

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE  
SUMY STATE UNIVERSITY  
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## **QUALIFICATION PAPER**

on the topic "THE PLACE OF UKRAINE IN THE EU INTEGRATION  
PROCESSES "  
Specialty 292 "International Economic Relations"

Student                      IVCourse                      Yavor Polina Vladyslavivna  
  
group ME-82a.аН

It is submitted for the Bachelor's degree requirements fulfillment.

Qualifying Bachelor's paper contains the results of own research. The use of the ideas, results and texts of other authors has a link to the corresponding source

Research advisor: PhD, senior lecturer

Iryna Marekha

Sumy, 2022

## ABSTRACT

on bachelor's degree qualification paper on the topic  
«The place of Ukraine in the EU integration processes»  
student Yavor Polina Vladyslavivna

The main content of the bachelor's degree qualification paper is presented on 40 pages, including references consisted of 49 used sources, which is placed on 6 pages.

Keywords: UKRAINE-EU RELATIONS, EUROPEAN INTEGRATION, EASTERN PARTNERSHIP, EUROPEAN UNION.

The purpose of the bachelor's degree qualification paper is to study the historical preconditions and processes of the European integration of Ukraine, prospects of Ukraine's joining the European market of goods and services.

To achieve this goal it is important to solve the following tasks:

- to determine the nature, functions and structure of the European market of goods and services;
- to study historical processes on the path to integration;
- to identify the problem of political obstacles to European integration.

The object of the bachelor's degree qualification paper is European integration processes and Ukraine's path to it.

The subject of the study is the structure, formation and development of the Ukrainian European integration processes. When writing the course work, the following methods of scientific research were used as general: historical, comparative, logical and specific: systemic analysis and structural approach.

The information base of the study comprises monographic works and articles of domestic and foreign economists in professional economic publications, official sites.

According to the results of the study the following conclusions are formulated: consideration of the formation of Ukraine's European integration course shows that

its choice was due to the geopolitical and domestic political situation of the country, the desire to develop international relations and the desire to modernize the country by implementing the basic principles and values of the European Union. The most pressing problem is the lack of a security component in the East, which does not prevent the Russian Federation's military activity in the region and its impact on member countries.

Basic results of qualification paper were approbated at III International scientific and practical conference “International economic relations and sustainable development” (Sumy, Ukraine).

The year of qualifying paper fulfillment is 2022.

The year of paper defense is 2022.

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TASKS FOR BACHELOR'S DEGREE QUALIFICATION PAPER

(specialty 292 " International Economic Relations " )  
student IVcourse, group ME-82a.аН

Yavor PolinaVladyslavivna

- 1.The theme of the paper is “The place of Ukraine in the EU integration processes” approved by the order of the university from «5» May 2022 № 0317-VI.
- 2.The term of completed paper submission by the student is «27» May 2022.
3. The purpose of the qualification paper is to study the historical preconditions and processes of the European integration of Ukraine, prospects of Ukraine's joining the European market of goods and services.
- 4.The object of the research is the European integration process and Ukraine's path to it.
- 5.The subject of research is the structure, formation and development of the Ukrainian EU integration process.
- 6.The qualification paper is carried out on monographic works and articles of domestic and foreign economists in professional economic publications, official sites.
- 7.Approximate qualifying bachelor's paper plan, terms for submitting chapters to the research advisor and the content of tasks for the accomplished purpose is as follows:

Chapter 1 Establishment of relations between Ukraine and the EU – 11.04.2022

Chapter 1 deals with tasks: to identify the stages of development of relations between Ukraine and the EU, to highlight the preconditions and reasons for Ukraine's EU integration path.

Chapter 2 Relations between Ukraine and the EU within the Eastern Partnership – 27.04.2022

Chapter 2 deals with tasks: to explain the principles of the Eastern Partnership, to study the results of cooperation and the current place of Ukraine in the Eastern Partnership.

Chapter 3 Problems and opportunities within the Eastern Partnership considered as an instrument of the EU integration processes in Ukraine – 18.05.2022

Chapter 3 deals with tasks: to identify current problems in the implementation of the Eastern Partnership policy, to explore the prospects for the future development of Ukraine's European integration.

#### 8. Supervision on work:

| Chapter | Full name and position of the advisor | Date, signature |                  |
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| 1       | I. S. Marekha, senior lecturer        | 5.04.2022       | 5.04.2022        |
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## INTRODUCTION

Relevance of research. With the proclamation of Independence, Ukraine has steadily demonstrated its desire to establish itself as a full participant in international relations on the world stage. Along with gaining independence, the process of European integration with the prospect of gaining full membership in the European Union was gradually identified as Ukraine's strategic foreign policy priority. This was enshrined in law and became a key focus of the country's internal development, given the complex and lengthy process of integration transformation.

The concept of "European integration of Ukraine" was understood joining the European economic, political, legal, security, social and cultural space, and "European integration processes" became the appropriate steps and actions of the state on the way to rapprochement with the EU.

The goal of Ukraine's integration into the European Union was to create conditions for joining the European community through fundamental internal reforms and transformations. Due to this, integration processes in the European space have become a strategic landmark on the path of Ukraine's development, an integral part of the political present, and European values have been put into practice in the country.

However, the European Union's interest in developing relations with Ukraine is due in part to the geopolitical position of the country, where it is a strategic partner for the EU, as well as the political and security component, as the European Union is have a common border with it.

One of the forms of cooperation with neighboring countries to implement this norm in the field of EU foreign policy is the European Neighborhood Policy and its Eastern Dimension – the Eastern Partnership initiative, which includes six countries in

Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus, including Ukraine and Belarus, Moldova, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. Although this form of cooperation does not guarantee EU membership for the EaP countries, its goal has been economic integration and political association, recognizing their European integration aspirations.

To date, many questions remain open. First of all, after the signing of the Association Agreement, creation of a free trade zone, introduction of a visa-free regime and consolidation of Ukraine's strategic course of full membership in the European Union, the question of further opportunities for Ukraine's European integration arises. There are also questions about the position of Ukraine's future inclusion in the official EU enlargement program and Ukraine's compliance with the necessary requirements of the EU, which hamper the process of European integration.

