Копачинська Галина Василівна

# Методичні рекомендації з курсу «Міжнародна та регіональна безпека», який вивчають англійською мовою

## Навчально-методичне видання

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Анотація: навчально-методичне видання з дисципліни «Міжнародна та регіональна безпека», містить методичні рекомендації з даної дисципліни для студентів які навчаються англійською мовою: теоретичну інформацію щодо суті поняття та особливостей класифікації міжнародної безпеки як основної категорії навчального курсу; силабус навчальної дисципліни; питання до іспиту та рекомендовану літературу з курсу, що стануть у нагоді під час його вивчення; самостійної підготовки магістрів; підготовки до семінарів та до іспиту з курсу.

Рекомендовано для студентів спеціальності 291  «Міжнародні відносини, суспільні комунікації та регіональні  студії», освітньо-професійної програми «Міжнародні відносини», освітнього ступеня «магістр» факультету міжнародних відносин Волинського національного університету імені Лесі Українки.

# ЗМІСТ

# ВСТУП

«Міжнародна та регіональна безпека» є важливим та необхідним курсом підготовки магістрів освітньо-професійної програми «Міжнародні відносини». Одним з важливих завдань дисципліни є сформувати в студентів знання про структуру, логіку організації, засоби та теоретичні положення, принципи будівництва сучасної системи міжнародної та регіональної безпеки, системний підхід до організації наукових досліджень з даної проблематики дослідження.

Дисципліна має тісні зв'язки з такими навчальними дисциплінами як «Вступ до фаху «Міжнародні відносини»», «Теорія міжнародних відносин», «Міжнародні відносини і світова політика», «Історія міжнародних відносин» та ряд інших, які викладаються на факультеті міжнародних відносин.

В процесі вивчення даної дисципліни студенти будуть  знати: зміст поняття „безпека'', її форми й види, компоненти і структуру; умови забезпечення національної та регіональної безпеки, специфіку функціонування регіональних (колективних форм) безпеки та засоби їх реалізації; основні проблеми підтримання безпеки у Європі та світі. Студенти будуть вміти: аналізувати стан забезпечення безпеки в будь-якій країні Європи і світу; визначати основні проблеми й пріоритети національної безпеки держав; встановлювати загрози безпеці на національному й регіональному рівнях.

У такому контексті предмет «Міжнародна та регіональна безпека», який викладається для студентів факультету міжнародних відносин виступає як одна з важливих дисциплін для комплексного вивчення основних аспектів формування національної та регіональної безпеки на прикладі функціонування різних форм безпеки європейських країн та на глобальному рівні, а запропоноване навчально-методичне видання з дисципліни допоможе отримати та закріпити ці знання належним чином, в тому числі іноземною мовою.

Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine

Lesya Ukrainka Volyn National University

Faculty of International Relations

Department of International Relations and Regional Studies

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**Methodical recommendations for the course "International and Regional Security", which is studied in English**

**Educational and methodical publication**

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Galina Kopachinska

К 65  Galina Kopachinska Methodical recommendations for the course "International and Regional Security", which is studied in English : educational and methodical publication. Lutsk, 2022. 48 p.

Abstract: educational and methodical publication on the academic course "International and Regional Security", contains guidelines for this discipline for students studying in English: theoretical information on the essence of the concept and features of the classification of international security as the main category of the course; syllabus; questions for the seminars and the  exam; recommended literature from the course, which will be useful during its study; independent training of masters; preparation for seminars and exams for the course.

Recommended for students speciality 291 "International Relations, Public Communications and Regional Studies", educational and professional program "International Relations", educational degree "Master" of the Faculty of International Relations of Lesya Ukrainka Volyn National University.

**CONTENT**

# INTRODUCTION

"International and Regional Security" is an important and necessary training course for masters of the educational and professional program "International Relations". One of the important tasks of the discipline is to form students' knowledge of the structure, logic of organization, tools and theoretical positions, principles of building a modern system of international and regional security, a systematic approach to the organization of research on this topic.

The discipline is closely related to such disciplines as "Introduction to the speciality", "International Relations", "Theory of International Relations", "International Relations and World Politics", "History of International Relations" and a number of others studied at the Faculty of International Relations.

In the process of studying this discipline, students will know: the meaning of the concept "security", its forms and types, components and structure; conditions for ensuring national and regional security, the specifics of the functioning of regional (collective forms) of security and means of their implementation; the main problems of maintaining security in Europe and the world. Students will be able to: analyze the security situation in any country in Europe and the world; identify the main problems and priorities of national security; identify security threats at the national and regional levels.

In this context, the academic course "International and Regional Security", which is studied by students of the Faculty of International Relations, is one of the important disciplines for a comprehensive study of the main aspects of national and regional security on the example of various forms of security in European countries and globally. Hence, educational and methodical publication of the discipline will help to obtain and consolidate this knowledge properly, including in a foreign language.

# THEORETICAL MINIMUM OF THE COURSE ABOUT "THE ESSENCE OF THE CONCEPT AND FEATURES OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AS THE MAIN CATEGORY OF THE COURSE"

*Safety in international relations.* Safety is the state of being "safe" (from French *sauf*), the condition of being protected from harm or other non-desirable outcomes. Safety can also refer to the control of recognized hazards in order to achieve an acceptable level of risk. There are two slightly different meanings of *safety*. For example, *home safety* may indicate a building's ability to protect against external harm events (such as weather, home invasion, etc.), or may indicate that its internal installations (such as appliances, stairs, etc.) are safe (not dangerous or harmful) for its inhabitants. Discussions of safety often include mention of related terms. Security is such a term. Safety is the condition of a "steady state" of an organization or place doing what it is supposed to do. "What it is supposed to do" is defined in terms of public codes and standards, associated architectural and engineering designs, corporate vision and mission statements, and operational plans and personnel policies. For any organization, place, or function, large or small, safety is a normative concept. It complies with situation-specific definitions of what is expected and acceptable. Using this definition, protection from a home's external threats and protection from its internal structural and equipment failures are not two types of safety but rather two aspects of a home's steady state. In the world of everyday affairs, not all goes as planned. Some entity's steady state is challenged. This is where security science, which is of more recent date, enters. Drawing from the definition of safety, then:

*Security* is the process or means, physical or human, of delaying, preventing, and otherwise protecting against external or internal, defects, dangers, loss, criminals, and other individuals or actions that threaten, hinder or destroy an organization's "steady state," and deprive it of its intended purpose for being.

Using this generic definition of safety it is possible to specify the elements of a security program.

## Limitations

Safety can be limited in relation to some guarantee or a standard of insurance to the quality and unharmful function of an object or organization. It is used in order to ensure that the object or organization will do only what it is meant to do.

It is important to realize that safety is relative. Eliminating all risk, if even possible, would be extremely difficult and very expensive. A safe situation is one where risks of injury or property damage are low and manageable.

## Types of safety

It is important to distinguish between products that meet standards, that are safe, and those that merely feel safe. The highway safety community uses these terms:

## Normative safety

Normative safety is achieved when a product or design meets applicable standards and practices for design and construction or manufacture, regardless of the product's actual safety history.

## Substantive safety

Substantive or objective safety occurs when the real-world safety history is favorable, whether or not standards are met.

## Perceived safety

Perceived or subjective safety refers to the users' level of comfort and perception of risk, without consideration of standards or safety history. For example, traffic signals are perceived as safe, yet under some circumstances, they can increase traffic crashes at an intersection. Traffic roundabouts have a generally favorable safety record yet often make drivers nervous.

Low perceived safety can have costs. For example, after the 9/11/2001 attacks, many people chose to drive rather than fly, despite the fact that, even counting terrorist attacks, flying is safer than driving. Perceived risk discourages people from walking and bicycling for transportation, enjoyment or exercise, even though the health benefits outweigh the risk of injury.

## Security

*Also called social safety or public safety*, security addresses the risk of harm due to intentional criminal acts such as assault, burglary or vandalism (напад, крадіжка зі зломом або вандалізму).

Because of the moral issues involved, security is of higher importance to many people than substantive safety. For example, a death due to murder is considered worse than a death in a car crash, even though in many countries, traffic deaths are more common than homicides.

## Risks and responses

Safety is generally interpreted as implying a real and significant impact on risk of death, injury or damage to property. In response to perceived risks many interventions may be proposed with engineering responses and regulation being two of the most common.

Probably the most common individual response to perceived safety issues is insurance, which compensates for or provides restitution in the case of damage or loss.

