



The New Generation of the EU Association Agreements with Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia

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Association Agreements are voluminous and ambitious documents

- Signature of the AAs took place the EU Summit in Brussels on 27 June 2014;
- ratification is in process
 - ratified by the Parliaments of Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia and by 19 EU Member States;
 - voluminous documents
 - comprise 7 titles, 28 chapters, 486 articles, 43 annexes on about 1000 pages;
 - EU mixed agreements based on Article 217 TFEU (plus Articles 31(1) and 37 TEU for the Ukraine AA).



Objectives of the Association Agreements

- **No** EU membership perspective;
- **No** visa free regime;
- **No** direct effect of the AAs' provisions on non-discrimination of Ukrainian, Moldovan and Georgian nationals in the EU;
- **No** full access to the EU Internal Market.
- Recognition of Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia as 'European countries';
- sharing common values;
- establishment of the 'deep and comprehensive free trade area' between the EU and Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia.



Features of the Association Agreements



- *Comprehensiveness* – the AAs embrace the whole spectrum of EU activities from setting up deep and comprehensive free trade areas (DCFTA) to cooperation and convergence in the field of foreign and security policy as well as cooperation in the area of freedom, security and justice.
- *Complexity* - comprehensive legislative and regulatory approximation to secure the uniform interpretation and effective implementation of relevant EU legislation into national legal orders of Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia.
- *Conditionality* - deepening of its integration with the EU depends on performance of Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia.
- *Types of conditionality* :
 - 1) 'democratic conditionality';
 - 2) 'market access conditionality'.



Concluding remarks



- AAs must trigger significant internal reforms in Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia;
- Regular monitoring on behalf of the EU will ensure effective compliance;
- Binding decisions of the Association Councils will be part of national legal systems of Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia;
- Need for effective implementation and education of civil servants, judges and political elites.