

ефективність і послідовність політики; дотримання власних демократичних цінностей; інвестування у всі виміри зовнішньої політики тощо.

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### **Taranenko Anna, Zahorna Olga** **COMMON FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY OF THE EU AS AN** **INSTRUMENT OF STRENGTHENING EUROPEAN INTEGRATION**

*The goal of this study is to determine specific features of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) as a tool of strengthening European integration. As a conclusion, one can note that one of the important vectors of CFSP is developing effective foreign policy of the EU and promote conflict*

*prevention. CFSP significance for strengthening the EU can be demonstrated by the recent policy developments, such as the Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) and the Coordinated Annual Review on Defence (CARD). Therefore CFSP can be regarded as a vital tool of strengthening European integration.*

*Keywords: Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), conflict resolution, European integration, the European Union (EU), Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO), Coordinated Annual Review on Defence (CARD), the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP), Eastern Partnership*

The goal of this study is to determine specific features of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) as a tool of strengthening European integration. The Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) of the European Union is one of the organization's cornerstones. CFSP was established in 1993. Thereafter the policy was further elaborated with the help of additional international agreements. The European Parliament determines the framework of the Common Foreign and Security Policy. The Maastricht Treaty sets out modern European three-pillar system while calling the second pillar «Common Foreign and Security Policy» - it also includes European Security and Defence policy, as well as all the other fields, which are out of the frames of EU external policy [3, p. 1]. The Treaty assumes that the CFSP can lead to common defence policy in future, if the European Council makes respective decision [3, p. 1]. According to Treaty of Lisbon, «the common security and defence policy shall be an integral part of the common foreign and security policy. It shall provide the Union with an operational capacity drawing on civilian and military assets. The Union may use them on missions outside the Union for peace-keeping, conflict prevention and strengthening international security in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter. The performance of these tasks shall be undertaken using capabilities provided by the Member States» [7, p. 30].

CFSP can be regarded as a vital tool of further uniting the EU Member States. The Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) of the European Union aims to unite the Member States with the hope of better enabling the Union to address new [2, p. 1]. At the same time the CFSP implementation is closely related to the aspect of national sovereignty. There is much debate on how much, if any, sovereignty the Member States have handed over to the European Community for matters falling under the European Community Treaty, and this «Europeanization of a

core area of national sovereignty» is a necessary consequence if the Union wants an effective common front on the international scene [2, p. 1].

CFSP significance for strengthening the EU can be demonstrated by the recent policy developments, such as the Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) and the Coordinated Annual Review on Defence (CARD). The CARD process aims to shine a light on the full picture of available European defence capabilities and to assess the progress of defence cooperation based on established criteria, as well as to identify new areas with potential for joint work [6, p. 1]. To support the competitiveness and innovation capacity of the EU's defence industry, the Commission established the European Defence Industrial Development Programme (EDIDP) in August 2018; and in May 2019, it presented a joint action plan together with the European External Action Service (EEAS) to facilitate the implementation of the Civilian CSDP Compact (CCC) [4, p. 1]. During a speech in October 2019, then VP/HR Federica Mogherini stated that «strategic autonomy and cooperation with our partners – starting with NATO – are two sides of the same coin», explaining that the EU partnership with NATO is essential for the functioning of its «cooperative autonomy» approach [4, p. 1]. In 2018 the European Parliament issued its annual report on the implementation of the CFSP and it is recommended, *inter alia*,

- 1) to strengthen the EU's internal resilience to external interference,
- 2) establish a common strategy with international partners,
- 3) invest in the stability and prosperity of the Western Balkans,
- 4) encourage the development of ever closer relations with the Eastern Partnership,
- 5) promote economic and social development in the southern Mediterranean basin and in sub-Saharan Africa [4, p. 1].

At the same time, one can note insufficient level of agreement among the EU Member States' representatives concerning certain foreign policy and security aspects.

Cardwell notes that some of the shortcomings in the EU's external policies stem from the inherent difficulties of reaching a complete consensus among the member state governments [1, p. 1]. Civilian missions are central components of CSDP; the majority of CSDP missions have been civilian operations in areas such as police training and rule of law, whereas external policies in technical areas such as trade, humanitarian aid, development assistance are managed through a «community» process at the level of the EU institutions [1, p. 1].

There are also certain reservations in view of CFSP alignment with broad transatlantic goals. Yet Cardwell holds that the focus of the transatlantic relationship has changed since the end of the Cold War: it is now largely about the United States and Europe working together to manage a range of global problems [1, p. 1]. Krasimir Karakachanov, Minister of Defence of Bulgaria, notes that one of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) work strands aims to deepen the cooperation between the EU and NATO [6, p. 1]. In particular, he points at improving military mobility and making use of the two organizations' potential to build defence capacities in the countries of the Western Balkans [6, p. 1].

As a conclusion, one can note that one of the important vectors of CFSP is developing effective foreign policy of the EU and promote conflict prevention. CFSP significance for strengthening the EU can be demonstrated by the recent policy developments, such as the Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) and the Coordinated Annual Review on Defence (CARD). At the same time, one can note insufficient level of agreement among the EU Member States' representatives concerning certain foreign policy and security aspects. Yet, these challenges can be overcome by furthering fruitful dialogue among the EU Member States on external affairs and security enhancement issues. Therefore CFSP can be regarded as a vital tool of strengthening European integration.

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**ФЕНОМЕН ГРОМАДЯНСЬКОЇ РЕЛІГІЇ ТА СПРОБИ ЙОГО**  
**РЕАЛІЗАЦІЇ В УКРАЇНІ**

*Розвідка присвячена аналізу феномену громадянської релігії в його інтерпретації Ж.-Ж. Руссо та Р. Беллі. Особлива увага звернена на ідеї месіанства українського народу, вираженій в творчій спадщині Кирило-Мефодіївського братства, що демонструє цей феномен. На основі цього акцентується увага на перспективах реалізації ідеї громадянської релігії в сучасній Україні.*

*Ключові слова:* громадянська релігія, Бог, християнство, месіанство, церква, біблійні архетипи.

1. Дослідники феномену громадянської релігії переважно відзначають, що останній в якості своїх теоретичних передумов варто відшукувати в праці Ж.-Ж. Руссо «Про суспільний договір», в якій одна з глав присвячена саме цьому феномену. Разом із тим, фактично «інститут» громадянської релігії як явище спостерігається вже в древніх народів, про що пише сам французький мислитель доби Просвітництва. По суті, Ж.-Ж. Руссо, роздумовуючи про цей феномен, відзначає його стан у дохристиянський і християнський періоди. При дохристиянському періоді всяка релігія була нерозривно пов'язана з