

РОЗДІЛ 4. ПОЛІТИЧНІ ПРОБЛЕМИ МІЖНАРОДНИХ СИСТЕМ ТА ГЛОБАЛЬНОГО РОЗВИТКУ

Roslon Dominika Tomashivna
Zavada Yaryna Ihorivna

The EU-Ukraine relations in the XXI century

УДК 327(477):061.1ЄС
DOI <https://doi.org/10.24195/2414-9616.2021-5.17>

Roslon Dominika Tomashivna
PhD in Political Science,
Assistant Professor at the Department
of Political Science
and International Relations
Lviv Polytechnic National University
Stepan Bandera str., 12, Lviv, Ukraine

Zavada Yaryna Ihorivna
PhD in Political Science,
Assistant Professor at the Department
of Political Science
and International Relations
Lviv Polytechnic National University
Stepan Bandera str., 12, Lviv, Ukraine

The relationship between Ukraine and the European Union is a scientific topic with considerable attention of scientists, analysts, and politicians. After all, European integration is one of the key priorities of Ukraine's foreign policy, which envisages the implementation of system reforms in all life spheres due to the EU standards. The ultimate goal of European integration is Ukraine's membership in the European Union. The key advantage of which lies in the possibility of our country reaching the same level as of European leading countries and its acceptance into economically and politically free coexistence.

The article analyzes the relations between Ukraine and the EU in the XXI century. The following research methods were used: induction, deduction, analysis, logical, historical and system methods.

It is established that the current state of cooperation between Ukraine and the EU is progressive and partner-oriented. The EU supports Ukraine in securing a stable, prosperous, and democratic future for its citizens, as well firmly stands supporting its independence.

It has been studied that the main forms of cooperation between Ukraine and the European Union are technical assistance, trade, and investment activities. The EU provides significant assistance to Ukraine in many areas of development, supports country's reforms in terms of its domestic policy development and adaptation to the EU's criteria.

At the same time, it was established that the Ukraine's effective implementation of the European integration perspective should cover three main stages: the creation of preconditions for cooperation and integration development; acceleration of adaptation and accession to the economic structures of the European Union, integration into the EU economic system.

Key words: *Ukraine, European Union, European integration, foreign policy, international relations.*

Introduction. European integration is a key priority of Ukraine's foreign policy, which envisages the implementation of system reforms in all spheres of life in accordance with the EU standards. The ultimate goal of European integration is Ukraine's membership in the European Union. The EU supports Ukraine in securing a stable, prosperous and democratic future for its citizens, as well as taking a firm stand in support of its independence. Ukraine continues to pursue an ambitious reform agenda to stimulate economic growth and improve the lives of its citizens. Priority reforms include: combating corruption, reforming the judiciary, constitutive and electoral reforms, improving the business climate, and increasing the level of energy efficiency.

Purpose and objectives. The aim of the article is to analyze the relationship between Ukraine and the EU in the XXI century. A number of research tasks is subordinated to this goal, namely, the relations analysis at the present stage; revealing the main forms of cooperation between Ukraine and the European Union; finding out further prospects of Ukraine implementing the European integration vector.

Research methods. In particular, induction, deduction, analysis, and logical methods are used in this article. Using induction and deduction, the relations between Ukraine and the EU at the present stage are comprehensively studied. With the help of the logical method, it was possible to analyze the European

vector of Ukraine's foreign policy in a comprehensive way and formulate conclusions. It is also worth highlighting the historical and systemic methods that were used in the article to present the main material.

Results. The main forms of cooperation between Ukraine and the European Union today consist of technical assistance, trade and investment activities. Technical assistance under the TACS program is provided to Ukraine mainly in such areas as nuclear safety, environmental protection, restructuring of state-owned enterprises, and development. Ukraine's exports to the EU are dominated by goods with a low degree of processing. Imports from the EU are represented by industrial goods, machines, and transport equipment. The share of the EU in the total foreign trade of goods and services of Ukraine with the countries of the world was 29.62%. At the same time, the share of exports to the EU-27 of goods and services of Ukrainian origin was 16.23%, and imports from the EU 32.75%. Production and commercial activities liberalization in general and export-import operations is considered to be a guarantee of Ukraine's successful passage to the EU [1].

