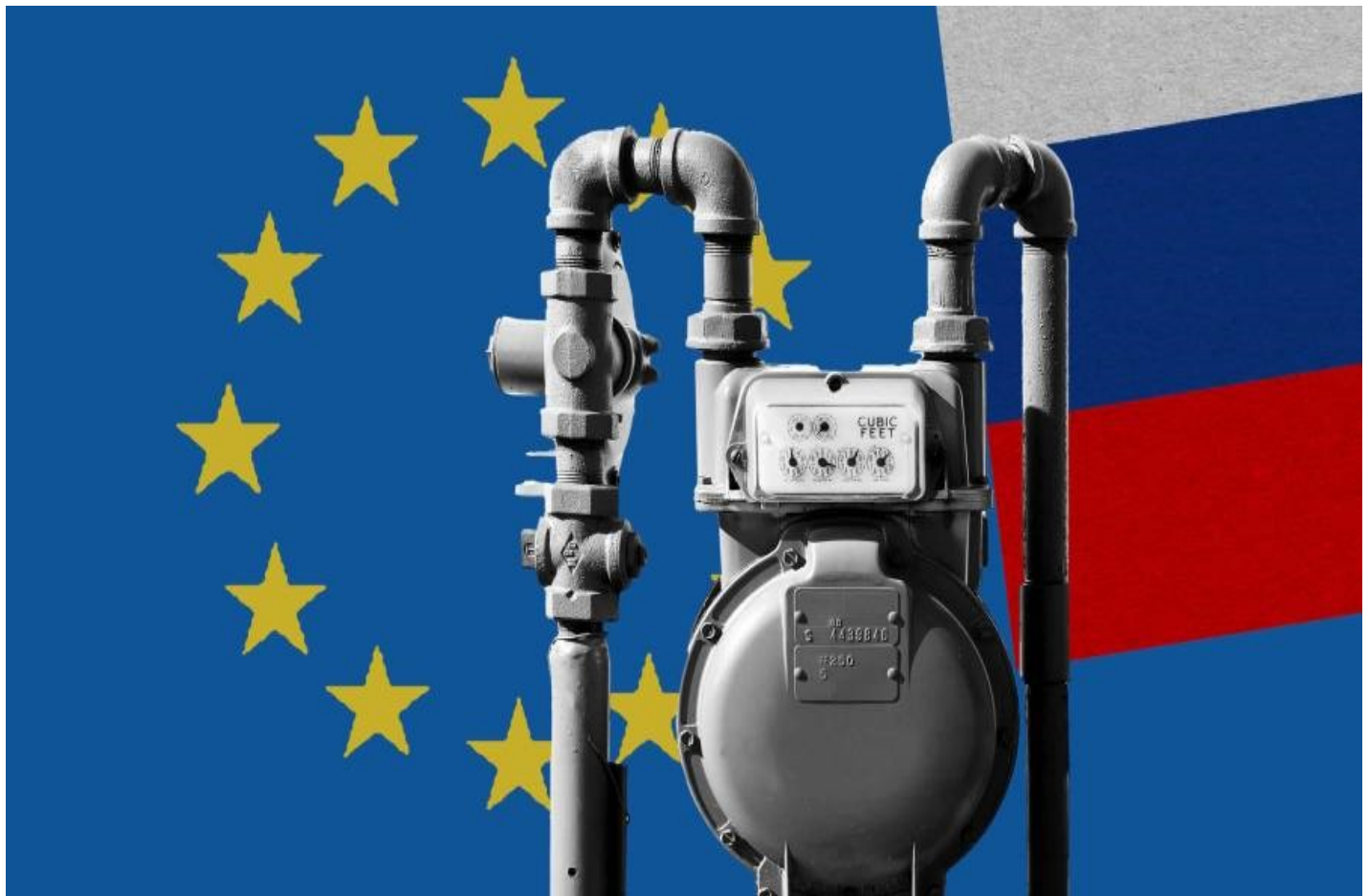
Europe Breaks its Energy Addiction

Europe and Global Climate Change | University of Wisconsin- Madison European Studies

The topic of this module is Europe and Global Climate Change. In this downloadable lesson plan, you will find material to support and augment the lesson plan. The materials for this module are geared towards middle and high-school levels, but may well be used at the college level as a general introduction to the climate change and the European response to this crisis.