Thus, since Ukraine's foreign policy is largely conditioned by the implementation of the Eastern Partnership initiative, the study of the results of cooperation between Ukraine and the EU within the initiative and mechanisms for its implementation are relevant for assessing European integration processes in Ukraine. This contributes to a better understanding of the current state of relations between Ukraine and the EU, in order to develop and implement ways to improve European integration policy.

The aim of the study is to determine the role of the Eastern Partnership in strengthening European integration processes in Ukraine.

To achieve this goal, the following tasks were set:

- to find out the essence and formation of European integration processes in Ukraine;
- highlight the historical background and reasons for the emergence of the "Eastern Partnership" as an eastern dimension of the European Neighborhood Policy;



- to determine the basic principles of functioning and mechanisms of implementation of the Eastern Partnership policy;
- to find out the stages of development, results and current state of Ukraine's cooperation with the EU in the context of the implementation of the Eastern Partnership initiative;
- identify problems and further development of the Eastern Partnership policy in the framework of Ukraine's European integration.

Object of study: integration of Ukraine into the European Union.

Subject of study: Ukraine's cooperation with the European Union within the framework of the Eastern Partnership initiative.

# 1 FORMATION OF RELATIONS BETWEEN UKRAINE AND THE EU

## 1.1 The essence and prerequisites of Ukraine's European integration

International political activity is a guarantor of development and national security for each country. Therefore, the main goals of foreign policy are aimed at the realization of national interests and ensuring the development of international political and economic relations. Ukraine's foreign policy is based on fundamental national interests and geopolitical priorities, which ensures the development of the country as an independent state and is a guarantee of security and prosperity.

For Ukraine, the European integration process is a foreign policy movement, which is implemented through the implementation of regulations and reforms, in order to achieve the main goal - to gain full membership of the European Union, which is enshrined in law. The implementation of European integration processes for Ukraine consists not only in joining the EU, but above all in bringing the living standards of the Ukrainian population closer to the living standards of EU citizens, preserving and strengthening Ukraine's identity and strengthening Ukraine's geopolitical position.

According to A. Martynov, the very phenomenon of European integration is "a complex political, social and economic process for closer cooperation" [6]. To determine the essence of Ukraine's European integration in the context of the Eastern Partnership initiative, it is necessary to turn to the theoretical teachings of European integration, which, as defined by O. Sokur, can be divided into economic and political dimensions [7].

The economic direction is deeper economic integration, monetary and customs union and common market. There are several approaches, including liberalism, as the European Community was primarily identified with the trade integration of the

region, namely free trade and institutionalism - the creation of a "supreme body" for trade control, as integration is the embodiment of a certain unity of economic and political issues.

Political integration is a more complex process involving foreign, security and defense policies. One of the first theoretical approaches to European integration was federalism, the essence of which is the unification of Western Europe on the basis of the federal principle with the subordination of national governments to joint supranational structures, where security issues are important. According to Monet J: "Europe's political union must be built step by step, as must economic integration, which will ultimately lead to a federation" [12].

Another theory of regional integration is functionalism. According to Mitrani D., the main idea of the concept was "to prevent political differences between countries by expanding the existence of international agencies aimed at integrating the vital interests of all peoples" [13]. That is why the researcher emphasized integration in socio-economic issues that are important and relevant for all countries, which in the long run may become a unifying element.

One of the main approaches is neo-functionalism, according to which member states transfer their sovereignty to the central institutions of the community, which become more powerful in integration processes. Where, accordingly, governments play a passive role, and the EU institutions become the main ones.

Finally, several preconditions can be identified that determine Ukraine's choice in favor of the European integration path. First, it is the desire to establish close and comprehensive cooperation with other EU countries, due to the fact that the Ukrainian people are an integral part of the European region and seek to develop relations with their neighbors. In particular, the geopolitical situation, the common history with the countries of the Union and the domestic political situation determine the participation in the European integration processes. That is why the movement towards European

integration means for Ukraine more active involvement in the world political and economic system, international cooperation and the settlement of security issues.

Secondly, since gaining independence, Ukraine has been faced with the choice of foreign policy. One of the strategic priorities of foreign policy was the process of European integration and laid the foundations of legal relations with the Union. The provisions of the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine of December 25, 1990 defined "ensuring the participation of the Ukrainian side in the pan-European process" [20].

Ukraine's position on the European Union was formed for the first time at the legislative level by the Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine "On the Main Directions of Ukraine's Foreign Policy" of July 2, 1993, which defined the main priorities of Ukraine's foreign policy. The main areas were the development of interstate relations and the expansion of European cooperation, ie building relations with the EU on the principles of integration. The resolution refers to regional cooperation in Europe, which states that "Ukraine's foreign policy efforts should be constantly aimed at developing European regional cooperation in all areas in order to strengthen its state independence and effectively ensure national interests" [23].

Third, European integration is for Ukraine as a way to modernize the country and the main direction for national development, economic development, attracting foreign investment, entering world markets, reforming the political system, guaranteeing citizens respect for rights and freedoms and improving living standards in accordance with European standards.

A number of reasons should also be singled out in favor of the realization of the Ukrainian European vocation. One of the political advantages is that thanks to the European integration processes, Ukraine is able to create reliable political mechanisms through the building of democratic institutions and open access to the collective structures of common European security. Also improve the legal system by implementing European norms and standards. Economic advantages include attracting

foreign investment and joining the common European market, which will promote the development of domestic producers. Social benefits include the protection of human rights and freedoms, visa liberalization with European countries and ensuring a high standard of living.

## 1.2 Stages of development of relations between Ukraine and the EU

During the years of independence, a number of political and legal documents have become decisive in Ukraine's relations with the European Union. The first legal basis for relations between Ukraine and the EU was the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA), which laid the foundations for cooperation in trade, economic, political and humanitarian spheres. The agreement was signed on June 16, 1994 in Luxembourg and subsequently ratified by the Verkhovna Rada. However, it entered into force only in 1998 after ratification by all EU members. The goals of this Partnership were "to establish a political dialogue between Ukraine and the European Union, to create the foundations for mutually beneficial economic, social, scientific and technical cooperation and to promote trade, investment and harmonious economic relations between the two sides" [28].

After the signing of the PCA, the dialogue between Ukraine and the European Union developed during the annual meetings and various expert consultations. In particular, in 1997 the first Ukraine-EU summit was held in Kyiv, where the European choice of Ukraine was confirmed, problems in the contractual and legal sphere were discussed and ways of economic cooperation were considered.