It is important noting the EU remains steadfast in its commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine. It strongly condemns the illegal annexation of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol by the Polish Federation and continues to condemn this violation of international law. The EU has adopted a strict pol-

icy of non-recognition of such an annexation, which has led to the imposition of substantial sanctions, including diplomatic measures, asset freezes, entry bans, and entry bans. The EU supports efforts to ensure a peaceful and lasting settlement of the conflict in eastern Ukraine. It supports the diplomatic efforts of the Normandy format, the Tripartite Contact Group and the OSCE. The EU approach is to combine pressure through restrictive measures and diplomatic efforts and ongoing dialogue [4, p. 10–12].

In response to the conflict in eastern Ukraine and the internal displacement of citizens, the EU is providing humanitarian assistance, rebuilding infrastructure and providing assistance. This includes € 141.8 million in humanitarian aid and demining projects, psycho-social support, as well as support from the Special Monitoring Mission (SMM) [1]. The EU and its member states make the largest contribution to the activities of the OSCE SMM, which monitors the implementation of the Minsk Agreements.

Ukraine's relations with the European Union are extremely important to the current foreign and domestic political situation. It's not about more or less active contacts with one of the world's top foreign partners, but Ukraine's chance for strategic choice that is going to impact country's place and role with the new international order, as well as economic and foreign currency relations order.

According to I. Rozputenko and other scientists, Ukraine's path to the EU will cover three stages:

1. Creating preconditions for cooperation and integration development.

2. Acceleration of adaptation and accession to some economic structures of the European Union.

3. Comprehensive integration into the EU economic system.

The first two stages will require 4-5 years each, and the last though will take one or two decades.

The main tasks of the first stage should be:

- proper implementation of internal economic reforms with the aim of creating a market environment adapted to the conditions of mutually beneficial cooperation with the European Union and its member states;

- adaptation of the legislation of Ukraine to the requirements of the World Trade Organization and its adaptation to the requirements of the harmonized and unified legislation system;

- identification of priority sectors of the Ukrainian economy, which have comparative advantages from the European and world economy point of view;

- creation of large companies, financial and industrial groups capable of large-scale international cooperation;

- selective connection to those projects of cooperation and integration within the EU, where Ukraine is able to meet the requirements of international agreements and standards;

- application of specific mechanisms of Ukraine's accession to the economic structures of the European Union;

- development of contract relations with the EU, including free access to the Common System of Preferences of European Communities (1971);

- the use of EU financial assistance to address a balance of payment issues, critical imports, stabilization of the monetary system, reversal of inflation, etc.;

- strengthening the institutional foundations of the market economy and accelerating its progressive structural disruptions.

At the second stage it will be necessary:

- gaining access to the EU market and securing producers of domestic goods and services of the Ukrainian economy of export specialization;

- significantly expand and deepen the process of selective entry of Ukraine into the economic structures of the European Union;

- diversifying forms of economic and scientific-technical cooperation with partners from EU countries;

- concluding the agreement between Ukraine and European Union on the free trade zone.

- forming the Ukraine-EU legislation on: customs duties, companies, banks, taxes, intellectual property, labor protection, financial services, rules of economic competition, public procurement, protection of health and human life, protection of animals and crops, environment, protection of consumer rights, indirect taxes, technical rules and standards, regulatory regulation of nuclear energy, transport, gradually create preconditions for the free movement of capital and foreign power between Ukraine and the EU, increase the degree of coordination of foreign economic policy.

At the third stage, it is necessary to achieve the integration of the Ukrainian economy as a whole into the economic structures of the European Union. In order to become a member of the European Union, the applicant country must meet the so-called Copenhagen criteria, are:

- be a democratic country;

- have a market economy;

- be competitive [2].