## Safety measures

*Safety measures* are activities and precautions taken to improve safety, i.e. reduce risk related to human health. Common safety measures include:

- **Chemical analysis**
- **Destructive testing** of samples
- **Drug testing** of employees, etc.
- **Examination of activities by specialists** to minimize physical stress or increase productivity

- **Geological surveys** to determine whether land or water sources are polluted, how firm the ground is at a potential building site, etc.
- **Government regulation** so suppliers know what standards their product is expected to meet.
- **Industry regulation** so suppliers know what level of quality is expected. Industry regulation is often imposed to avoid potential government regulation.
- **Instruction manuals** explaining how to use a product or perform an activity
- **Instructional videos** demonstrating proper use of products
- **Root cause analysis** to identify causes of a system failure and correct deficiencies.
- **Internet safety** or Online Safety, is protection of the user's safety from cyber threats or computer crime in general.
- **Periodic evaluations** of employees, departments, etc.
- **Physical examinations** to determine whether a person has a physical condition that would create a problem.
- **Process safety management** is an analytical tool focused on preventing releases of highly hazardous chemicals.
- **Safety margins/Safety factors**. For instance, a product rated to never be required to handle more than 200 pounds might be designed to fail under at least 400 pounds, a safety factor of two. Higher numbers are used in more sensitive applications such as medical or transit safety.
- **Self-imposed regulation** of various types.
- Implementation of **standard protocols and procedures** so that activities are conducted in a known way.
- **Statements of ethics** by industry organizations or an individual company so its employees know what is expected of them.
- **Stress testing** subjects a person or product to stresses in excess of those the person or product is designed to handle, to determining the "breaking point".
- **Training** of employees, vendors, product users
- **Visual examination for dangerous situations** such as emergency exits blocked because they are being used as storage areas.
- **Visual examination for flaws** such as cracks, peeling, loose connections.
- **X-ray analysis** to see inside a sealed object such as a weld, a cement wall or an airplane outer skin.

## Standards organizations

A number of **standards organizations** exist that promulgate safety standards. These may be voluntary organizations or government agencies. These agencies first define the safety standards, which they publish in the form of codes.

They are also Accreditation Bodies and entitle independent third parties such as testing and certification agencies to inspect and ensure compliance to the standards they defined.

## United States
## American National Standards Institute

A major American standards organization is the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). Usually, members of a particular industry will voluntarily form a committee to study safety issues and propose standards. Those standards are then recommended to ANSI, which reviews and adopts them. Many government regulations require that products sold or used must comply with a particular ANSI standard.

## Government agencies

Many government agencies set safety standards for matters under their jurisdiction, such as:

- the Food and Drug Administration
- the Consumer Product Safety Commission
- the United States Environmental Protection Agency

## Testing laboratories

Product safety testing, for the United States, is largely controlled by the Consumer Product Safety Commission. In addition, workplace related products come under the jurisdiction of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), which certifies independent testing companies as Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratories (NRTL).

## European Union
## Institutions

- the European Commission (EC)
- the European Committee for Standardization (CEN)
- the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)
- the European Safety Federation (ESF)

## Testing laboratories

The European Commission provides the legal framework, but the different Member States may authorize test laboratories to carry out safety testing.

## Other countries
## Standards institutions

- British Standards Institution
- Canadian Standards Association
- Deutsches Institut für Normung
- International Organization for Standardization
- Standards Australia

## Testing laboratories

Many countries have national organizations that have accreditation to test and/or submit test reports for safety certification. These are typically referred to as a Notified or Competent Body.

## Security

**Security** is the degree of resistance to, or protection from, harm. It applies to any vulnerable and valuable asset, such as a person, dwelling, community, item, nation, or organization.

As noted by the Institute for Security and Open Methodologies (ISECOM), security provides "a form of protection where a separation is created between the assets and the threat." These separations are generically called "controls," and sometimes include changes to the asset or the threat.

Security is said to have two dialogues. Negative dialogue is about danger, risk, threat etc. Positive dialogue is about opportunities, interests, profits etc. Negative dialogue needs military equipment, armies, or police. Positive dialogue needs social capital, education, or social interaction.

## Perceived security compared to real security

Perception of security may be poorly mapped to measurable objective security. For example, the fear of earthquakes has been reported to be more common than the fear of slipping on the bathroom floor although the latter kills many more people than the former. Similarly, the perceived effectiveness of security measures is sometimes different from the actual security provided by those measures. The presence of security protections may even be taken for the safety itself. For example, two computer security programs could be interfering with each other and even canceling each other's effect, while the owner believes s/he is getting double the protection.

Security theater is a critical term for deployment of measures primarily aimed at raising subjective security without a genuine or commensurate concern for the effects of that action on real safety. For example, some consider the screening of airline passengers based on static databases to have been Security theater and the Computer Assisted Passenger Prescreening System to have created a *decrease* in objective security.

Perception of security can increase objective security when it affects or deters malicious behavior, as with visual signs of security protections, such as video surveillance, alarm systems in a home, or an anti-theft system in a car such as a vehicle tracking system or warning sign. Since some intruders will decide not to attempt to break into such areas or vehicles, there can be less damage to windows in addition to protection of valuable objects inside. Without such advertisement, an intruder might, for example, approach a car, break the window, and then flee in response to an alarm being triggered. Either way, perhaps the car itself and the objects inside aren't stolen, but with *perceived security* even the windows of the car have a lower chance of being damaged.

## Security concepts

Certain concepts recur throughout different fields of security:

- Assurance - assurance is the level of guarantee that a security system will behave as expected
- Countermeasure - a countermeasure is a way to stop a threat from triggering a risk event
- Defense in depth - never rely on one single security measure alone
- Risk - a risk is a possible event which could cause a loss
- Threat - a threat is a method of triggering a risk event that is dangerous
- Vulnerability - a weakness in a target that can potentially be exploited by a security threat
- Exploit - a vulnerability that has been triggered by a threat - a risk of 1.0 (100%)

## Branches

- Computer security
- Communications security
- Human security
- Information security
- National security
- Physical security

## Global security in international arena

**Global security**, refers to the amalgamation of measures taken by states and international organizations, such as the United Nations, European Union, Association of Southeast Asian Nations, and others, to ensure mutual survival and safety. These measures include military action and diplomatic agreements such as treaties and conventions. International and national security are invariably linked. International security is national security or state security in the global arena.

With the end of World War II, a new subject of academic study focusing on international security emerged. It began as an independent field of study, but was absorbed as a sub-field of international relations. Since it took hold in the 1950s, the study of international security has been at the heart of international relations studies. It covers labels like "security studies", "strategic studies", "peace studies", and others.

The meaning of "security" is often treated as a common sense term that can be understood by "unacknowledged consensus". The content of international security has expanded over the years. Today it covers a variety of interconnected issues in the world that affect survival. It ranges from the traditional or conventional modes of military power, the causes and consequences of war between states, economic strength, to ethnic, religious and ideological conflicts,

trade and economic conflicts, energy supplies, science and technology, food, as well as threats to human security and the stability of states from environmental degradation, infectious diseases, climate change and the activities of non-state actors.

While the wide perspective of international security regards everything as a security matter, the traditional approach focuses mainly or exclusively on military concerns.

## National security

**National security** is a concept that a government, along with its parliaments, should protect the state and its citizens against all kind of "national" crises through a variety of power projections, such as political power, diplomacy, economic power, military might, and so on.

The concept developed mostly in the United States after World War II. Initially focusing on military might, it now encompasses a broad range of facets, all of which impinge on the non-military or economic security of the nation and the values supported by the national society. Accordingly, in order to possess national security, a nation needs to possess economic security, energy security, environmental security, etc. Security threats involve not only conventional foes such as other nation-states but also non-state actors such as violent non-state actors, narcotic cartels, multinational corporations and non-governmental organisations; some authorities include natural disasters and events causing severe environmental damage in this category.

### Measures taken to ensure national security include:

- using diplomacy to rally allies and isolate threats
- marshalling economic power to facilitate or compel cooperation
- maintaining effective armed forces
- implementing civil defense and emergency preparedness measures (including anti-terrorism legislation)
- ensuring the resilience and redundancy of critical infrastructure
- using intelligence services to detect and defeat or avoid threats and espionage, and to protect classified information
- using counterintelligence services or secret police to protect the nation from internal threats

## Definitions

There is no single universally accepted definition of national security. The variety of definitions provide an overview of the many usages of this concept. The concept still remains ambiguous, having originated from simpler definitions which initially emphasized the freedom from military threat and political coercion to later increase in sophistication and include other forms of non-military security as suited the circumstances of the time.

A typical dictionary definition, in this case from the Macmillan Dictionary (online version), defines the term as "the protection or the safety of a country's secrets and its citizens" emphasising the overall security of a nation and a nation state. Walter Lippmann, in 1943, defined it in terms of war saying that "a nation

has security when it does not have to sacrifice its legitimate ínterests to avoid war, and is able, if challenged, to maintain them by war".A later definition by Harold Lasswell, a political scientist, in 1950, looks at national security from almost the same aspect, that of external coercion: "The distinctive meaning of national security means freedom from foreign dictation."

Arnold Wolfers (1960), while recognizing the need to segregate the subjectivity of the conceptual idea from the objectivity, talks of threats to "acquired values": "An ambiguous symbol meaning different things to different people. National security objectively means the absence of threats to acquired values and subjectively, the absence of fear that such values will be attacked." The 1996 definition propagated by the National Defence College of India accretes the elements of national power: "National security is an appropriate and aggressive blend of political resilience and maturity, human resources, economic structure and capacity, technological competence, industrial base and availability of natural resources and finally the military might".

Harold Brown, U.S. Secretary of Defense from 1977 to 1981 in the Carter administration, enlarged the definition of national security by including elements such as economic and environmental security:

National security then is the ability to preserve the nation's physical integrity and territory; to maintain its economic relations with the rest of the world on reasonable terms; to preserve its nature, institution, and governance from disruption from outside; and to control its borders.