Global Climate Change | NASA For Educators

The following organizations provide reviewed listings of the best available student and educators resources related to global climate change, including NASA products.

Europe's 'Energy War' in Data: How Have EU Imports Changed Since Russia's Invasion of Ukraine? | Euronews.green (February 24th, 2023)

"A huge growth in renewables, as well as gas from Norway and the US, is helping to make up for the dramatic drop in Russian energy." This article explores the changes in the sources of energy that will be able to reach the EU following the war in Ukraine and sanctions against Russia.

Europe Moves Away from Russia's Oil and Gas | U.S. Embassy & Consulates in Russia

The European Union is producing all-time highs of wind and solar energy as the 27-country group works to reduce its reliance on fossil fuels from Russia. Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the EU looked to increase the use of sustainable energy practices due to the reduction of energy resources from Russia and uncertainty about the future of energy for Europe.

93% of EU citizens have taken at least **one action** to tackle climate change.

93% of EU citizens believe climate change is a **serious problem.**

88% of EU citizens agree that greenhouse gas emissions should be reduced to make the **EU climate neutral by 2050.**

Europe's gas-pipeline network
Theoretical capacity of selected pipelines

Yamal
(33 bcmpa*)

Nord Stream 1 & 2†
(both 55 bcmpa)

RUSSIA

Via Ukraine
(40 bcmpa‡)

GERMANY

UKRAINE

ITALY

TurkStream
(31.5 bcmpa)

Blue Stream
(16 bcmpa)

*Billion cubic metres per annum
†Nord Stream 2 not yet operational
‡2021 actual flows

Source: JPMorgan

Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian "New Idealism" for a Postimperial World

Guntis Šmidchens

Adjunct Associate Professor of Slavic Studies, Executive Board member at the Ellison Center for Russian, East European and Central Asian Studies, and past President of the Association for the Advancement of Baltic Studies (AABS).

Introduction to Session Speaker

Guntis Šmidchens

Guntis Šmidchens has research interests in Baltic Studies; Baltic Languages and Cultures; Folklore; Russian Folklore; Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian languages and literatures. He is an Adjunct Associate Professor of Slavic, Executive Board member at the Ellison Center for Russian, East European and Central Asian Studies, and past President of the Association for the Advancement of Baltic Studies (AABS).

Module 5: Learning Objectives

1. Students will be able to identify and analyze the role of Eastern European countries, including the Baltic State, in NATO.

2. Students will be able to identify and evaluate the geopolitical interests of Eastern European countries in NATO.

3. Students will be able to identify and assess the challenges posed by Russia's invasion of Ukraine and determine specific policy options for Eastern European countries.

4. Students will be able to use their critical thinking skills to interpret maps, graphs, etc. and answer stimulus based questions with specific evidence.

5. Students will be able to examine secondary sources related to the evolution of Eastern Europe's (including Baltic States) in NATO and identify/assess specific reasons for their membership.

6. Students will be able to identify and evaluate the historical factors that led to the inclusion of Eastern European countries, including the Baltic States, in NATO.

Key Terms

NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organization, NATO is an organization of countries that have agreed to provide military support to each other. It includes many European countries as well as the U.S. and Canada.

Social Security: any of the measures established by legislation to maintain individual or family income or to provide income when some or all sources of income are disrupted or terminated or when exceptionally heavy expenditures have to be incurred

Parliamentary Democracy: democratic form of government in which the party (or a coalition of parties) with the greatest representation in the parliament (legislature) forms the government, its leader becoming prime minister or chancellor.

Russia-Ukraine War: war between Russia and Ukraine that began in February 2014 with the covert invasion of the Ukrainian autonomous republic of Crimea by disguised Russian troops.

Baltic States: northeastern region of Europe containing the countries of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, on the eastern shores of the Baltic Sea.