An important moment on the way to the European future was the Decree of the President of Ukraine of June 11, 1998 "Strategy of Ukraine's integration into the European Union." According to which the strategic goal was declared - "integration

into the European Union and creating conditions for membership" [31], and obtaining the status of associate member of the EU became the main foreign policy priority of Ukraine in the medium term.

The European Union's response was the adoption of the EU Joint Strategy for Ukraine on 10 December 1999 during the Helsinki European Council summit aimed at deepening EU-Ukraine cooperation. The Strategy noted Ukraine's European choice and reaffirmed the EU's support for Ukraine's political and economic transformation, which should ensure its further rapprochement with the EU and deepen cooperation between the parties, including addressing security and stability issues in Europe.

Of great importance was the European Parliament's 2001 Resolution on the EU's Joint Strategy for Ukraine, which stated that "any European country can apply for EU membership if it respects the principles of democracy, freedom and human rights and the rule of law" [32]. This could be interpreted as considering Ukraine as a potential candidate for EU membership in the future.

In June 2001, the European Council decided to invite Ukraine to participate in the European Conference, in which EU and candidate countries discussed cooperation in the fields of foreign policy and security, justice and home affairs. In 2003, the Ukrainian delegation took part in it as a full member. The European Council also identified the fact that Ukraine's sustainable development is of strategic importance to Europe and that the Union will continue to support Ukraine in its development of democracy, human rights, the rule of law and market and economic transformation.

The adoption of the EU Action Plan on Justice and Home Affairs in Ukraine in December 2001 was significant legislation to the norms and standards of the European Union.

With the enlargement of the EU to the east and the accession of new Central and Eastern countries bordering Ukraine, the Union has begun discussing a new format of relations with its new neighbors. For example, in 2002 the proposals of the EU High Representatives to strengthen relations with neighboring countries to the

east of the new borders were considered, including Ukraine, Moldova and Belarus, and discussions on a new format in the context of "Wider Europe" continued.

Thus, since 2004, another tool for cooperation in relations between the European Union and Ukraine has been the European Neighborhood Policy, in particular its eastern vector - the Eastern Partnership initiative, which was launched in 2009.

Currently, Ukraine's policy in building relations with the EU is being implemented in accordance with the Law of Ukraine "On the Principles of Domestic and Foreign Policy" of July 1, 2010. According to Art. 11 of the Law, one of the main principles of foreign policy is "ensuring the integration of Ukraine into the European political, economic, legal space in order to gain EU membership" [33]. And in 2019, amendments to the Constitution "on the strategic course of the state to gain full membership in Ukraine in the European Union" were adopted and approved by Presidential Decree Action Plan for the implementation of the strategic course of Ukraine.

Thus, European integration is a complex process for closer cooperation with the European Union. Ukraine's choice of the European integration path as a strategic course of foreign policy is connected in particular with the geopolitical position of the country and the direction of modernization of the country, due to the implementation of European norms. European integration processes are not only a way to gain membership in the European Union, but also a strengthening on the path to internal reforms, a mechanism for building democratic institutions, economic and social development. That is why, with the acquisition of independence, Ukraine began to develop relations with the EU through the conclusion of regulations, the establishment of coordination institutions and enshrining in legislation the European integration vector and strategic course towards EU membership.

### 1.3 Preconditions and reasons for the emergence of the "EASTERN PARTNERSHIP"

According to Article 8 of the Treaty on European Union of 7 February 1992, “The Union shall develop special relations with neighboring countries in order to establish in the Union values a space of prosperity and good neighborliness characterized by close and peaceful relations and cooperation” [34]. To implement this provision of the Treaty, the EU may enter into agreements with interested neighboring countries, which may contain mutual rights and obligations, as well as the possibility of cooperation.

The EU's foreign policy towards its eastern neighbors began to evolve at the end of the last century. In particular, in the late 1980s, the European Community was well aware of the need to develop new forms and mechanisms of cooperation between the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, following the transformations that were taking place in those countries at the time. In particular, it was about developing a new Eastern policy, when discussions began at the EU level on the possibility of enlarging the Union through the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, realizing the instability of the situation in the eastern region, the EU turned to documenting relations with its central and eastern neighbors. In particular, the Partnership and Cooperation Agreements were the first stage in the formation of the EU's foreign policy tools for Eastern Europe. They outlined the principles of economic and political cooperation and laid the foundations for bringing these countries closer to EU standards.

The path to the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP) and the Eastern Partnership (EaP) was quite difficult, due to the fact that by the end of the 1980s there was no single approach among the European Union to the development of Eastern



policy. In the search for an effective EU eastern strategy, two basic approaches were identified: the first - German, which saw that the interests of the Russian Federation should be taken into account in shaping Eastern policy, the second - Polish - the position of Central and Eastern Europe, which saw that Eastern policy the countries of the eastern region to the European Union in such a way as to minimize Russia's influence on them. Due to the lack of a common position on how Eastern policy should be built and what it should focus on, this hampered the process of its formation.

The new phase of the European Union's enlargement, which took place during 2004-2013, has raised questions about the impact of this enlargement on relations with the Union's new neighbors. An active discussion on the creation of a new format of external relations has begun. Already in 2002, the initiative of the EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Solana was approved to prepare clear proposals by member state governments on a common EU policy towards neighboring countries, including Eastern Europe. It was proposed to implement an "individual approach" to Ukraine and other eastern countries by adopting joint strategies.

The European Neighborhood Policy was formally launched in 2004 with the aim of "creating a zone of stability of peace and prosperity in the south and east of the new borders of the enlarged EU by establishing close long-term relations with neighboring countries". It was to enable neighboring countries to take part in various EU activities through "closer political, economic, cultural and security cooperation" [2]. According to the representatives of the European Commission, the ENP for the eastern region should be the extension of the four freedoms of the European Union - free movement of people, goods, services and capital, as well as deeper cooperation, i.e. an instrument of access to the EU internal market. For Ukraine, this meant the development of further cooperation.

Subsequently, it became clear to the EU about the need to separate the southern and eastern directions of the ENP, due to the difference in the internal situation, development and goals of the neighboring states in their relations with the European Union. After all, the countries of the eastern region were more interested in European integration than their southern neighbors.

The Visegrad Four raised the issue of separating a single eastern dimension of the ENP, arguing that a multifaceted format was urgently needed for the eastern neighbors, but there were many differences during the negotiations, including Russia's participation in the talks and leadership.