In 1990, Harvard University history professor Charles Maier defined national security through the lens of national power: "National security... is best described as a capacity to control those domestic and foreign conditions that the public opinion of a given community believes necessary to enjoy its own self-determination or autonomy, prosperity and wellbeing." According to Prabhakaran Paleri, author of *National Security, Imperatives and Challenges*, national security may be defined as:

The measurable state of the capability of a nation to overcome the multi-dimensional threats to the apparent well-being of its people and its survival as a nation-state at any given time, by balancing all instruments of state policy through governance, that can be indexed by computation, empirically or otherwise, and is extendable to global security by variables external to it.

The origin of the modern concept of "national security" as a philosophy of maintaining a stable nation state can be traced to the Peace of Westphalia, wherein the concept of asovereign state, ruled by a sovereign, became the basis of a new international order of nation states. It was Thomas Hobbes in his 1651 work *Leviathan* who stated that citizens yield to a powerful sovereign who in turn promises an end to civil and religious war, and to bring forth a lasting peace, and give him the right to conduct policy, including wage war or negotiate for peace for the good of the "commonwealth", i.e., a mandate for national security. The Clausewitzian view of diplomacy and war being the instruments of furthering national cause, added to the view of national security being sought by nations by

exercising self-interest at all times. This view came to be known as "classical realism" in international relations.

Immanuel Kant, in his 1795 essay "Perpetual Peace: A Philosophical Sketch" Zum ewigen Frieden (de), proposed a system where nation-states and dominating national interests were replaced by an enlightened world order, a community of mankind where nation-states subsumed the national interests under the rule of the international law because of rational insight, common good and moral commitment. National security was achieved by this voluntary accession by the leadership to a higher order than the nation-state, viz. "international security". Thus was born the "idealist" school of international relations.

As an academic concept, national security can be seen as a recent phenomenon which was first introduced in the United States after World War II, and has to some degree replaced other concepts that describe the struggle of states to overcome various external and internal threats. The term was used during discourse on war, for example, Walter Lippmann in 1943 criticized an unwillingness of political pundits to discuss "the foundations of national security" in a time of peace. However, the earliest mention of the term *national security*, can be traced to 1790 in Yale University in reference to its relation with domestic industries.

## Forms of national security

As in the case of national power, the military aspect of security is an important, but not the sole, component of national security. To be truly secure, a nation needs other forms of security. Authorities differ in their choice of nation security elements. Besides the military aspect of security, the aspects of diplomacy or politics; society; environment; energy and natural resources; and economics are commonly listed. The elements of national security correlate closely to the concept of the elements of national power. Romm (1993) lists security from narcotic cartels, economic security, environmental security and energy security as the non-military elements of national security.

## Military security

Military security is traditionally the earliest recognized form of national security. Military security implies the capability of a nation to defend itself, and/or deter military aggression. Alternatively, military security implies the capability of a nation to enforce its policy choices by use of military force. The term "military security" is considered synonymous with "security" in much of its usage. One of the definitions of security given in the *Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*, may be considered a definition of military security: "A condition that results from the establishment and maintenance of protective measures that ensure a state of inviolability from hostile acts or influences."

## Political security

The political aspect of security has been offered by Barry Buzan, Ole Wæver, Jaap de Wilde as an important component of national security, Political security is about the stability of the social order. Closely allied to military security and societal security, other components proposed in a framework for national

security in their book "Security: a new framework for analysis", it specifically addresses threats to sovereignty. System referent objects are defined, such as nation-states, nations, transnational groups of political importance including tribes, minorities, some religious organisations, systems of states such as the European Union and the United Nations, besides others. Diplomacy, negotiation and other interactions form the means of interaction between the objects.

## Economic security

Historically, conquest of nations has made conquerors rich through plunder, access to new resources and enlarged trade by controlling a conquered nations' economy. In today's complex system of international trade, characterized by multi-national agreements, mutual inter-dependence and availability of natural resources etc., the freedom to exercise choice of policies to develop a nation's economy in the manner desired, invites economic security. Economic security today forms, arguably, as important a part of national security as military security. The creation and protection of jobs that supply defense and non-defense needs are vital to national security. Third world countries are less secure due to lack of employment for their citizens.

## Environmental security

Environmental security deals with environmental issues which threaten the national security of a nation in any manner. The scope and nature of environmental threats to national security and strategies to engage them are a subject of debate. While all environmental events are not considered significant of being categorised as threats, many transnational issues, both global and regional would affect national security. Romm (1993) classifies these as:

- *Transnational environmental problems that threaten a nation's security, in its broad defined sense.* These include global environmental problems such as climate change due to global warming, deforestation and loss of biodiversity, etc.

- *Environmental or resource problems that threaten a nation's security, traditionally defined.* These would be problems whose outcomes would result in conventional threats to national security as first or higher order outcomes. Such disputes could range from heightened tension or outright conflict due to disputes over water scarcity in the Middle East, to illegal immigration into the United States caused by the failure of agriculture in Mexico. The genocide in Rwanda, indirectly or partly caused by rise in population and dwindling availability of farmland, is an example of the extremity of outcome arising from problems of environmental security.

- *Environmentally threatening outcomes of warfare*, e.g. Romans destroyed the fields of Carthage by pouring salt over them; Saddam Hussein's burning of oil wells in the Gulf War.

## Security of energy and natural resources

Resources include water, sources of energy, land and minerals. Availability of adequate natural resources is important for a nation to develop its industry and economic power. Lack of resources is a serious challenge for Japan to overcome to increase its national power. In the Persian Gulf War of 1991, fought over economic issues, Iraq captured Kuwait in order to capture its oil wells, among other reasons. Water resources are subject to disputes between many nations, including the two nuclear powers, India and Pakistan. Nations attempt to attain energy and natural resource security by acquiring the needed resources by force, negotiation and commerce.

The interrelation between security, energy, natural resources, and their sustainability is increasingly acknowledged by the international community, as proven by the fact that energy is now one of the issues amidst the UN Sustainable Development Goals, as well as a cardinal issues for investment promotion policies at national level.

## Cyber-security

Recently, cybersecurity began to be viewed as a pressing national security issue. Electronic information systems are vital for maintaining a national security of any state. Possible unauthorized access to the critical governmental infrastructures by state and non-state entities can create a serious threat and have a negative impact on political, economic and military security of a given nation.

In the United States, the Bush Administration in January 2008, initiated the Comprehensive National Cybersecurity Initiative (CNCI). It introduced a differentiated approach, such as: identifying existing and emerging cybersecurity threats, finding and plugging existing cyber vulnerabilities, and apprehending actors that trying to gain access to secure federal information systems. President Obama issued a declaration that the "cyber threat is one of the most serious economic and national security challenges we face as a nation" and that "America's economic prosperity in the 21st century will depend on cybersecurity."

## Empowerment of women

U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton has said that "The countries that threaten regional and global peace are the very places where women and girls are deprived of dignity and opportunity". She has noted that countries where women are oppressed are places where the "rule of law and democracy are struggling to take root", and that, when women's rights as equals in society are upheld, the society as a whole changes and improves, which in turn enhances stability in that society, which in turn contributes to global society.

## Concepts of international security

Edward Kolodziej has compared international security to a Tower of Babel and Roland Paris (2004) views it as "in the eye of the beholder". Security has been widely applied to "justify suspending civil liberties, making war, and massively reallocating resources during the last fifty years".

Walter Lippmann (1944) views security as the capability of a country to protect its core values, both in terms that a state need not sacrifice core values in avoiding war and can maintain them by winning war. David Baldwin (1997) argues

that pursuing security sometimes requires sacrificing other values, including marginal values and prime values. Richard Ullman (1983) has suggested that a decrease in vulnerability is security.

Arnold Wolfers (1952) argues that "security" is generally a normative term. It is applied by nations "in order to be either expedient—a rational means toward an accepted end—or moral, the best or least evil course of action". In the same way that people are different in sensing and identifying danger and threats, Wolfers argues that different nations also have different expectations of security. Not only is there a difference between forbearance of threats, but different nations also face different levels of threats because of their unique geographical, economic, ecological, and political environment.

Barry Buzan (2000) views the study of international security as more than a study of threats, but also a study of which threats that can be tolerated and which require immediate action. He sees the concept of security as not either power or peace, but something in between.

The concept of an international security actor has extended in all directions since the 1990s, from nations to groups, individuals, international systems, NGOs, and local governments.

### Principle of multi-sum security

Traditional approaches to international security usually focus on state actors and their military capacities to protect national security. However, over the last decades the definition of security has been extended to cope with the 21st century globalized international community, its rapid technological developments and global threats that emerged from this process. One such comprehensive definition has been proposed by Nayef Al-Rodhan. What he calls the "Multi-sum security principle" is based on the assumption that "in a globalized world, security can no longer be thought of as a zero-sum game involving states alone. Global security, instead, has five dimensions that include human, environmental, national, transnational, and transcultural security, and therefore, global security and the security of any state or culture cannot be achieved without good governance at all levels that guarantees security through justice for all individuals, states, and cultures."