Security in the North of Europe

Why Can't the EU's West and East Work as One? | Carnegie Europe (November 8th, 2019)

Fifteen years after the 2004 accession of eight former communist countries, the EU still behaves as two halves rather than a whole. Many Western Europeans routinely refer to these states, as well as those that joined in 2007 and 2013, as "new," implying a failure to become fully "European." This resource explores the seeming divide between Europe and which nations are viewed as newly European and originally European.

Europe's Real Test Is Yet to Come | Foreign Affairs (January 20th, 2023)

This resource discusses the future of Europe following the War in Ukraine and the challenges that these current events may present in the years to come.

Want Ukraine in the EU? You'll Have to Reform the EU, Too. | Brookings (July 2023)

On December 16, 2023, the European Council is expected to formally kick off the accession negotiations with Kyiv, following a defined schedule. Ukraine's accession to the European Union (EU) is necessary and inevitable, but it may prove very costly for the current European member states.

Nuclear Weapons in Europe: Mapping U.S. and Russian Deployments | European Council on Foreign Relations (March 30th, 2023)

Russia's threat to deploy tactical nuclear weapons in Belarus has raised the specter of a new nuclear standoff with the United States and its allies in Europe. It also draws new attention to how such arms are deployed in NATO states. This source outlines the security development in different parts of Europe and how this is impacted by the war in Ukraine.

NATO's Vilnius summit: The Highlights and the Future Challenges | European Council on Foreign Relations (July 14th, 2023)

This week, the leaders of NATO member countries gathered in Vilnius for the organisation's annual summit. The summit addressed crucial issues and implications for international security. From Sweden's accession to NATO and Ukraine's aspirations for membership to new defence plans and security guarantees, this week's episode explores the summit's highlights and potential impact on the global security landscape.

EU Defence Facing Russia: Eastern European Security After the Invasion of Ukraine | European Council on Foreign Relations (March 2nd, 2022)

'Russia's invasion of Ukraine has forced the EU to reassess its security and defence policy. For the EU's eastern member states, the changes underway are long overdue.'

Security in the North of Europe

[Judy Asks: Is Finnish and Swedish NATO Membership Useful for European Security? | Carnegie Europe (April 28th, 2023)](#)

Russia's war in Ukraine is making neutral Finland and Sweden seriously consider joining NATO. Such membership would strengthen the alliance's defenses and greatly increase security in the Baltic region. Explore this resource to learn more about the NATO membership status of Sweden and Finland.

[NATO's Nordic Expansion: Adding Finland and Sweden Will Transform European Security | Foreign Affairs (April 26th, 2022)](#)

This article explores the ways in which EU security will change in light of the inclusion of Finland and possible inclusion of Sweden in NATO. Seeing as this NATO membership is evolving in light of the conflict in Ukraine, this becomes more crucial to understanding EU security than ever before.

[Finland's Accession to NATO | U.S. Department of State (April 4th, 2023)](#)

This statement from the United States Department of State refers to the inclusion of Finland in NATO and what this means for security in Europe. Because Finland has significant borders with Russia, concerns about security for the country were very acute.

[Finland's Membership in NATO | Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland (April 4th, 2023)](#)

This resource from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland outlines the process that the country went through to become a member of NATO. Along with that, read this resource for more information about how Finland sees their future as a NATO member.

[Finland's Contributions to NATO: Strengthening the Alliance's Nordic and Arctic Fronts | Wilson Center (November 8th, 2022)](#)

This resource discusses the benefits of joining NATO for both Finland and NATO on the Nordic and Arctic fronts. Finland also made some changes to their security strategies that are outlined more in depth in this article.

Nuclear Weapons in Europe

▲ U.S. nuclear weapons storage site

▢ U.S. ally with U.S. nuclear weapons storage site

▢ U.S. ally with its own nuclear weapons

▲ Russian nuclear weapons storage site

● Russian base for strategic nuclear forces

ATLANTIC
OCEAN

RUSSIA

Russia has announced
plans to deploy nuclear
weapons in Belarus.

UK   NETHERLANDS

BELGIUM   GERMANY

FRANCE

BELARUS

☆ Moscow

UKRAINE

ITALY

BLACK SEA

TURKEY

MEDITERRANEAN
SEA

Note: Locations of Russian storage sites and bases are estimates based on available information.

