

Приклад практичного завдання

Інтеграція України в європейські та світові структури:

мовні та культурні аспекти

Другий (магістерський) рівень вищої освіти
галузь знань В – Культура, мистецтво та гуманітарні науки
спеціальності В 11 Філологія
спеціалізація: В11.041 Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша –
англійська

Перекладіть українською мовою.

Origins of the Association Agreements. The origins of the AA/DCFTA lie in the demand for closer integration emanating from Ukraine. As will be argued, the EU almost fully accommodated Ukraine's demands by drafting an ambitious, comprehensive and integration-oriented agreement, except for the most important and sensitive demand: a membership perspective. At the same time, both parties⁴⁶ R. DRAGNEVA AND K. WOLCZUK shared certain assumptions which were not questioned during the negotiations but nevertheless strongly shaped the agreement. Subsequently, the EU-Ukraine AA/DCFTA provided an almost 'cut and paste' template for the AA/DCFTAs with Moldova and Georgia with all the objectives and assumptions 'spilling over' into these agreements too. As a result, the origins of the AA/DCFTA with Ukraine have had profound implications for all the AA/DCFTAs in the EU's Eastern neighbourhood. Therefore, it is important to underscore that the demand for a new bilateral contractual framework came from Ukraine: the country leaders asked the EU for a more comprehensive, binding and ambitious agreement.

The content of the AA/DCFTAs was shaped by the EU's Global Strategy on using comprehensive trade agreements as a key tool in its external relations (as will be discussed in the next section), the ambitious of the ENP to promote 'integration without membership' and the specific dynamics of EU-Ukraine bilateral relations. The negotiations on what was called the 'new enhanced agreement' started in 2007 whereas the negotiations on the economic part of the agreement (the DCFTA) followed Ukraine's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2008. The way the negotiations were conducted reflected the difficulties on both sides and their diverse assumptions. On the EU side, the mandate for a new Agreement as adopted by the Council was rather vague and weak; it merely asserted that 'through this Agreement, the European Union aims to build an increasingly close relationship with Ukraine, aimed at gradual economic integration and deepening of political cooperation' (Council of the EU, 2007). Without a strong mandate from the Council, the EU negotiating team had limited room for manoeuvre to commit the EU to Ukraine's specific demands on a variety of issues (e.g. tariff-free quotes for sensitive products such as poultry and honey).