Each of these five dimensions refers to a different set of substrates. The first dimension refers to human security, a concept that makes the principle referent object of security the individual, not the state. The second dimension is environmental security and includes issues like climate change, global warming, and access to resources. The third substrate refers to national security, defined as being linked to the state's monopoly over use of force in a given territory and as a substrate of security that emphasizes the military and policing components of security. The fourth component deals with transnational threats such as organized crime, terrorism, and human trafficking. Finally, the integrity of diverse cultures and civilisational forms tackles the issue of transcultural security. According to this multi-faceted security framework all five dimensions of security need to be addressed in order to provide *just* and *sustainable* global security. It therefore

advocates cooperative interaction between states and peaceful existence between cultural groups and civilizations.

## Traditional security paradigm

The traditional security paradigm refers to a realist construct of security in which the referent object of security is the state. The prevalence of this theorem reached a peak during the Cold War. For almost half a century, major world powers entrusted the security of their nation to a balance of power among states. In this sense international stability relied on the premise that if state security is maintained, then the security of citizens will necessarily follow. Traditional security relied on the anarchistic balance of power, a military build-up between the United States and the Soviet Union (the two superpowers), and on the absolute sovereignty of the nation state. States were deemed to be rational entities, national interests and policy driven by the desire for absolute power. Security was seen as protection from invasion; executed during proxy conflicts using technical and military capabilities.

As Cold War tensions receded, it became clear that the security of citizens was threatened by hardships arising from internal state activities as well as external aggressors.Civil wars were increasingly common and compounded existing poverty, disease, hunger, violence and human rights abuses. Traditional security policies had effectively masked these underlying basic human needs in the face of state security. Through neglect of its constituents, nation states had failed in their primary objective.

More recently, the traditional state-centric notion of security has been challenged by more holistic approaches to security. Among the approaches which seeks to acknowledge and address these basic threats to human safety are paradigms that include cooperative, comprehensive and collective measures, aimed to ensure security for the individual and, as a result, for the state.

To enhance international security against potential threats caused by terrorism and organized crime, there have been an increase in international cooperation, resulting intransnational policing. The international police Interpol shares information across international borders and this cooperation has been greatly enhanced by the arrival of the Internet and the ability to instantly transfer documents, films and photographs worldwide.

## Theoretical approaches to international security
### Realism
### Classical realism

In the field of international relations, realism has long been a dominant theory. It is the foundation of contemporary international security studies. The twentieth century classical realism is mainly derived from Edward Hallett Carr's book *The Twenty Years' Crisis*. The realist views anarchy and the absence of a power to regulate the interactions between states as the distinctive characteristics of international politics. Because of anarchy, or a constant state of antagonism, the international system differs from the domestic system. Realism has a variety of

sub-schools whose lines of thought are based on three core assumptions: groupism, egoism, and power-centrism. According to classical realists, bad things happen because the people who make foreign policy are sometimes bad.

## Neorealism

Beginning in the 1960s, with increasing criticism of realism, Kenneth Waltz tried to revive the traditional realist theory by translating some core realist ideas into a deductive, top-down theoretical framework that eventually came to be called neorealism. *Theory of International Politics* brought together and clarified many earlier realist ideas about how the features of the overall system of states affects the way states interact:

"Neorealism answers questions: Why the modern states-system has persisted in the face of attempts by certain states at dominance; why war among great powers recurred over centuries; and why states often find cooperation hard. In addition, the book forwarded one more specific theory: that great-power war would tend to be more frequent in multipolarity (an international system shaped by the power of three or more major states) than bipolarity (an international system shaped by two major states, or superpowers)."

The main theories of neorealism are balance of power theory, balance of threat theory, security dilemma theory, offense-defense theory, hegemonic stability theory and power transition theory.

## Liberalism

Liberalism has a shorter history than realism but has been a prominent theory since World War I. It is a concept with a variety of meanings. Liberal thinking dates back to philosophers such as Thomas Paine and Immanuel Kant, who argued that republican constitutions produce peace. Kant's concept of Perpetual Peace is arguably seen as the starting point of contemporary liberal thought.

## Economic liberalism

Economic liberalism assumes that economic openness and interdependence between countries makes them more peaceful than countries who are isolated. Eric Gartzke has written that economic freedom is 50 times more effective than democracy in creating peace. Globalization has been important to economic liberalism.

## Liberal institutionalism

Liberal institutionalism views international institutions as the main factor to avoid conflicts between nations. Liberal institutionalists argue that; although the anarchic system presupposed by realists cannot be made to disappear by institutions; the international environment that is constructed can influence the behavior of states within the system. Varieties of international governmental organizations (IGOs) and international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) are seen as contributors to world peace.

## Constructivism

Since its founding in the 1980s, constructivism has become an influential approach in international security studies. "It is less a theory of international relations or

security, however, than a broader social theory which then informs how we might approach the study of security." Constructivists argue that security is a social construction. They emphasize the importance of social, cultural and historical factors, which leads to different actors construing similar events differently.

**Comparison between realism and liberalism**

| Realist and liberal security systems | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Theoretical base** | | **Realist (alliance)** | **Liberal (community of law)** |
| *Structure of the international system* | | Material; static; anarchic; self-help system | Social; dynamic; governance without government |
| *Conceptions of security* | *Basic principles* | Accumulation of power | Integration |
| | *Strategies* | Military deterrence; control of allies | Democratization; conflict resolution; rule of Law |
| *Institutional features* | *Functional scope* | Military realm only | Multiple issue areas |
| | *Criterion for membership* | Strategic relevance | Democratic system of rule |
| | *Internal power structure* | Reflects distribution of power; most likely hegemonic | Symmetrical; high degree of interdependence |
| | *Decision-making* | Will of dominant power prevails | Democratically legitimized |
| *Relation of system to its environment* | | Dissociated; perception of threat | Serves as an attractive model; open for association |

## Women in international security

As stated previously on this page, international and national security are inherently linked. U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton has been prominent in highlighting the importance of women in national and thus international security. In what has been referred to as "the Hillary Doctrine", she highlights the adversarial relationship between extremism and women's liberation in making the point that with women's freedom comes the liberation of whole societies. As states like Egypt and Pakistan grant more rights to women, further liberation and stability within such countries will inevitably ensue, fostering greater security throughout the international realm. Along the same lines, Secretary of State John Kerry stated that "no country can get ahead if it leaves half of its people behind. This is why the

United States believes gender equality is critical to our shared goals of prosperity, stability, and peace, and why investing in women and girls worldwide is critical to advancing US foreign policy".

Elevating women to equal standing internationally will help achieve greater peace and security. This can be seen in both developmental and economic factors, as just two examples among many. Built into American foreign policy is the idea that empowering women leads to greater international development due to their increased ability to maintain "the well-being of their families and communities, drive social progress, and stabilize societies." Female empowerment through economic investment, such as supporting their participation in the workforce, allows women to sustain their families and contribute to overall economic growth in their communities. Such principles must be propagated nationally and globally in order to increase the agency of women to achieve the necessary gender equality for international security.

There is much consideration within feminist international relations (IR) surrounding the importance of female presence to international security. The inclusion of women in discussions surrounding international cooperation increases the likelihood of new questions being asked that may not be given consideration in an otherwise masculine-dominated environment. As a renowned theorist within Feminist IR, J. Ann Tickner points out questions that women would likely be more inclined to ask in regards to war and peace. For example, why men have been the predominant actors in combat, how gender hierarchies contribute to the legitimation of war, and the consequences of associating women with peace. In general, the main issue of concern to feminists within IR is why in political, social, and economic realms, femininity remains inferior to masculinity, as they see the effects of this transcendental hierarchy both nationally and internationally. Such considerations contribute significant perspective to the role that women play in maintaining peaceful conditions of international security.

Despite acknowledgment of the importance of recognizing women's role in maintaining international security by Clinton, Kerry, and conceivably many others, the fact remains that women are disproportionately present as victims, rather than actors or leaders. This can be derived by looking at information and statistics presented in Joni Seager's book *The Penguin Atlas of Women in the World*. For example, in combat zones, women face heightened risks of sexual assault, and their familial responsibilities are complicated by reduced access to necessary resources. In terms of governmental presence, (to support their role as leaders), women have not yet achieved equal representation in any state, and very few countries have legislative bodies that are more than 25% female. While prominent female politicians are becoming more frequent, "women leaders around the world like those who become presidents or prime ministers or foreign ministers or heads of corporations cannot be seen as tokens that give everyone else in society the change to say we've taken care of our women". This statement by Clinton reiterates the necessity to confront such on-going challenges to female participation, making such issues pertinent to international security.

# Human security

Human security derives from the traditional concept of security from military threats to the safety of people and communities. It is an extension of mere existence (survival) to well-being and dignity of human beings. Human security is an emerging school of thought about the practice of international security. There is no single definition of human security, it varies from " a narrow term of prevention of violence to a broad comprehensive view that proposes development, human rights and traditional security together." Critics of the concept of human security claim that it covers almost everything and that it is too broad to be the focus of research. There have also been criticisms of its challenge to the role of states and their sovereignty.