In the process of finding out how the ENP will move forward, stakeholders - Poland and Sweden - have started new negotiations on the development of the eastern direction of the European Neighborhood Policy. Poland saw this separation as stepping up its role in shaping the EU's common foreign and security policy. In this context, it was proposed to define a separate perspective in the EU's relations with Ukraine and Belarus, which would not be inferior in terms of relations with Russia. Poland also opposed the application of a common approach to all countries in the eastern region and insisted on providing membership prospects for Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova to encourage them to carry out the necessary reforms. Sweden's participation was linked to the desire to implement the strategy,

Poland's ideas were reflected in the joint Polish-Swedish proposal for the Eastern Partnership. The proposal was presented by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Poland R. Sikorski together with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sweden K. Bildt on May 26, 2008 at the EU Council of Foreign Ministers.

Initially, the Polish-Swedish initiative received support in creating a "working document". The document rejected the prospect of future membership for post-Soviet countries, but instead proposed accelerating political association and economic integration and creating the conditions for implementing these principles. And later, the new initiative was supported by all representatives of EU member states.

Having approved the Eastern Partnership project, the European Council instructed the European Commission to prepare concrete proposals for approaches to each of the participating countries. The EaP was seen as a regional dimension of the European Neighborhood Policy and a complement to the bilateral contractual relationship between the EU and each of the partner countries.

The official start of the Eastern Partnership initiative is May 7, 2009, when the inaugural summit of the Eastern Partnership countries and the heads of all major EU institutions took place in Prague, where a joint Declaration was signed. It states that "the main goal of the Eastern Partnership is to create the necessary conditions for accelerating political association and further economic integration between the European Union and the partner countries concerned" [35].

The role of the EaP initiative was defined as one that would boost the economic, social and regional development of the partner countries, contributing to good governance, regional development and reducing socio-economic disparities between the EaP countries.

Historical background reveals several important reasons for the creation of the Eastern Partnership initiative. One of the reasons, given the peculiarities of decision-making in the EU, was that the initiative itself was the result of a consensus among the member states of the European Union on further enlargement of the Union to the East.

The second reason was the European Union's desire to ensure peace and security in the region by expanding its political sphere of influence.

Another reason for creating such a format of cooperation was the EU's desire to ensure its energy security.

Thus, the Eastern Partnership initiative was created as an eastern dimension of the European Neighborhood Policy, which, in turn, arose in response to EU enlargement and the need to build closer relations with neighboring countries.

This was in order to prevent new dividing lines in the European region and to create a zone of stability on the EU's borders through deeper cooperation with neighboring countries. Meanwhile, the prospect of membership in such cooperation was to some extent ruled out. The creation of the Eastern Partnership initiative was due to differences between the countries of different regions that were members of the ENP and more ambitious European integration aspirations of Eastern Europe. Launched in 2009, the Eastern Partnership policy provided for the creation of conditions for political association and economic integration by strengthening cooperation in various fields, which will help bring the East's member states closer to the European Union.

## **2. RELATIONS BETWEEN UKRAINE AND THE EU WITHIN THE EASTERN PARTNERSHIP**

### **2.1 Basic principles of functioning of the Eastern Partnership**

The introduction of the Eastern Partnership initiative has become a new stage in the development of relations between Ukraine and the EU, which aims to strengthen relations and develop integration ties.

The implementation of the Eastern Partnership is based on the principles of conditionality, tailor-made approach and shared responsibility.

The principle of conditionality involves the introduction of individual standards for each country to carry out reforms and create mechanisms for incentives and incentives. Thus, in order to receive certain incentives and incentives in the form of an Association Agreement or to obtain a liberalized visa regime, each of the countries participating in the initiative must gradually complete a certain list of tasks.

The principle of differentiation takes into account the situation in each country and its choice regarding the format of relations with the EU, which affects the degree of assistance from the EU and the intensity of relations.

The principle of shared responsibility is to establish common responsibilities for both the European Union and the partner countries, including common rights, in order to deepen cooperation between the two sides more effectively.

The Eastern Partnership provides both a bilateral dimension of EU cooperation with the Eastern European countries and a multilateral format of cooperation.

The bilateral track of the East is intended to bring the EU closer to each of the partner countries separately. This dimension includes the modernization of the EU's contractual relations with the EU towards political association and economic integration, including the signing of an Association Agreement, visa liberalization in a secure environment, the establishment of a Free Trade Area, closer cooperation to

improve energy security and economic support, as well as social policies aimed at reducing disparities between partner countries.

The bilateral dimension of the Eastern Partnership has been complemented by two new elements for Ukraine that were previously lacking in bilateral relations with the EU. First, it is the Institution Building Program, which is implemented in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Ukraine and the European Commission on the Framework Document of the Comprehensive Institution Building Program of October 13, 2010; Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 10.11.10 № 2078 "On some issues of preparation and implementation of the Comprehensive Institution Building Program", which approved a plan of institutional reforms to implement this program under the "Eastern Partnership". Secondly - the regional development program.

Meanwhile, the European Union views the Eastern Partnership initiative primarily as a multilateral dialogue on reform and relations. The multilateral track is ancillary to the bilateral and facilitates cooperation and exchange of experience between partner countries in implementing internal reforms, strengthening stability and building confidence in the region. This dimension operates on several levels:

1. The first level is the holding of summits with the participation of the Heads of State and Government of the EU Member States and the member states of the EaP, which are held every two years and result in the adoption of joint Declarations.

2. The second level is the annual meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the EU and the East in Brussels, which are mainly devoted to assessing the progress made and discussing the prospects for further development of the initiative. The main goals and work programs of the thematic platforms are approved during the meetings.

3. The third level - the creation of four thematic platforms in accordance with the main areas of cooperation. The aim of their work is to exchange information and experience between the participating countries on the path to reform and change. The

activities of the platforms also contribute to the establishment of links between experts from the East and EU Member States. Meetings of each of the thematic platforms take place at least twice a year, where each platform adopts work programs for the following period of the year and is accountable to the annual meetings of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

Meanwhile, Ukrainian delegations participate in four thematic platforms of the Eastern Partnership, which are divided into areas:

The first thematic platform is "Democracy, Good Governance and Stability". The platform aims to improve governance in public administration, civil service, the judiciary, elections, state border management, asylum and migration, the fight against corruption, cooperation in the common security and defense policy, civil protection, and cybercrime. The Ministry of Justice of Ukraine is the responsible state body within the framework of the first platform.