COUNCIL on
FOREIGN
RELATIONS

EU Security in the Baltic States

[Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania Strengthen Airspace Cooperation | NATO (July 12th, 2023)](#)

At the margins of the NATO Summit in Vilnius on Tuesday (11 July 2023), Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania signed a Declaration of Cooperation on cross-border airspace. The relevant Allied civil and military authorities will establish and use suitable airspace volumes for NATO training and exercises, and other air activities within the Baltic region.

[NATO's Military Presence in the East of the Alliance | NATO (July 28th, 2023)](#)

An important component of NATO's deterrence and defence posture is its military presence in the eastern part of Alliance territory. In recent years, Allies have enhanced NATO's forward presence by establishing multinational battlegroups in Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and Slovakia.

[Strengthening Baltic Security: Next Steps for NATO | Center for Strategic and International Studies (June 27th, 2023)](#)

NATO will hold a leaders' summit in Vilnius, Lithuania, next month. In preparation for that summit, the CSIS International Security Program conducted a study on Baltic security. This commentary summarizes the results of that study. CSIS will publish the full report on July 6.

[On NATO's Vulnerable Eastern Edge, Baltic Nations Face High Stakes in Ukraine Crisis | The Washington Post (March 20th, 2023)](#)

Like Ukraine, the three Baltic states — Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia — were once part of the Soviet Union. Unlike Ukraine, they had joined NATO in the early 2000s, and now enjoy the protection the alliance's mutual defense guarantee provides.

[Estonia, Latvia & Lithuania on Ukraine - Security Council Media Stakeout | United Nations (February 24th, 2023)](#)

Joint media stakeout by Minister of Foreign Affairs of Estonia, Urmas Reinsalu, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Latvia, Edgars Rinkēvičs and Foreign Minister of Lithuania, Gabrielius Landsbergis, on the situation in Ukraine.

[Once Branded 'Alarmist' Over Russian Fears, Baltic States Call for More Military Support | NBC News (March 31st, 2022)](#)

An article from NBC News speaking about the worries that Baltic post-soviet states have regarding heir security following Russia's invasion of Ukraine . Because of the shared history as previous soviet countries , there is increased alarm, concern and preparation in the event that Russia does not stop its advances into the West in these countries as well.

How Russia's War on Ukraine Effects FSU Countries?

[Echo of Empire: Why Russia's war on Ukraine Troubles All Post-Soviet Countries | European Council on Foreign Relations (March 15th, 2022)](#)

'Russia's war on Ukraine could have a heavy impact on other post-Soviet countries. Unless the EU helps these countries deal with the effects of the conflict, they could become increasingly dependent on the Kremlin.' This resource explores the effects of Russia's invasion of Ukraine on other Post-Soviet nations.

[How the War in Ukraine is Reformatting the Post-Soviet Space | Ponars Eurasia (October 9th, 2022)](#)

This resource explores the significance of post soviet spaces to dynamics between Russia and the EU/US to this day. While Ukraine is the center of this discussion in light of the War, there are other aspects to be considered, such as the other less emphasized post soviet countries that border Russia.

[Russia's Long-Held Influence Over Former Soviet Republics is Starting to Fade | NPR (May 27th, 2023)](#)