Human security offers a critique of and advocates an alternative to the traditional state-based conception of security. Essentially, it argues that the proper referent for security is the individual and that state practices should reflect this rather than primarily focusing on securing borders through unilateral military action. The justification for the human security approach is said to be that the traditional conception of security is no longer appropriate or effective in the highly interconnected and interdependent modern world in which global threats such as poverty, environmental degradation, and terrorism supersede the traditional security threats of interstate attack and warfare. Further, state-interest-based arguments for human security propose that the international system is too interconnected for the state to maintain an isolationist international policy. Therefore, it argues that a state can best maintain its security and the security of its citizens by ensuring the security of others. It is need to be noted that without the traditional security no human security can be assured.

| Traditional vs Human Security | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Type of security** | **Referent** | **Responsibility** | **Threats** |
| Traditional | The state | Integrity of the state | Interstate war, nuclear proliferation, revolution, civil conflict |
| Human | The individual | Integrity of the individual | Disease, poverty, natural disaster, violence, landmines, human rights abuses |

## UNDP human security proposal

The 1994 UNDP Human Development Report (HDR) proposes that increasing human security entails:

- Investing in human development, not in arms;
- Engaging policy makers to address the emerging peace dividend;

- Giving the United Nations a clear mandate to promote and sustain development;
- Enlarging the concept of development cooperation so that it includes all flows, not just aid;
- Agreeing that 20 percent of national budgets and 20 percent of foreign aid be used for human development; and establishing an Economic Security Council.

| Threats of different types of security | | |
|---|---|---|
| Type of security | Definition | Threats |
| Economic security | An assured basic income | Poverty, unemployment, indebtedness, lack of income |
| Food security | Physical and economic access to basic food | Hunger, famines and the lack of physical and economic access to basic food |
| Health security | Protection from diseases and unhealthy lifestyles | Inadequate health care, new and recurrent diseases including epidemics and pandemics, poor nutrition and unsafe environment, unsafe lifestyles |
| Environmental security | Healthy physical environment | Environmental degradation, natural disasters, pollution and resource depletion |
| Personal security | Security from physical violence | From the state (torture), other states (war), groups of people (ethnic tension), individuals or gangs (crime), industrial, workplace or traffic accidents |
| Community security | Safe membership in a group | From the group (oppressive practices), between groups (ethnic violence), from dominant groups (e.g. indigenous people vulnerability) |
| Political security | Living in a society that honors basic human rights | Political or state repression, including torture, disappearance, human rights violations, detention and imprisonment |

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE**

**Lesya Ukrainka  Volyn National University**

**International Relations and Regional Studies Department**

**SYLLABUS**

**of the normative academic discipline**

# " International and Regional Security "

masters **preparation**

**direction of  knowledge** 029 «International relations»

**specialty** 291 «International relations, public communications and regional studios»

**educational-professional program** «International relations»

Syllabus is formed on the basis of Program of normative educational discipline «International and Regional Security», Standard of higher education of Ukraine for masters of specialty 291 «International relations, public communications and regional studios».

**Developer:** Kopachinska Galina

The syllabus of the discipline was approved at the meeting of the Department of international relations and regional studios, protocol № 14 from 27.06.2022.

Head of the department: _____ (Kotsan N)

**SYLLABUS**

| Index name | Direction of knowledge, specialty, educational-professional program, education level | Characteristics of academic course | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Full-time education | direction of knowledge 029 «International relations» specialty 291 «International relations, public communications and regional studies» educational-professional program «International relations» education level «master» | **normative** | |
| | | **Year of preparation** *5* | |
| **Number of hours / credits** 120/4 | | **Semester** *10* | |
| | | **Lectures:** *22 h.* | |
| | | **Practical (seminars):** *30 h.* | |
| **ISRW**: is | | **Self-work:** *60 h.* | |
| | | **Consultations:** *8 h.* | |
| | | **Form of control:** *exam* | |
| **Language of study** | | *English* | |

| 1. INFORMATION ABOUT THE LECTURER | |
|---|---|
| **LECTURER** | Kopachinska Galina |
| **CONTACT DETAILS** | kopachinska.galina@vnu.edu.ua |
| **LECTURER'S COMPETENCIES AND EXPERIENCE** | PhD(candidate of geographical sciences), proficiency in Ukrainian and English (certificate B2) languages. Research interests in tourism and geopolitics; transformation of geopolitical interests of Ukraine at the present stage. |
| **2.DESCRIPTION OF THE COURSE** | |
| **PERIOD OF THE COURSE REALIZATION** | II semester of 2022-2023 educational year |
| **THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE** | Department of international relations snd regional studies. Faculty of international relations. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **ANNOTATION OF THE COURSE** | The subject "International and Regional security" is very important and relevant at the present stage, because it is devoted to the study of general patterns, trends, specific features and features of the formation, functioning and development of systems of international and European security. Its relevance is due to the fact that it gives knowledge about the specific features, problems and prospects of the formation of regional and international security, the structure and conditions for the formation of a security system of various levels in the modern multipolar world.<br>In this context, the subject "International and Regional Security", which is studied by the students of the Faculty of International Relations, serves as one of the most important disciplines for the comprehensive study of the main aspects of national and regional security formation, for example, of the functioning of various forms of security in European countries and globally |
| **FORM OF CLASSES** | Lectures+seminars |
| **METHODS AND FORMS OF STUDENTS 'WORK EVALUATION (CRITERIA AND FORM OF EVALUATION AND OBTAINING LOAN OF THE COURSE** | The form of the final semester control from the discipline is exam, which is passed orally. Exam ticket includes 3 questions (1 theoretical and 2 practical)<br>If the current semester evaluation is not less than 75 points, by the agreement of the student, it can be scored up as a final evaluation of the discipline. Otherwise, or by the wish to improve the rating the student passes the exam orally. Herewith, the points got by the results of module control works are canceled.<br>Ехам evaluation is defined in points (0 to 60) by the results of the examination tasks. In this case the final semester evaluation is determined as the sum of the current semester and examination estimation in points, by accordance to the rating scale.<br>Assessment and mastering of the course are presented according to the rating scale. |
| **EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE POLICY** | During seminars, evaluation is made in accordance to student's ability to analyze and transfer the acquired knowledge, re-reading the information from the paper is prohibited. ISRT is represented during seminars, all references to used materials and resources must be made in accordance to true resources, and each student is personally responsible for academic integrity. Missed lectures can't be repassed, seminars can be repassed only if there is objective evidence of the student's absence. Deadline for the representation of ISRT and missed seminars is until the day of exam passing. Repassing of the exam is hold in accordance with the approved schedule of the exam session.<br>The maximum number of absences without true reasons - 2. |
| **PURPOSE AND TASKS OF THE COURSE** | **The aim** of course is the study of general patterns, trends, specific features and features of the formation, functioning and development of systems of international and regional security.<br>**The task** of course is knowledge about the specific features, problems and prospects of the formation of regional and international security, the structure and conditions for the formation of a security system of various levels in the modern multipolar world. |
| **PREREQUISITE** | International relations and world politics |

| | History of international relations<br>Fundamentals of geopolitics and geostrategy |
|---|---|
| **POST-REQUISITE** | Current problems of international relations<br>National security of Ukraine |

## 3. STRUCTURE OF ACADEMIC COURSE

| Titles of content modules and themes | Quantity of hours | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | general | including | | | |
| | | Lec. | Sem. | Ind. | Cons. |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** |
| **Content module 1.** Theoretical basis of the concept of international security study | | | | | |
| Topic 1. The system of international security and its main characteristics | 19 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 1 |
| Topic 2. The concept of national and collective security in international relations | 26 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 2 |
| Total for content module 1 | 45 | 10 | 12 | 20 | 3 |
| **Content module 2.** Characteristic features of the current international and regional security | | | | | |
| Topic 3. Universal and regional systems of collective security | 32 | 4 | 6 | 20 | 2 |
| Topic 4. Features and factors of modern security systems of Europe formation | 22 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 2 |
| Topic 5. Ukraine in the European and international security | 21 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 1 |
| Total for content module 2 | 75 | 12 | 18 | 40 | 5 |
| **Total hours per course** | **120** | **22** | **30** | **60** | **8** |

## 4. TOPICS OF SEMINARS/ PRACTICALS/ LABORATORY WORKS

| Name of content modules and topics | hours |
|---|---|
| Topic 1. The system of international security and its main characteristics<br>1. Main features of approaches to the definition of security in international relations.<br>2. Main political scientific schools and their theoretical interpretation of security problems.<br>3. Value of national, regional and international security.<br>4. The system of international security and its main characteristics.<br>5. Factors of effectiveness of the international security system.<br>6. Objects, subjects and principles of international security.<br>7. Military aspects of international security:<br>7.1. The confrontation of the two socio-political systems and the arms race in the second half of the twentieth century. The emergence of a threat to human existence.<br>7.2. The concept of "balance of power" in the confrontation between the USSR and the USA, its | 4 |