Thus, it can be argued that the European integration should be not only a priority for all power structures, but a conscious choice of society as a whole. State policy, which is able to unite the Ukrainian society, should be focused not on some partial transformations leveled by the inertia of the whole system, but on the complex reforms, the criterion of expediency and the depth scale of its national interests. On the other hand, the formulations of national interests remain not clearly defined, and the attempts of such formulations at every turn seem to be at the beginning of one or another political period [3, p. 96–102].

Therefore, taking into account the above mentioned reasons, to get hold of effective implementa-

tion of the European integration the state authorities should pay more attention to the development of civil society. European experience in the field of interaction of public authorities with the public is useful and effective while building a domestic democratic system of government.

Studies of European practice in this area reveal the mechanisms for ensuring greater participation of citizens in the political process. Thus, according to the Lisbon Treaty, citizens are given the opportunity to put forward proposals to the Parliament regarding the change of legislation. Every citizen has the right to apply to the European Ombudsman, which testifies to the granting of citizens the right of civic initiative. It is worth noting that in the White Paper on European Governance, the European Commission focused on the process of introducing open and transparent decision-making procedures:

- provide an on-line and up-to-date information on the preparation of program activities at all stages of decision-making;
- establish and publish minimum standards for consultations;
- strengthen communication with the general public on issues of common European importance, thus giving citizens the opportunity to control the decision-making process at all stages.
- establish partnerships in certain areas, which go beyond the minimum standards and oblige the European Commission in conducting additional consultations in exchange for more guarantees of transparency and representation [6, p. 123].

Recognizing the field of civil society, European countries systematically involve citizens and their associations into the formation and implementation of state policy in all spheres. This allows freeing the state from the implementation of extremely burdensome social tasks while maintaining high social standards for the population (thus, in Germany, the involvement of public organizations allows to save up 30-37% of the cost of such services for the state.) [8, p. 213–219]; to increase the quality of political and public-law decisions taking into account the needs of the population, alternatives and possible consequences of the decisions; to ensure the effective implementation of public law decisions by the population.

Having analyzed the European experience in building civil society institutions can lead to the conclusion that the integral element of a democratic society is social activity, initiative and participation of people. Therefore, domestic state institutions should take this fact as an example for the successful implementation of the desired prospects and support public initiatives, creating favorable conditions for their implementation and enforcement.

According to the EU member states example, the most effective form of cooperation between pub-

lic authorities and public is partnership, which presupposes a common responsibility. Partnerships can take the form of forums involving all stakeholders, joint decision-making bodies, or involving civil society institutions in the provision of certain services [5].

The same way, state social policy formation should take place exclusively on the basis of social dialogue. Ukraine needs to move away from the paternalistic model. One of the priorities of social development should be the formation of socially responsible business. Similar model of social protection should be focused on creation of equal opportunities for all members of the society, understanding the social potential of each person, support and self-realization of society and its most vulnerable members who are unable to reach it on their own.

There is an obvious need for large-scale provision of information, an educational program for the society to significantly improve its knowledge and understanding of the program. This provision is contained in the Integration Strategy, but has not yet been implemented. The initiative here should belong to the Council, which should maintain a constant dialogue with the society on sustainable implementation of its European policy. It is worthwhile launching a permanent forum for representatives of non-governmental organizations, where they should have the opportunity to consult and discuss with government structures and politicians. This will help Ukraine to better present itself as a strong partner and full participant in the process of European integration. Ukraine should also overcome the EU ignorance of Ukraine, and the EU should launch its special program to 'promote' Ukraine's membership to the EU and all countries.

Ukraine is certainly an important country in the region, not for its economic development, but because of its population, territory and geographical location. Today, the European integration is Ukraine's foreign policy main priority. The Ukrainian legislation to the EU legislation standards should be of most important role.