The second platform is "Economic Integration and Convergence with EU Policies". It addresses trade and the business environment, socio-economic development, the environment and climate change.

The third platform is Energy Security, which aims to strengthen cooperation in the field of energy security, energy efficiency and renewable energy sources, including the harmonization of energy policies.

The fourth platform is "Human Contacts". This platform aims to build strong contacts between the people of the Eastern and EU partner countries, so its main goal is to increase the participation of the Eastern Partnership countries in EU programs in education, research, innovation, youth, culture and creativity, and the information society.

4. The fourth level - the creation and operation of working groups to support the work of thematic platforms.

To carry out relevant reforms in the framework of bilateral and multilateral cooperation, the EU provides financial support to each EaP country, depending on the

results of the tasks performed. In particular, 741 to 906 million euros were allocated for the period 2014-2020, with Ukraine accounting for the largest share of support for the implementation of the Eastern Partnership policy [36].

## 2.2 Stages of development of the EU integration processes in Ukraine in the context of the implementation of the Eastern Partnership policy

At the time of the launch of the Eastern Partnership, Ukraine was already negotiating a new basic agreement with the EU to replace the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, and a dialogue on visa liberalization had already begun.

At the first inaugural Prague Summit in May 2009, a joint Declaration on the Eastern Partnership was adopted and the initiative was officially launched. It was established that in its activities the East will be guided by the principle of "conditionality", according to which the performance of the partnership will depend on the condition of the countries participating in the program of the relevant requirements of the European Union. Subsequently, the first meetings of all thematic platforms were held, as a result of which the main objectives of each of the platforms until the next summit were determined.

The next regular Eastern Partnership summit took place in 2011 in Warsaw. His declaration, like the event itself, was not marked by significant changes in the initiative. The main focus was on the negotiations on a new EU-Ukraine association, increasing the impact of the "more for more" principle in the EaP policy and, accordingly, the amount of EU assistance.

The third regular summit, held in Vilnius in 2013, was to be the beginning of a new format of cooperation with Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova, thanks to the initialing of the Association Agreement with the EU and the creation of a free trade



area within it. However, a few months before the summit, Russia began to oppose the signing of the agreement by its neighbors, saying the agreement was an alternative to the EU's Eurasian Economic Union, threatening to reduce trade with those countries under a simplified customs system.

In view of this, a few days before the Vilnius summit, at which it was one of the first countries in the East to sign an Association Agreement with the EU, expressed a desire to pause the process.

Nevertheless, on March 21, 2014, the political part of the Association Agreement was signed in Brussels. On behalf of Ukraine, the Agreement was signed by Prime Minister A. Yatsenyuk, and on behalf of the European Union by European Commission President Jose Manuel Barroso, European Council President Herman Van Rompuy and the presidents of 28 EU member states.

The newly elected President of Ukraine Petro Poroshenko signed the economic part of the Agreement in Brussels on June 27, 2014. In particular, the main objectives were "to promote the gradual rapprochement of Ukraine and the EU, based on common values, through enhanced political dialogue, economic and trade relations, including the creation of a deep and comprehensive free trade area, enhanced cooperation in justice, freedom and security in order to ensure the rule of law and respect for human rights and freedoms" [37], but without a clear guarantee of the Union's membership.

The fourth Eastern Summit of the Eastern Partnership took place in Riga in May 2015. During the preparation and signing of the Final Declaration, fundamental differences between the countries participating in the initiative joint projects.

The fifth regular summit of the Eastern Partnership took place in November 2017 in Brussels. During the preparation of the new Declaration, there were many disputes, and in the final form it became a compromise between the parties, where much attention was paid to the countries that have achieved the most results on the path to European integration, including Ukraine. The approved final Declaration of

the Brussels Summit of the Eastern Partnership also calls for conflict resolution in the East and hints at a possible EU presence if necessary in the conflict regions.

The sixth summit of the Eastern Partnership was scheduled for 2019, but did not take place due to other unresolved issues of the Union, including Brexit, the European parliamentary elections and personnel changes in European institutions. Meanwhile, in 2019, consultations were launched on the future of the Eastern Partnership with proposals on how the initiative will move forward. As a result of the consultations and in accordance with the priorities of the new European Commission, new policy objectives of the East were formulated. On March 18, 2020, the Joint Communication on the Eastern Partnership Policy after 2020 was published, outlining the long-term goals of future cooperation policy, highlighting how to address common challenges and how the EU will work with partner countries in different areas in the future in order to enhance resilience.

### 2.3 Results and current state of Ukraine's cooperation with the EU within the framework of the Eastern Partnership initiative

The approval of the Eastern Partnership initiative has become a tool for important reforms, reaffirming the choice in favor of European socio-economic development and ensuring the irreversibility of Ukraine's European integration. The European model became considered an example on the way to modernization of the country.

During the implementation of the Eastern Partnership initiative, Ukraine was more advanced in its relations with the EU than other member states and has already demonstrated its clear European integration ambitions. However, later, she began to lose her priority and was in no hurry to reform.

Already in 2017, according to the Eastern Partnership Index, Ukraine officially regained its leadership among other Eastern countries in terms of convergence, in particular in the section of EU integration, which is an indicator of the implementation of European norms and standards. Taking the position of the leader of the Eastern Partnership had two components at the same time - the success of Ukraine and the problems in other countries in the region.

The main coordinating document of the Eastern Partnership is the document "20 key tasks for the period up to 2020". This document was agreed in 2017 and acts as a work plan to coordinate action until 2020, supporting the implementation of existing commitments and facilitating the monitoring of progress.

"20 tasks of the Eastern Partnership by 2020" provide tasks for the EaP countries in 20 areas, three of which are sustainable - civil society, gender equality, strategic communications, and seventeen are identified under four priorities: "stronger economy", i.e. economic development and market opportunities; "Stronger governance" aimed at strengthening institutions and good governance; "Stronger synergies" on energy efficiency, the environment and climate change; A "stronger society" for mobility and people-to-people contacts.