| | |
|---|---|
| consequences.<br>7.3. Global and regional treaties on the disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear and other weapons. Limitation of strategic and conventional weapons and confidence-building measures between superpowers and other actors in international relations.<br>7.6. The problem of arms reduction and building a new quality of collective security in the post-bipolar world.<br>7.7. Nuclear states in modern system of international security. "Old" and "new" clubs of nuclear states.<br>8. Means of forming the system of international security in the age of globalization.<br>9. Future of international security and possible ways of its implementation. | |
| Topic 2. The concept of national and collective security in international relations<br>1. Definition of the collective security and its main features.<br>2. The principles of collective security.<br>3. Concepts of collective and cooperative international security: their emergence and evolution.<br>4. Historical forms of collective security:<br>4.1. League of Nations (1919-1920), the reasons for its creation and operation.<br>4.2. Pact of A. Brian - F. Kellogg (Paris Pact) (1928-1929), its essence and historical significance.<br>4.3. The United Nations (October 24, 1945) and its tasks.<br>5. The concept and basic meaning of "national security" from the standpoint of sovereignty.<br>6. Key elements of national security.<br>7. The concept of "national interest" and its spatial and semantic dynamics.<br>8. Scientific concept of "national interest" and "public interest" and the diversity of approaches to their explanation.<br>9. The system of protection and implementation of national security.<br>10. The concept of national security of the country and specificity of its providing.<br>11. National security and specificity of its implementation in different countries of the world (by student's choice) | 8 |
| Topic 3. Universal and regional systems of collective security<br>1. UN as universal system of collective security.<br>2. OSCE in the system of collective security.<br>3. The Council of Europe in the system of collective security.<br>4. Islamic Conference in the system of collective security.<br>5. Other military units, one of the principles of which is collective security:<br>5.1. Union of South American Nations.<br>5.2. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization.<br>5.3. Collective Security Treaty Organization.<br>5.4. African Union.<br>5.5. CIS in the collective security of post-soviet states.<br>5.6. League of Arab States.<br>5.7. Organization of American States.<br>6. NATO and its history.<br>7. Structure of organization<br>8. The main functions of NATO.<br>9. Military operations of NATO and their results.<br>9.1. Early operations<br>9.2. Bosnia and Herzegovina intervention<br>9.3. Kosovo intervention<br>9.4. War in Afghanistan | 6 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 9.5. Iraq training mission<br>9.6. Gulf of Aden anti-piracy<br>9.7. Libya intervention<br>10. The "NATO enlargement to the East" and its mission.<br>11. The "Partnership for Peace" program.<br>12. The activities of NATO in regions of the world.<br>13. Problems of restructuring of NATO.<br>14. NATO and Ukraine. Main results, problems and prospects.<br>**Individual Scientific Research Task**<br>Each student prepares information and represents it in presentation about the organization (different for everyone!), its history, main tasks, features and its role in the system of regional collective security | |
| Topic 4. Features and factors of modern security systems of Europe formation<br>1.Transformation of eurosecurity system in the post-bipolar era.<br>2. The problem of threats to the political security of the European countries determining:<br>2.1. International terrorism.<br>2.2. Modern environmental threats.<br>2.3. Nuclear danger.<br>2.4. Ethnic and religious conflicts.<br>2.5. International organized crime.<br>2.6. The spread of totalitarian sects.<br>2.7. Uncontrolled migration.<br>2.8. Other threats to European security.<br>3. The role of Germany in the new configuration of forces and European security.<br>4. The role of France.<br>5. Switzerland in its role in the system of European security.<br>6. Other states and their influence on the European security implementation.<br>7. The former Yugoslavia in the modern system of international and European security.<br>8. "American component" of eurosecurity system.<br>9. Common Foreign and Security Policy of the EU as a key European security instrument.<br>10. Prospects and potential consequences of the expansion of Western European integration structures and new problems of collective security in Europe.<br>11. EU as the main actor in European security system. History of EU formation.<br>12. Schengen arena and specificities of its functioning<br>13.Eurozone: history of its formation, main features on current stage.<br>    14. European Constitution and problems of its adoption. Lisbon treaty.<br>    15. Structure and institutional affairs of EU.<br>    16. Values and goals of EU<br>    17. EU budget. Financial security of EU.<br>    18. Perspectives of EU broadening.<br>    19. Brexit and its results.<br>    20. European Neighbourhood Policy<br>    21. EU-Ukraine: current stage, problems and perspectives of cooperation.<br>    22. Millitary sphere of EU:<br>22.1. The Common Security and Defence Policy of EU: history, main features.<br>22.2. EU military staff and budget.<br>23.3. Problems and perspectives of EU military transformation.<br>24. Other types of EU security and their specific features (informational, social, cultural, etc.) | 6 |
| Topic 5. Ukraine in the European and international security<br>The concept of national security of Ukraine and its legal basis. | 6 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 2. The national interests of Ukraine. Geopolitical interests of state and possibilities of their implementation.<br>3. The system of national security of Ukraine:<br>3.1. Military security of Ukraine and problems of its implementation.<br>3.2. Information security of Ukraine.<br>3.3. The state system of environmental safety and main threats to it.<br>3.4.The system of economic security of Ukraine.<br>3.5.Non-state management of national security of Ukraine and its main features.<br>4. Problematic issues in national security of Ukraine:<br>4.1.The question of Ukrainian borders and problems of their formation.<br>4.2. "Maidan" and its consequences to national security of Ukraine.<br>4.3. Hot points of Ukraine. The Crimean peninsula and its status. Self-proclaimed republics in the borders of Ukraine. War in Ukraine.<br>5. Ukraine's relations with its neighbors from a position of security.<br>6. Ukraine in regional organizations (CIS, GUAM, BSEC, etc.).<br>7. Ukraine-NATO, specificity of cooperation, main achievements.<br>8. Ukraine-EU, specificity of cooperation, main achievements.<br>9. The role of Ukrainian factor in shaping of European security.<br>10. Main problems and perspectives of implementation of national security of Ukraine.<br>11. War in Ukraine and its consequences. | |
| **General hours** | **30** |

## 5. RESULTS OF STUDY

| | Integral | General | Professional | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | GC12 | SC2 | SC9 |
| **Competences** | The ability to solve complex specialized tasks and practical problems in the field of international relations, social communication and regional studies, foreign policy activities of states, international interactions between states, international organizations and non-state actors, characterized by the complexity and uncertainty of conditions and which involves the application of theories of social sciences and special scientific methods of | Ability to search, process and analyze information from various sources | Ability to analyze international processes in various contexts, including political, security, legal, economic, social, cultural and informational. | Ability to apply knowledge in the characteristics of countries and regions development, features and patterns of global processes and the place of individual states in them; to solve complex specialized tasks and problems |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| international relations problems research. | | |

| Sesults of study | | |
|---|---|---|
| | RS01 | To know and understand the nature of international relations and regional development, evolution, the state of theoretical research of international relations and world politics, as well as the nature and sources of state policy in the international arena and the activities of other participants in international relations. |
| | RS04 | To know the principles, mechanisms and processes of ensuring the foreign policy of states, the interaction between foreign and domestic policy, the definition and implementation in the international arena of national interests of states, the process of formation and implementation of foreign policy decisions. |

## 6. QUESTIONS FOR THE EXAM

1. Main features of approaches to the definition of security in international relations.
2. Main political scientific schools and their theoretical interpretation of security problems.
3. The system of international security and its main characteristics.
4. Factors of effectiveness of the international security system.
5. Modern threats to international security:
6. The main factors of conflicts in the world today.
7. The problem of preventing a third world war and the role of national and regional forms of security in this process.
8. The concept and basic meaning of "national security" from the standpoint of sovereignty.
9. Key elements of national security.
10. Scientific concept of "national interest" and "public interest" and the diversity of approaches to their explanation.
11. The system of protection and implementation of national security.
12. Definition and the principles of the collective security.
13. The legal framework of collective security.
14. UN as universal system of collective security.
15. OSCE in the system of collective security.
16. The Council of Europe in the system of collective security.
17. Islamic Conference in the system of collective security.
18. Other military units, one of the principles of which is collective security:
19. Union of South American Nations.
20. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization.
21. Collective Security Treaty Organization.
22. African Union.
23. NATO and its structure.
24. The main functions of NATO.

25. The "NATO enlargement to the East" and its mission.
26. The "Partnership for Peace" program.
27. The activities of NATO in regions of the world.
28. Problems of restructuring of NATO.
29. Transformation of eurosecurity system in the post-bipolar era.
30. The problem of determining of threats to the political security of the European countries:
31. International terrorism.
32. Modern environmental threats.
33. Nuclear danger.
34. Ethnic and religious conflicts.
35. International organized crime.
36. The spread of totalitarian sects.
37. Uncontrolled migration.
38. The role of Germany in the new configuration of forces and European security.
39. The former Yugoslavia as a permanent factor of potential conflict for the modern system of international and European security.
40. NATO's role in the formation and maintenance of European and global security.
41. "American component" of eurosecurity system.
42. Common Foreign and Security Policy of the EU as a key European security instrument.
43. Prospects and potential consequences of the expansion of Western European integration structures and new problems of collective security in Europe.
44. The concept of national security of Ukraine.
45. The legal basis for security in Ukraine.
46. The national interests of Ukraine.
47. Characteristics of the main threats to the national security of Ukraine.
48. The system of national security of Ukraine.
49. Ukraine's relations with its neighbors from a position of security.
50. The role of Ukrainian factor in shaping European security.