This podcast from NPR discusses the fading influence of Russia on previous soviet nations that have since gained independence. This becomes relevant in the overall discussion of relations between the EU, US, NATO and Russian in light of the war in Ukraine.
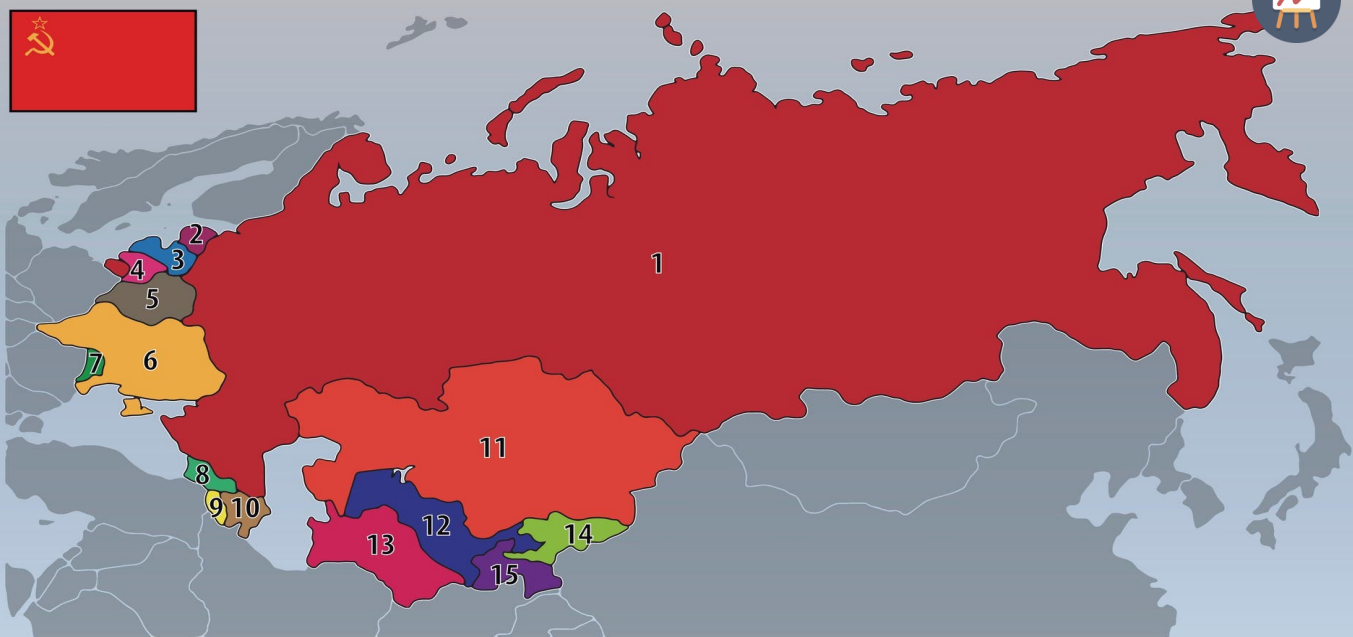
1 RUSSIA	5 BELARUS	9 ARMENIA	13 TURKMENISTAN
2 ESTONIA	6 UKRAINE	10 AZERBAIJAN	14 KYRGYZSTAN
3 LATVIA	7 MOLDOVA	11 KAZAKHSTAN	15 TAJIKISTAN
4 LITHUANIA	8 GEORGIA	12 UZBEKISTAN	

How Russia's War on Ukraine Effects FSU Countries?

[3 ways Vladimir Putin's War in Ukraine is Affecting the Former Soviet Region | The Conversation (May 31st, 2022)](#)

"The war in Ukraine is dividing the former Soviet region, making it poorer and less secure. Russia will take advantage of this. Three months into Vladimir Putin's brutal assault on Ukraine, the other post-Soviet countries are being transformed in three ways that will change the course of the region's future."

[Support for Russia Drops in Post-Soviet Countries After Ukraine Invasion | Euronews (May 25th, 2023)](#)

Approval of Russia has plunged in neighboring countries, who are wary of a bullish Moscow which has lost its traditional role as a regional power broker. Since the beginning of the invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, Russia has lost a significant amount of support in countries which were historically part of its sphere of influence.

[Echo of Empire: Why Russia's War on Ukraine Troubles All Post-Soviet Countries | European Council on Foreign Relations (March 15th, 2022)](#)

Russia's war on Ukraine could have a heavy impact on other post-Soviet countries. Unless the EU helps these countries deal with the effects of the conflict, they could become increasingly dependent on the Kremlin.

[Former Soviet States Are Distancing Themselves From Their Old Imperial Master | Foreign Policy (May 10th, 2022)](#)

The war in Ukraine is prompting countries from Kazakhstan to Moldova to reexamine their colonial past and seek diplomatic allies beyond the Kremlin.