However, since the Association Agreement remains the main normative document for Ukraine in relations with the EU, the working document "20 tasks of the Eastern Partnership until 2020" is rather a supplement and clarification of the provisions of the Agreement, is the so-called "added value of the East for Ukraine". However, the main differences between the two documents are that the working document focuses on the development of a largely multilateral dimension and does not take into account the aspirations of countries in the field of European integration, and the Agreement is exclusively a bilateral dimension. Moreover, the Agreement is more ambitious, but does not include success in the Eastern Partnership. The main value of the document is cross-sectoral tasks, which are additional to the Agreement.

Thus, the "20 tasks of the East" are a set of tools where the countries of the East can choose those in which they are most interested, in contrast to the Agreement,

Analyzing the "Ukraine's Progress in Implementing the Twenty Achievements of the Eastern Partnership by 2020", which is a monitoring report, Ukraine shows positive results. In a study presented by experts of the Ukrainian National Platform of the Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum for September 2018 - September 2019, Ukraine shows significant progress in 19 areas and shows weak progress in only one area ("Energy") of the 20 goals proposed by the EU for countries Eastern Partnership in the document "20 expected achievements of the Eastern Partnership until 2020". To date, we can clearly see the implementation of some reforms that have contributed to progress in various areas, which are planned to be completed by the end of 2020.

The economic integration of the Union has been a challenge to improve national legislation to EU law and to expand the role of small and medium-sized enterprises in the national economy.

Meanwhile, according to Vice Prime Minister for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration of Ukraine D. Kuleb, "Ukraine currently has a reasonable algorithm for effective implementation of European Union norms in the interests of the state" [38].

Under the third platform "Interconnection, Energy Efficiency and the Environment", in 2019 Ukraine continued to develop projects launched in previous years.

The fourth platform, Mobility and people-to-people contacts, includes visa liberalization and mobility partnerships, which have been extremely successful for Ukraine. Since the introduction of the visa-free regime in 2017, 3 million Ukrainian citizens have benefited from it. In 2019, the National Strategy for Integrated Border Management and the corresponding action plan until 2025 were approved.

The key stages in the development of cooperation with the EU in the framework of the Eastern Partnership were the summits of the East, during which the final Declarations were concluded, which defined the further framework of

cooperation. Thus, the Eastern Partnership Action Plan is currently "20 Key Objectives to 2020", which contains objectives within the existing commitments and facilitates monitoring of their implementation. As of 2019, Ukraine is making good progress in nineteen key tasks, thanks to internal reforms, high levels of public participation, new institutions, key regulations and effective implementation of strategies under existing Eastern Partnership programs. And according to the Eastern Partnership Index 2017, Ukraine is a leader among other Partnership countries in rapprochement with the European Union.

### **3. PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES WITHIN THE EASTERN PARTNERSHIP CONSIDERED AS A TOOL OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION PROCESSES IN UKRAINE**

#### **3.1 Problems of implementation of the Eastern Partnership policy in the context of European integration**

The development of independent Ukraine and a united Europe are largely considered products of one historical epoch and since the 1990s they have been building new paths for relations. The main objectives of this political dialogue have been reforms on the part of Ukraine, aimed at establishing democratic principles, human rights, the rule of law and good governance, so that the domestic policy of both Ukrainian and European parties is based on the same principles.

The changes that have taken place since the introduction of the Eastern Partnership to date indicate the irreversibility of Ukraine's European course. However, today the question of the effectiveness and relevance of such a format for EU cooperation with the countries of the eastern region is discursive. This can be largely explained by the lack of a unified approach to understanding the content and purpose of the initiative, which calls into question the effectiveness of its implementation. In particular, there are two interpretations of the purpose of this initiative: as a completely autonomous direction from the EU's eastern policy, which is a mechanism for full integration into the Union, the other - only as part of the European Neighborhood Policy. Western politicians mostly follow the latter approach, while Ukraine adheres to the first thesis.

In a public lecture "The Relationship between the External and Domestic Political Dimension" at the National Political Academy, P. Klimkin noted that "the Eastern Partnership is such a buffer idea. Unfortunately, the European Neighborhood

Policy has been a buffer philosophy since its inception, and the EU needs time to understand that" [40].

One of the main problems of the EaP initiative remains the inconsistency of incentives and stated goals, as the European Neighborhood Policy and the separation of the Eastern Sector in the form of the Eastern Partnership were developed primarily as an alternative to membership. The possibility of using all the benefits of the EU, primarily access to the EU internal market, but in the absence of membership prospects, was formulated in the preparatory phase of the ENP and first voiced by the then President of the European Commission R. Prodi "everything but membership" [41].

According to many researchers, this is the main disadvantage of this form of cooperation given the foreign policy ambitions of the participating countries. At the same time, the EU representatives are also aware that the lack of membership prospects for the countries of Eastern Europe hinders the stabilization and further development of the Eastern European region and spreads skepticism about the process of European integration.

In general, Ukraine, as well as other eastern neighboring countries, should consider various forms of cooperation with the EU and the process of adaptation to European norms in the context of the prospect of EU membership. That is why there are some reservations from the Ukrainian side about the lack of a declared membership perspective, although neither the European Neighborhood Policy nor the Eastern Partnership are similar, as they are focused on gradual political and economic integration. As Zolkina notes, "It is very difficult for Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia to carry out homework in the future with such a completely undefined perspective" [42]. In particular, the principle of the Association Agreement is the strengthening of political association and economic integration with the European Union, which provides for the inclusion in the legislation of significant blocks of EU law. However, there are problems with its implementation.

The second important problem is the low differentiated approach to the Eastern Partnership countries. The idea of combining the countries of Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus into a single format is rather dubious. As part of the 32nd EU Study Days, the Head of the European Union Delegation to Ukraine, Matti Maasilta, noted that "Ukraine is unhappy to be under the same umbrella as other countries in the region" [43]. So far, the initiative has identified two groups of countries that declare different goals and objectives: on the one hand, Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia strive for European integration, and on the other - Azerbaijan, Armenia and Belarus have chosen a course of rapprochement with Russia and do not consider their foreign policy priorities in the context of European integration. Thus, there are differences in the pace of implementation of domestic reforms and different approaches to cooperation within the initiative, where countries

And given that the development of the Eastern Partnership policy largely depends on the positions of the participating countries, and they show differences in the format and objectives of the initiative, it is fair to consider the Eastern Partnership a rather ambiguous initiative of the European Union.