## 7. Distribution of scores

| Module 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Module2 | Module 3 | General sum of points |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Content module 1 | | | | | | Content module 2 | | | | | | | | | | Control works | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | | | |
| 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | | | |
| 15 | | | | | | 22.5 | | | | | | | | | ISRT | | |
| 37.5 points | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2.5 | 60 | 100 |

## 8. RATING SCALE

| Total points for all the educational activities during the semester | Rating according to national scale for exam |
|---|---|
| 90 – 100 | excellent |
| 82 – 89 | very well |
| 75 - 81 | good |
| 67 -74 | satisfactory |
| 60 - 66 | enough |
| 1 – 59 | unsatisfactory |

## 9. RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

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|---|---|
| **Methodical support** | 1. Копачинська Г. В. *Методичні рекомендації з курсу «Міжнародна та регіональна безпека», який вивчають англійською мовою: навчально-методичне видання.* Луцьк, 2022. 48 с.<br>2. Kopachinska G., 2021. Geopolitical view of Ukraine: History of development and specifics of its current transformation.*Quaestiones Geographicae* 40(4), Bogucki Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Poznań, pp. 47–62. 4 tables. DOI: 10.2478/quageo-2021-0037 URL: https://sciendo.com/issue/QUAGEO/40/4<br>3. Мирослав Дністрянський, Галина Копачинська, Наталія Дністрянська Проблеми неврегульованості політичного статусу територій як чинник поглиблення суперечностей у міжнародних відносинах. *Наукові записки Тернопільського національного педагогічного університету імені Володимира Гнатюка. Серія: географія.* Том 51, № 2 (2021). С: 74-81 DOI: https://doi.org/10.25128/2519-4577.21.2<br>4. http://nzg.tnpu.edu.ua/issue/view/14796<br>5. Galina Kopachinska. European Union Common Security and Defense Policy : Threats and Challenges of its Functioning. *International and National Security : Politics, Information, Ecology, Economy : collective monograph /* ed. by A. Mytko. Kyiv : МРВР "Hordon", 2018. P. 22-36.<br>6. Galina Kopachinska, Natalija Kotsan, Lawrence Foreman Копачинська Галина The problems of political and socio-economic development of the Moldova Republic *Науковий вісник Східноєвропейського національного університету імені Лесі Українки. Серія : міжнародні відносини.* № 1 (374). Луцьк, 2018. С. 20-26.<br>7. Копачинська Г. В., Прусовська Е. О. Сучасні міждержавні відносини між Україною та Грецією *Міжнародні та регіональні системи: актуальні питання міжнародних відносин і регіональних студій : зб. тез Міжнар. наук.-практ. Конференції.* Луцьк : Вежа-Друк, 2019. С. 21-22.<br>8. Копачинська Г. В., Завадська Є. О. Витоки та розвиток проблеми Нагірного Карабаху *Міжнародні та регіональні системи: актуальні питання міжнародних відносин і регіональних студій : зб. тез Міжнар. наук.-практ. конференції.* Луцьк : Вежа-Друк, 2019. С. 22-23.<br>9. Копачинська Г. В., Пасічник М. Ю. Зовнішня політика Чилі в другій половині XX-на початку XXI ст. *Міжнародні та регіональні системи: актуальні питання міжнародних відносин і регіональних студій : зб. тез Міжнар. наук.-практ. конференції.* Луцьк : Вежа-Друк, 2019. С. 33-34.<br>10. Копачинська Г. В., Матюшок В. В. Зовнішня політика Туреччини в кінці XX-на початку XXI ст. *Міжнародні та регіональні системи:* |

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| | актуальні питання міжнародних відносин і регіональних студій : зб. тез Міжнар. наук.-практ. конференції. Луцьк : Вежа-Друк, 2019. С. 34-35.<br>11. Копачинська Г. В., Дацюк А. А. Зовнішня політика Канади в другій половині XX-на початку XXI ст. *Міжнародні та регіональні системи : актуальні питання міжнародних відносин і регіональних студій : зб. тез Міжнар. наук.-практ. конференції*. Луцьк : Вежа-Друк, 2019. С. 46-47.<br>**12.** Копачинська Г. В., Кирик А. О. Порівняння показників соціально-економічного розвитку Молдови та України в посткризовий період. *Матеріали III Міжнародної науково-практичної інтернет-конференції*. Луцьк : Вежа-Друк, 2018. С. 25-28. |
| **Basic** | 1. Антонюк Л. Л. *Міжнародна конкурентоспроможність країн : теорія та механізм реалізації : [монографія]*. К. : КНЕУ, 2018.275 с<br>2. *Безпека міжнародна. Політологічний енциклопедичний словник* / за ред. М. П. Требіна. X. : Право, 2015. 740 с .<br>3. Бодрук О. Силова грань безпеки. *Політика і час*. 2005. № 4. С. 47-56.<br>4. Горбулін В., Литвиненко О. Європейська безпека : можливий шлях послабити виклики і загрози. *Дзеркало тижня*. 2009. № 43. С. 5-12.<br>5. *Глобальна та національна безпека підручник* / за заг. ред. Г. П. Ситника, Ю. В. Ковбасюка. К.: НАДУ, 2016 с.<br>6. Жаліло Я. А. *Економічна стратегія держави : теорія, методологія, практика : [монографія]*. Київ : нац. ін-т стратег. Дослідж, 2013. 368 с.<br>7. Малик Я. Й., Гелей С. Д., Лесечко М. Д. *Економічна безпека України : внутрішні та зовнішні чинники: навч. посібник*. Львів: Видав. центр ЛНУ імені Івана Франка, 2017. 256 с.<br>8. *The Globalization of World Politics* / Fourth Edition / Edited by John Baylis, Steve Smith, and Patricia Owens. Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2007. 745 p.<br>9. Burchill S., Linklater A., True J. *Theories of international Relations* / Third ed. N.Y. : Macmillan, 2005. 310 p.<br>10. Ullman R. *Redefining Security. Security Studies : a reader*. L .: Routledge, 2011. P. 12-22. |
| **Supplementary** | 1. *Європейська безпека : нові загрози - старі відповіді?* URL: http://www.uceps.org/ukr/article.php?news_id=155 (дата звернення 30.06.2022)<br>2. Карімова А. Б. *Соціологія міжнародних відносин* 2014. URL: https://stud.com.ua/60365/sotsiologiya/sotsiologiya_mizhnarodnih_vidnosin (дата звернення 30.06.2022)<br>3. Мальський М. З., Мацях М. М. *Теорія міжнародних відносин : підручник*. 2-е вид. К. : Кобза, 2003. 528 с.<br>4. Пирожков С. І. Соціальний прогрес і проблеми безпеки. *Стратегічна панорама*. 2004. № 4. С. 3-9.<br>5. Федуняк С. Г. Основні тенденції розвитку системи міжнародної безпеки в Європі і Євразії: три виміри консолідації. *Стратегічна панорама*. 2004. № 1. С. 30-35.<br>6. Федуняк С. Г. Пан-єврпейська система безпеки. Міражі та перспективи інтеграції. *Віче*. 2004. № 4. С. 46-48.<br>7. Храбан І. Концепція колективної та кооперативної міжнародної безпеки. *Політика і час*. 2006. № 1. С. 24-30. |

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| 8. Храбан І. США, НАТО і безпека Європи. Політика і час. 2006. № 7-8. С. 35-40.<br>9. Чальцева О. М. Міжнародна безпека : теоретико-концептуальний аналіз. *Трибуна*. 2004. № 3/4. С. 37-39.<br>10. Шепєлєв М. А. *Теорія міжнародних відносин : підручник*. К. : Вища школа, 2004. 622 с.<br>11. Яворська Г. Європейська безпека і НАТО. *Тиждень*. 2008. № 9. С. 7-20.<br>12. Carter A., Piny W., Steinbrunner J. *A new concept of cooperative security*. Washington : The Brooking Institution, 1992. 238 p.<br>13. Eliassen, Kjell A. *Foreing and Security Policy in the European Union*. London, 1998.<br>14. Eriksen, Erik Oddvar and Fossum, John Erik. *Democracy in the European Union integration through deliberation?* London, 2000.<br>15. Kegley Ch. W., Wittkopf E. R. *World Politics : Trend and Transformation*. Boston–N.Y. : Bedford/St.Vfrtin's, 1999. 626 p.<br>16. *The Concept of National Interest* URL : http://mercury.ethz.ch/serviceengine/Files/ISN/ichaptersection_singledocument/5e050544-6f84-4c5a-9857-dl6b2969d765/en/chl.pdf. (дата звернення 30.06.2022) |

## Questions to the seminars

### Seminar 1-2
### The theoretical basis of the concept of security in international relations study

1. Main features of approaches to the definition of security in international relations.

2. Main political scientific schools and their theoretical interpretation of security problems.

3. Value of national, regional and international security.

4. The system of international security and its main characteristics.

5. Factors of effectiveness of the international security system.

6. Objects, subjects and principles of international security.

7. Military aspects of international security:

7.1. The confrontation of the two socio-political systems and the arms race in the second half of the twentieth century. The emergence of a threat to human existence.

7.2. The concept of "balance of power" in the confrontation between the USSR and the USA, its consequences.

7.3. Global and regional treaties on the disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear and other weapons. Limitation of strategic and conventional weapons and confidence-building measures between superpowers and other actors in international relations.