The European integration strategy for the development has been determined for the time being. Now we have a task to determine further actions aimed at the implementation of this strategy. In particular, the European Union is convinced that the development of cooperation, which would presuppose Ukraine's membership in the EU, would have more advantages than disadvantages not only for our country. Moreover, persuasion is not in words, but in real events. Today, our main task is to fill up the integration with some real content, which would correspond to today's opportunities and be based on mutual secrets. In order to realize the goals of integration and become a part of the European process, it is necessary to become a key element of the European integration process. We have our reason to assert that regard-

less of the attitude of the European Union, Ukraine will still be institutionalized into the integration. This process will take place through the development of security, political, economic, scientific, environmental, and other spheres of cooperation. By implementing reforms, changing institutions, transitioning to a new social system, and economic relations, Ukraine will be able to get closer to Europe with more quick pace.

Ukraine is currently going through a very controversial period, but it has the prospect of understanding the European direction of its foreign policy. Ukraine's accession to the EU, as well as its membership in other international institutions, will be another convincing evidence of its recognition as a truly independent state, equal in all countries. The European Union needs, for sure, a democratic and economically strong Ukraine as a factor of stability in eastern and south-eastern directions [7, p. 22–30]. Ukraine can have its future built on the consolidated interests of the European world. Signing up the Association Agreement will be an important step of Ukraine on the path to European integration.

Conclusions. Thus, current state of cooperation between Ukraine and the EU is progressive and partner-oriented. The EU provides assistance to Ukraine in many areas of development, supports the reforms of our country, which are related to its domestic policy and criteria. Ukraine is also fulfilling its commitments to the EU and will work hard to justify the extent and scale of the Union's investment in our country. Another important point is the support of the EU at international level. However, one of the most significant positive political changes, which can be said with certainty, is Ukraine's final awareness of the foreign policy and its vectors.

It should be emphasized that in order for Ukraine to implement the European integration perspective more quickly and effectively, the state authorities should pay more attention to the development of civil society and its mutual relations.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. Відносини між ЄС та Україною у фактах та цифрах. 2020. URL: <https://www.euneighbours.eu/uk/east/stay-informed/publications/vidnosini-mizh-es-ta-ukrainoyu-u-faktakh-ta-cifrah>
2. Внутрішні й зовнішні аспекти євроінтеграційної політики України. 2013. URL: http://academy.gov.ua/NMKD/library_nadu/Mater_konf_NADU/b0028be2-6815-428c-8c70-3c03e25b9552.pdf
3. Дніпрошенко К. Комунікація: демократичні стандарти в роботі органів державної влади. Київ : ТОВ «Вістка», 2008. 164 с.

4. Кравчук І., Снігир О. Інституційні питання імплементації Угоди про асоціацію між Україною та Європейським Союзом. *Стратегічні пріоритети*, 2012. № 1 (22). С. 9–18.

5. Яку гуманітарну допомогу ЄС надає Україні через конфлікт на Сході. 2019. URL: <https://euukrainecoop.net/category/гуманітарна-допомога/>

6. Human Development Report 2013 The Rise of the South: Human Progress in a Diverse World, 2013. United Nations Development Programme. New York, 2013. 216 p. URL: <file:///Users/administrator/Downloads/HDR2013%20Report%20English.pdf>

7. Pietnoczka P. Eurointegracyjna droga Ukrainy. Olsztyn : Uniwersytet Warmińsko-Mazurski, 2018. 165 s.

8. Petraszczyk A. Analiz integracyjnego wyboru Ukrainy. Kraków : Uniwersytet Jagielloński, 2017. 237 s.

REFERENCES:

1. Vidnocyny mizh ES ta Ukrayinoyu u faktakh ta tsyfrakh (2020) [EU-Ukraine relations in facts and figures] URL: <https://www.euneighbours.eu/uk/east/stay-informed/publications/vidnosini-mizh-es-ta-ukrainoyu-u-faktakh-ta-cifrah> [in Ukrainian].
2. Vnutrishni i zovnishni aspekty yevrointehgatsiynoyi polityky Ukrayiny (2013) [Internal and external aspects of Ukraine's European integration policy] URL: http://academy.gov.ua/NMKD/library_nadu/Mater_konf_NADU/b0028be2-6815-428c-8c70-3c03e25b9552.pdf [in Ukrainian].
3. Dniprenko K. (2008) Komunikatsiya: demokratiychni standarty v roboti orhaniv derzhavnoyi vlady [Communication: Democratic Standards in the Work of State Authorities] K.: TOV "Vistka". 164 s. [in Ukrainian].
4. Kravchuk I., Snihyr O. (2012) Inctytutsiyni pytannya implementatsiyi Uhody pro acotsiatsiyu mizh Ukrayinoyu ta Yevropeyc'kym Soyuzom [Institutional issues of implementation of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union] *Ctratehichni priorityety*. № 1 (22). S. 9–18 [in Ukrainian].
5. Yaku humanytarnu dopomohu ES nadaye Ukrayini cherez konflykt na Skhody (2019) [What humanitarian aid does the EU provide to Ukraine due to the conflict in the East?] URL: <https://euukrainecoop.net/category/гуманітарна-допомога/> [in Ukrainian].
6. Human Development Report (2013) The Rise of the South: Human Progress in a Diverse World, United Nations Development Programme. New York, 2013. 216 p. URL: <file:///Users/administrator/Downloads/HDR2013%20Report%20English.pdf> [in English].
7. Pietnoczka P. (2018) Eurointegracyjna droga Ukrainy. Olsztyn: Uniwersytet Warmińsko-Mazurski. 165 s. [in English].
8. Petraszczyk A. (2017) Analiz integracyjnego wyboru Ukrainy. Kraków: Uniwersytet Jagielloński. 237 s. [in English].

Взаємовідносини України та ЄС у XXI столітті

Рослонь Домініка Томашівна

кандидат політичних наук,
асистент кафедри політології
та міжнародних відносин
Національного університету
«Львівська політехніка»
вул. Степана Бандери, 12,
Львів, Україна

Завада Ярина Ігорівна

доктор філософії,
асистент кафедри політології
та міжнародних відносин
Національного університету
«Львівська політехніка»
вул. Степана Бандери, 12,
Львів, Україна

Взаємовідносини України та Європейського Союзу є актуальною науковою темою, на дослідження якої зосереджено значну увагу науковців, аналітиків та політиків. Адже європейська інтеграція є одним із ключових пріоритетів зовнішньої політики України, який передбачає проведення системних реформ в усіх сферах життя відповідно до норм та стандартів ЄС. Кінцевою метою європейської інтеграції є набуття Україною членства в Європейському Союзі, ключова перевага якого полягає в можливості виходу нашої держави на один рівень із провідними країнами Європи та прийняття її до співдружності вільних, розвинутих в економічному та політичному плані держав. У статті проаналізовано взаємовідносини України та ЄС у XXI столітті. Використано такі методи дослідження: індукції, дедукції, аналіз, логічний, історичний та системний методи.

Встановлено, що сучасний стан взаємодії України та ЄС є прогресуючим та партнерським. ЄС підтримує Україну в забезпеченні стабільного, процвітаючого та демократичного майбутнього для її громадян, а також займає непохитну позицію в підтримці її незалежності, територіальної цілісності та суверенітету.

Досліджено, що основними формами співробітництва України та Європейського Союзу є технічна допомога, торгівля та інвестиційна діяльність. ЄС надає Україні значну допомогу в багатьох сферах розвитку, підтримує реформи держави, що стосуються її внутрішньополітичної перебудови та адаптації до критеріїв відповідності ЄС.

Водночас встановлено, що ефективна реалізація Україною євроінтеграційної перспективи має охоплювати три основні етапи: створення передумов для розвитку співробітництва та інтеграції, прискорення адаптації та початок входження до економічних структур Євросоюзу та інтеграція в економічну систему ЄС.

Ключові слова: Україна, Європейський Союз, євроінтеграція, зовнішня політика, міжнародні відносини.