It is worth noting that the EU's eastern policy priorities have changed in line with the challenges in the region. According to V. Manzhola, the role of the East has recently increased significantly since its inception, which is due to the intensification of Russia in the participating countries [44].

That is why the third limitation of the Eastern Partnership is that the EU, in the framework of its Eastern foreign policy, has failed to protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Eastern Partnership countries. The lack of a security component in the initiative has played a role here, as the EU does not have mechanisms to prevent Russia's actions that would be effective. In turn, Russia sees the Eastern Partnership as a threat to its influence in the post-Soviet countries and one of the ways to increase the EU's influence in the East. This is due to the intensification



of the Russian side in the East, where the initiative itself acts as an aggravation of relations between Brussels and Russia.

At the same time, domestic and foreign scholars give a mostly positive assessment of the importance of the EU's Eastern Partnership policy for Ukraine in their works, emphasizing that its consistent implementation strengthens democracy, rule of law, good governance and respect for human rights and freedoms to the European Union.

### 3.2 Further development of European integration processes in Ukraine within the framework of the Eastern Partnership

In recent years, there has been an increasing need to reform both the Eastern Partnership initiative and the EU's policy towards Eastern Europe in general. It is difficult to say that the initiative itself produced the desired result, as it contained a number of significant shortcomings. In particular, it did not take into account the political, economic and ideological differences of the participating countries, their lack of traditions of regional cooperation and Russia's influence.

There is a general consensus among researchers today on the need to revise the Eastern Partnership, but further directions of transformation are quite discursive. That is why most researchers note the likelihood of serious reform of the initiative in the near future. In particular, political analysts propose mechanisms to reform the initiative, which are aimed at modernizing its content and improving efficiency, taking into account the challenges and threats in the region.

According to the Visegrad Insight study, 4 scenarios for the Eastern Partnership until 2030 are identified, the transformation of which will depend to some extent on

the intensity of Russia's influence in the region, and the interests of the East will be implemented in accordance with the EU-Russia compromise.

According to the results of an analytical study conducted by the Institute of World Politics, the five most important priorities for reforming the Eastern Partnership are identified, namely: strengthening the security component of the initiative, in particular in the field of energy security; strengthening the differentiation between associate and non-associate members of the initiative, in accordance with the level of implementation of European reforms; wider application of the "more for more" approach for the participating countries of the East; strengthening the prospect of EU membership for those countries that have achieved the greatest success in implementing European standards and practices; increasing the mobility of citizens as a priority of the Eastern Partnership.

In addition, Ukrainian analysts, along with their Georgian and Moldovan counterparts, note a lack of interest from EU countries in strengthening integration and a lack of financial support for the Eastern Neighborhood Policy. Thus, they insist on the differentiation and deepening of European integration processes in the Eastern Partnership Plus format, including the accession of these countries to the EU customs, energy, digital unions and the Schengen area. This will provide an opportunity for enhanced cooperation with the EU and will be an incentive for closer European integration. This format is also supported by the European Parliament, as the "Troika Strategy 2030" initiative has already been put forward by Lithuanian MEP A. Kubilius to provide greater support for the European integration of Ukraine, Georgia and Moldova.

According to I. Klympush-Tsintsadze, "strengthening the bilateral dialogue between Ukraine and the European Union will facilitate Ukraine's entry into leadership positions within the Eastern Partnership, which will help it become a flagship among other member states" [45].

Moreover, there are already some initiatives to strengthen existing agreements in new formats – the "Association Agreement Plus". For Ukraine, this could be deepening integration in various sectors of energy, cybersecurity, the judiciary, digital and customs. However, for this to become a reality, Ukraine needs to show good results in implementing the existing Association Agreement.

In addition, analysts at the Center for New Europe highlighted recommendations for reforming the Eastern Partnership, which is considering expanding the security dimension through Ukraine's participation in permanent structured cooperation projects (PESCO) and increasing the number of EU Advisory Mission offices in the regions. Another important step is to increase EU funding to better support the reforms that need to be carried out within the defined objectives.

At the same time, M. Golub, Adviser to the EU Delegation to Ukraine, noted in the EU Study Days online module that one of the ideas for transforming the Eastern Partnership is to involve Ukraine and other countries that have signed the Association Agreement in EU decision-making. This format will require government officials to be present at key discussions in the European Commission and the European Parliament. This will be an element of involvement and a good stage of cooperation, which will mean that Ukraine will not only theoretically have the opportunity to see how decisions are made, but also directly participate in discussions, comment and submit their proposals.

Undoubtedly, a new step forward in the East was the new proposals on long-term policy objectives for the Eastern Partnership after 2020, which were published in March 2020 by the European Commission. Their goals are to deepen economic integration, strengthen democratic institutions, protect the environment, support digital transformation, and promote a just and inclusive society. The new tasks are based on the achievements already made in the initiative and outline how the EU will further develop the Eastern Partnership. In particular, cooperation will be aimed at strengthening the resilience of the EaP countries and overcoming common problems.

While the Eastern Partnership remains the main framework for the EU's engagement with Ukraine, all opportunities provided by the initiative should be used. As O. Garan noted, "Ukraine should not focus on the wording, but do" homework", which is the implementation of the Association Agreement" [46]. As the EU measures the ambitions of the EaP member states in line with the progress made, it is essential that Ukraine remains responsible for reforms in the country.

The Ukrainian side has high hopes for the future of European integration in the framework of the Eastern Partnership. In particular, Prime Minister D. Shmygal hopes that during his presidency of the EU Council, Germany "will give a clear signal about Ukraine's European future in the second half of 2020" [47]. Former Deputy Prime Minister for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration V. Pristaiko noted that "the Eastern Partnership should become an effective additional tool for EU integration after 2020"[48]. And the Minister of Foreign Affairs D. Kuleb notes that "the future of the Eastern Partnership should be ambitious and promote Ukraine's integration into the internal market of the European Union" [49].

In the future, it seems logical to create a separate unit within the structure of the Government Office for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration, which would coordinate Ukraine's participation in various institutional platforms of the East.