7.6. The problem of arms reduction and building a new quality of collective security in the post-bipolar world.

7.7. Nuclear states in modern system of international security. "Old" and "new" clubs of nuclear states.

8. Means of forming the system of international security in the age of globalization.

9. Future of international security and possible ways of its implementation.

## Seminar 3-4
## Main threats to international security

1. Modern threats to international security:

1.1. The role of the military factor in ensuring security.

1.2. Main hot points of planet (each student prepares different conflict as an example)

1.3. The problem of international terrorism and main arenas of its distribution.

1.4. Organized crime, drug trafficking, human trafficking, illegal migration, etc.. Possibilities to solve these problems.

1.5. Global problems of mankind. The need to overcome extreme forms of poverty and hunger.

1.6. Religious safety in national and global scale. Main religious wars.

1.7. Information security and conditions for its support. Leading centers to implement it.

1.8. Problems of environmental security in the regions and the world.

1.9. The concept of financial and economic security.

1.10. The problem of preventing a third world war and the role of national and regional forms of security in this process. Possible predictions about it.

## Seminar 5
## Collective security and history of its formation

1. Definition of the collective security and its main features.

2. The principles of collective security.

3. Concepts of collective and cooperative international security: their emergence and evolution.

4. Historical forms of collective security:

4.1. League of Nations (1919-1920), the reasons for its creation and operation.

4.2. Pact of A. Brian - F. Kellogg (Paris Pact) (1928-1929), its essence and historical significance.

4.3. The United Nations (October 24, 1945) and its tasks.

## Seminar 6-7-8
## Main systems of collective security

1. UN as universal system of collective security.

2. OSCE in the system of collective security.

3. The Council of Europe in the system of collective security.
4. Islamic Conference in the system of collective security.
5. Other military units, one of the principles of which is collective security:
5.1. Union of South American Nations.
5.2. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization.
5.3. Collective Security Treaty Organization.
5.4. African Union.
5.5. CIS in the collective security of post-soviet states.
5.6. League of Arab States.
5.7. Organization of American States.

## Individual Scientific Research Task

Each student prepares information and represents it in presentation about the organization (different for everyone!), its history, main tasks, features and its role in the system of regional collective security.

## Seminar 9
### NATO's role in European and international security providing

1. NATO and its history.
2. Structure of organization
3. The main functions of NATO.
4. Military operations of NATO and their results.
4.1. Early operations
4.2. Bosnia and Herzegovina intervention
4.3. Kosovo intervention
4.4. War in Afghanistan
4.5. Iraq training mission
4.6. Gulf of Aden anti-piracy
4.7. Libya intervention
5. The "NATO enlargement to the East" and its mission.
6. The "Partnership for Peace" program.
7. The activities of NATO in regions of the world.
8. Problems of restructuring of NATO.
9. NATO and Ukraine. Main results, problems and prospects.

## Seminar 9-10
### Conditions and factors of modern security systems in Europe

1. Transformation of eurosecurity system in the post-bipolar era.
2. The problem of threats to the political security of the European countries determining:
2.1. International terrorism.
2.2. Modern environmental threats.
2.3. Nuclear danger.
2.4. Ethnic and religious conflicts.

2.5. International organized crime.

2.6. The spread of totalitarian sects.

2.7. Uncontrolled migration.

2.8. Other threats to European security.

3. The role of Germany in the new configuration of forces and European security.

4. The role of France.

5. Switzerland in its role in the system of European security.

6. Other states and their influence on the European security implementation.

7. The former Yugoslavia in the modern system of international and European security.

8. "American component" of eurosecurity system.

9. Common Foreign and Security Policy of the EU as a key European security instrument.

10. Prospects and potential consequences of the expansion of Western European integration structures and new problems of collective security in Europe.

## Seminar 11-12
## EU as the main actor in European security system

1. History of EU formation.
2. Schengen arena and specificities of its functioning
3. Eurozone: history of its formation, main features on current stage.
4. European Constitution and problems of its adoption. Lisbon treaty.
5. Structure and institutional affairs of EU.
6. Values and goals of EU
7. EU budget. Financial security of EU.
8. Perspectives of EU broadening.
9. Brexit and its results.
10. European Neighbourhood Policy
10.1. Eastern Partnership
10.2. Southern Neighbourhood
10.3. Neighbourhood Wide.
10.4. Cross Border Cooperation
11. EU-Ukraine: current stage, problems and perspectives of cooperation.
12. Millitary sphere of EU:
12.1. The Common Security and Defence Policy of EU: history, main features.
12.2. EU military staff and budget.
12.3. Problems and perspectives of EU military transformation.
13. Other types of EU security and their specific features (informational, social, cultural, etc.)

## Seminar 13
## National security and its structure

1. The concept and basic meaning of "national security" from the standpoint of sovereignty.

2. Key elements of national security.

3. The concept of "national interest" and its spatial and semantic dynamics.

4. Scientific concept of "national interest" and "public interest" and the diversity of approaches to their explanation.

5. The system of protection and implementation of national security.

6. The concept of national security of the country and specificity of its providing.

7. National security and specificity of its implementation in different countries of the world (by student's choice)

## Seminar 14-15
## Ukraine in the system of regional and international security

1. The concept of national security of Ukraine and its legal basis.

2. The national interests of Ukraine. Geopolitical interests of state and possibilities of their implementation.

3. The system of national security of Ukraine:

3.1. Military security of Ukraine and problems of its implementation.

3.2. Information security of Ukraine.

3.3. The state system of environmental safety and main threats to it.

3.4. The system of economic security of Ukraine.

3.5. Non-state management of national security of Ukraine and its main features.

4. Problematic issues in national security of Ukraine:

4.1. The question of Ukrainian borders and problems of their formation.

4.2. "Maidan" and its consequences to national security of Ukraine.

4.3. Hot points of Ukraine. The Crimean peninsula and its status. Self-proclaimed republics in the borders of Ukraine.

5. Ukraine's relations with its neighbors from a position of security.

6. Ukraine in regional organizations (CIS, GUAM, BSEC, etc.).

7. Ukraine-NATO, specificity of cooperation, main achievements.

8. Ukraine-EU, specificity of cooperation, main achievements.

9. The role of Ukrainian factor in shaping of European security.

10. Main problems and perspectives of implementation of national security of Ukraine.

# QUESTIONS FOR THE EXAM

1.     Main features of approaches to the definition of security in international relations.
2.     Main political scientific schools and their theoretical interpretation of security problems.
3.     The system of international security and its main characteristics.
4.     Factors of effectiveness of the international security system.
5.     Modern threats to international security:
6.     The main factors of conflicts in the world today.
7.     The problem of preventing a third world war and the role of national and regional forms of security in this process.
8.     The concept and basic meaning of "national security" from the standpoint of sovereignty.
9.     Key elements of national security.
10.    Scientific concept of "national interest" and "public interest" and the diversity of approaches to their explanation.
11.    The system of protection and implementation of national security.
12.    Definition and the principles of the collective security.
13.    The legal framework of collective security.
14.    UN as universal system of collective security.
15.    OSCE in the system of collective security.
16.    The Council of Europe in the system of collective security.
17.    Islamic Conference in the system of collective security.
18.    Other military units, one of the principles of which is collective security:

19. Union of South American Nations.
20. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization.
21. Collective Security Treaty Organization.
22. African Union.
23. NATO and its structure.
24. The main functions of NATO.
25. The "NATO enlargement to the East" and its mission.
26. The "Partnership for Peace" program.
27. The activities of NATO in regions of the world.
28. Problems of restructuring of NATO.
29. Transformation of eurosecurity system in the post-bipolar era.
30. The problem of determining of threats to the political security of the European countries:
31. International terrorism.
32. Modern environmental threats.
33. Nuclear danger.
34. Ethnic and religious conflicts.
35. International organized crime.
36. The spread of totalitarian sects.
37. Uncontrolled migration.
38. The role of Germany in the new configuration of forces and European security.
39. The former Yugoslavia as a permanent factor of potential conflict for the modern system of international and European security.
40. NATO's role in the formation and maintenance of European and global security.
41. "American component" of eurosecurity system.
42. Common Foreign and Security Policy of the EU as a key European security instrument.
43. Prospects and potential consequences of the expansion of Western European integration structures and new problems of collective security in Europe.
44. The concept of national security of Ukraine.
45. The legal basis for security in Ukraine.
46. The national interests of Ukraine.
47. Characteristics of the main threats to the national security of Ukraine.
48. The system of national security of Ukraine.
49. Ukraine's relations with its neighbors from a position of security.
50. The role of Ukrainian factor in shaping European security.

# RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

1. Антонюк Л. Л. *Міжнародна конкурентоспроможність країн : теорія та механізм реалізації : [монографія]*. К. : КНЕУ, 2018.275 с

2. *Безпека міжнародна. Політологічний енциклопедичний словник* / за ред. М. П. Требіна. Х. : Право, 2015. 740 с .

3. Бодрук О. Силова грань безпеки. *Політика і час*. 2005. № 4. С. 47-56.

4. Горбулін В., Литвиненко О. Європейська безпека : можливий шлях послабити виклики і загрози. *Дзеркало тижня*. 2009. № 43. С. 5-12.

5. *Глобальна та національна безпека підручник* / за заг. ред. Г. П. Ситника, Ю. В. Ковбасюка. К.:  НАДУ, 2016 с.

6. *Європейська безпека : нові загрози - старі відповіді*? URL: http://www.uceps.org/ukr/article.php?news_id=155 (дата звернення 30.06.2022)

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