[Reflection on Russia's Changing Image in the Post-Soviet Region | French Institute of International Relations (September 9th, 2022)](#)

This resource outlines the ways in which views and opinions of former soviet countries have changed towards Russia in light of the war in Ukraine. Because many of these nations have an entangled past with Russia, it becomes important to consider the ways in which these countries react, or do not, to the actions taken by Russia in Ukraine.

[Classroom Resources to Teach about War in Ukraine | Illinois Civics Club](#)

As events unfold in Ukraine, teachers will be asked questions to help students understand current events in real-time. For some students, these events may seem disconnected from their everyday lives; for others, these events may be very close to home.

Incorporating the EU into Your Curriculum

[EU Online Training Videos: EU Governance and Policy Challenges - Jean Monnet EU Center and the Center for West European Studies at the University of Washington](#)

Whether you are someone looking for more information about the European Union or a student brushing up on your knowledge in preparation of Model EU, you've come to the right place! In this training, you will find an engaging and thorough overview of the European Union and current challenges it faces. Professor Dean LaRue starts at the beginning with big-picture questions such as "How can we define 'Europe?'" before diving into the unique, complex, and ever-evolving European experiment known as the EU.

[Teaching the EU Toolkits (Center for European Studies, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)](#)

The Center for European Studies at UNC-CH has updated Teaching the EU Toolkits. CES has a 20-year history of providing outreach materials and professional development in contemporary Europe. This Teacher Toolkit is designed to help you create lessons about Europe's geography, people, and politics and the European Union. At the end of each chapter, they have linked to several potential lesson plans – for various grade levels – that you can use to teach about different issues. These have been created by CES staff, UNC faculty, and North Carolina teachers. They compiled a list of additional resources and external links.

[Seterra - Online Geography Game Europe](#)

Seterra includes fun quizzes that help familiarize you with countries, capital cities, flags, rivers, lakes, and notable geological features. Learning geography doesn't have to be boring. Do it the easy way with Seterra! In no time, you could learn to locate every single country in the world on a map.

Seterra App for Learning Geography

Incorporating the EU into Your Curriculum

Resources for Teaching and Learning about Europe | University of Pittsburgh European Studies Center

The following unit plans (K-12) and modules (College) were developed by participants in the ESC-organized Brussels Study Tour for educators. These resources are presented here as an Open Access resource for teachers/instructors. Our thanks to the talented educators who have allowed us to share them.

A TEACHER'S HANDS ON GUIDE TO THE EUROPEAN UNION | UNC Chapel Hill EU Center for Excellence

A resource guide for educators to check their understanding of the EU and how teaching on the organization can be brought into the classroom.

Lesson Plans and Teaching Aids | Carleton University

Various classroom resources that can be used to teach about different aspects of the EU. These resources are available for different grade levels and include different types of media such as podcasts, articles, activities and more.

EU Simulation | University of Wisconsin- Madison European Studies

Welcome to the European Union Simulation Module (EUSM)! The topic of this module is the EU Chocolate Directive. On these pages you will find material to hold an in-class simulation of the EU policy-making process. The materials for this module are geared towards middle and high-school levels, but may well be used at the college level as a general introduction to the EU.

Chapter 9 Self-test questions | Oxford University Press

This resource is a short quiz on some basic information of the EU's place in the world and some of the important factors and information to know. This could be used as an initial gauge of students' understanding and knowledge and/or a guide for which topics students should know about and understand.

10 Resources for Teaching About the War in Ukraine | Share My Lesson

Here are 10 Share My Lesson resources to help educators, parents and students build background knowledge and contextualize what is happening in Ukraine, as we watch the policy decisions world leaders make together to avoid escalation and stabilize the ongoing war.

What is the relationship between the United States and the European Union? | University of North Carolina Chapel Hill Center for European Studies A Jean Monnet Center for Excellence

The main activity in this lesson plan gets students to create a mind map and share the thinking they have on the topic of the EU and US with their classmates to facilitate discussion about the topic of similarities and differences between the two entities.

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INCORPORATING THE EU INTO YOUR CURRICULUM

"Seterra - the Ultimate Map Quiz Site!" Seterra Geography Games, www.seterra.com/

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