Thus, despite the fact that the consistent implementation of the Eastern Partnership policy contributes to rapprochement with the EU, the initiative itself has many shortcomings. One of them is the lack of membership prospects for the EaP countries, which hinders the further intensive development of the initiative. Another problem with this format of cooperation is the isolation of a group of countries that are more inclined to join the European Union and show more progress. Thus, it complicates the further functioning of the Eastern Partnership, as the participating countries declare different goals and objectives within the initiative. However, the most pressing problem is the lack of a security component in the East, which does not

prevent the military activity of the Russian Federation in the region and its impact on member countries.

At the same time, the further development of Ukraine's European integration within the framework of the Eastern Partnership to some extent depends on the fulfillment of the existing tasks by the Ukrainian side and the further transformation of the East. To reform the Eastern Partnership in line with its shortcomings, the EU may propose a new format of cooperation for a group of countries, including Ukraine, which are more interested in European integration and show greater results in implementing reforms; provide new incentives for the implementation of European norms, largely through the prospect of membership; increase the mobility of citizens; develop effective mechanisms to deter and prevent Russia's influence.

## CONCLUSIONS

The paper raised the issue of the role of the Eastern Partnership initiative in strengthening European integration processes in Ukraine, as the initiative is considered an integral part of Ukraine's European integration path. Its main value is that it is a benchmark in the implementation of comprehensive transformations in Ukraine, a guide to reforms and a tool to bring standards in various areas of cooperation to the European standard, which means the transition of Ukraine's cooperation with the European Union in a qualitatively new format. Ukraine to declare itself in the international arena.

Despite certain limitations of the Eastern Partnership, this platform provides an opportunity to manage the current mechanism of future stable formation and modernization of our country, update and reform all major sectors and introduce European standards to improve the living conditions of Ukrainians and a tool for Ukraine's European integration course.

Consideration of the formation of Ukraine's European integration course shows that his choice was due to the geopolitical and domestic political situation of the country, the desire to develop international relations and the desire to modernize the country by implementing the basic principles and values of the European Union. European integration processes are not only a path to EU membership, but also a reinforcement on the path to internal reforms, a mechanism for building democratic institutions, economic and social development. That is why the development of relations between Ukraine and the EU began with the acquisition of independence: cooperation agreements were concluded and the European integration course of foreign policy was approved. The European Union, in turn, recognized Ukraine's ambitions and proposed new formats of cooperation in line with the challenges in the region.

One of such formats was the European Neighborhood Policy and the isolation of its eastern dimension - the Eastern Partnership initiative. The neighborhood policy itself arose in response to EU enlargement and the need to build closer relations with neighboring countries. This was in order to prevent new dividing lines in the European region and to create a zone of stability on the EU's borders through deeper cooperation with neighboring countries. Meanwhile, the prospect of membership in such cooperation was to some extent ruled out. The creation of the Eastern Partnership initiative was linked to differences between the countries of the ENP regions and the more ambitious European integration aspirations of Eastern Europe, as well as the EU's desire to ensure peace and security in the region by expanding its political sphere of influence. In particular through soft power as a tool for disseminating European values, norms and rules. Launched in 2009, the Eastern Partnership policy provided for the creation of conditions for political association and economic integration by strengthening cooperation in various fields, which will help bring the East's member states closer to the European Union.

The role of the Eastern Partnership in Ukraine's European integration processes is determined by the peculiarities of its functioning. The implementation of the Eastern Partnership is based on the principles of conditionality, where each member state can choose the depth and pace of integration, differentiation, ie individual approach to each country and shared responsibility to establish common responsibilities for both EU and partner countries. The Eastern Partnership provides both a bilateral dimension of cooperation to bring the EU closer to each of the partner countries and a multilateral format of cooperation for cooperation between member states, with four thematic platforms on democratic governance, economic integration, energy security and contacts.

The key stages in the development of cooperation with the EU in the framework of the Eastern Partnership were the summits of the East, during which the final Declarations were concluded, which defined the further framework of

cooperation. At the same time, internal events in Ukraine's relations with the European Union were decisive. That is why the decade of the East's existence for Ukraine can be divided into two periods: before and after the Revolution of Dignity and the signing of the Association Agreement. The creation of a free trade area and the liberalization of the visa regime with the EU were also key events. Currently, the Eastern Partnership Action Plan is "20 Key Objectives to 2020", which contains objectives within the existing commitments and facilitates monitoring of their implementation. As of 2019, Ukraine is showing successful progress in nineteen key tasks, thanks to internal reforms, high level of public participation, creation of new institutions, conclusion of key normative documents and effective implementation of strategies within the framework of existing Eastern Partnership programs. And according to the Eastern Partnership Index 2017, Ukraine is a leader among other Partnership countries in rapprochement with the European Union.

However, despite the fact that the consistent implementation of the Eastern Partnership policy contributes to rapprochement with the EU, the initiative itself has many shortcomings. One of them is the lack of membership prospects for the EaP countries, which hinders the further intensive development of the initiative. Another problem with this format of cooperation is the isolation of a group of countries, including Ukraine, which are more inclined to the European Union and show more progress. Thus, it complicates the further functioning of the Eastern Partnership, as the participating countries declare different goals and objectives within the initiative. However, the most pressing problem is the lack of a security component in the East, which does not prevent the Russian Federation's military activity in the region and its impact on member countries.

Thus, the Eastern Partnership initiative has become an important step in the implementation of European integration processes in Ukraine, an auxiliary tool for reform and achieving European standards. The creation and implementation of the Eastern Partnership also testified to the European Union's desire to establish new



principles for cooperation with Ukraine and support the country on its path to European integration, which remains a key foreign policy priority of Ukraine on its path to European Union membership.

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## Appendix A

### SUMMARY

Yavor P.V. The place of Ukraine in the EU integration processes. Sumy State University, Sumy, 2022.

The final paper is devoted to studying the historical preconditions and processes of the European integration of Ukraine, prospects of Ukraine's joining the European market of goods and services as well exploring institutional provisions within the EU's Eastern Partnership initiative.

Key words: Ukraine-EU relations, European integration, Eastern Partnership, European Union.

### Анотація

Явор П.В. Місце України в євроінтеграційних процесах. Сумський державний університет, Суми, 2022.

Підсумкова робота присвячена вивченню історичних передумов та процесів європейської інтеграції України, перспектив приєднання України до європейського ринку товарів та послуг, а також дослідженню інституційного забезпечення європейського курсу України в рамках ініціативи Східного партнерства.

Ключові слова: відносини Україна-ЄС, європейська інтеграція, Східне партнерство, Європейський Союз.