

IMPLEMENTATION OF ASSOCIATION AGREEMENTS IN GEORGIA, MOLDOVA AND UKRAINE: A COMPARATIVE OVERVIEW



**Civic
Synergy**



**INTERNATIONAL
RENAISSANCE
FOUNDATION**

NOVEMBER 2019

In 2014, the European Union concluded Association Agreements with the three countries – Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine, – to promote political association and economic integration, in line with the main goal of the Eastern partnership as set forth by the Prague Summit Declaration 2009.

At the Brussels Eastern Partnership Summit 2017, participants agreed to introduce an enhanced dialogue between the EU and the associated partners on AA/DCFTA implementation. On 13 November 2019, the three countries' civil society platforms established under the Association Agreement and the Eastern Partnership frameworks presented their Joint Declaration calling on the three governments to establish trilateral cooperation and on the EU to institutionalise the enhanced dialogue in the EU+3 format.

This comparative overview of Association Agreements implementation in Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine was prepared in order to facilitate search for common interests of the three countries in cooperation and peer-to-peer learning. It presents the key information to apprehend and compare the content of the three Associated Agreements (AAs); domestic political contexts, governmental and parliamentary mechanisms of their implementation, and the institutions for civil society participation; as well as the key data on relationship between the EU and the three countries in security and in trade.

This comparative analysis shows important nuances. In general, AA with Ukraine provides for deeper integration, including by offering the perspective of internal market treatment in a number of sectors. Only in Ukrainian government EU issues are coordinated by a dedicated Vice-Prime-Minister and not by Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Georgian and Ukrainian parliaments have separate committees on European integration while in Moldovan parliament a single committee covers both EU and foreign policy issues. The role of respective parliamentary committees in law making varies substantially, but in all three cases, their opinions on legal drafts are not binding. Compliance check tables are required for legal drafts submission by MPs in Georgia and Moldova, but not in Ukraine (though majority of draft laws in Ukrainian parliament are submitted by MPs). There are also important nuances in the composition of the bilateral civil society platforms established under the AAs, both from the countries' and from the EU side. All three countries are working with the EU on updating the Annexes to AAs, with Ukraine being most active.

This publication was prepared by the Civic Synergy Project Team:
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The information on Georgia and Moldova was provided by Kakha Gogolashvili (Georgian Foundation for Strategic and International Studies) and Iulian Groza (Institute for European Policies and Reforms).

The authors also used information from the following publications:

1. Wolczuk, K. (2018) 'The Development of an Institutional Framework for the Implementation of the Association Agreements in Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine: a comparative perspective', European Parliament, Directorate General for External Policies of the Union, Study PE 603.879, September.

2. Van der Loo, G. (2017) 'A Comparative study of the Association Agreements and DCFTAs concluded with Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia', CEPS Working Paper.

Civic Synergy is a project that strengthens civil society participation in the implementation of European integration reforms in Ukraine. We do this through capacity-building and boosting of activities of two nongovernmental pro-European integration associations: the Ukrainian Side of the EU- Ukraine Civil Society Platform and the Ukrainian National Platform of the Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum. Together, they unite about 350 NGOs. The Platforms act as official representatives of civil society in its dialogue with Ukrainian authorities and EU institutions on the Association Agreement implementation and the Eastern Partnership priorities.

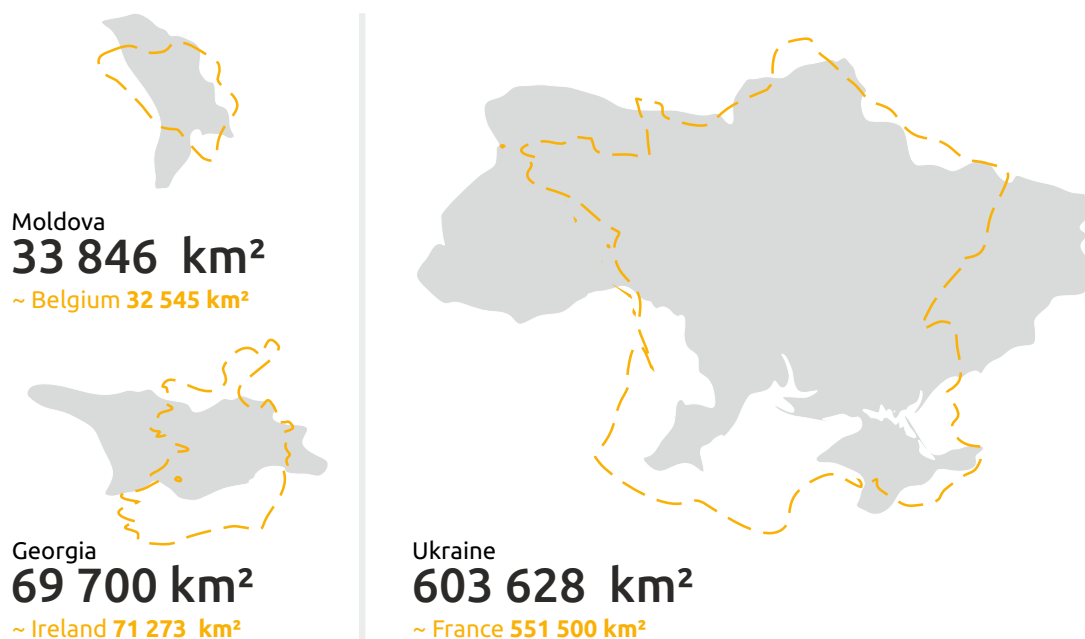
The Project provides the Platforms with organizational, financial, communication, methodological and other support for their advocacy, informational and educational activities aimed at fostering the effective implementation of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement (AA) and the EaP.

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The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union and the International Renaissance Foundation.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Territory



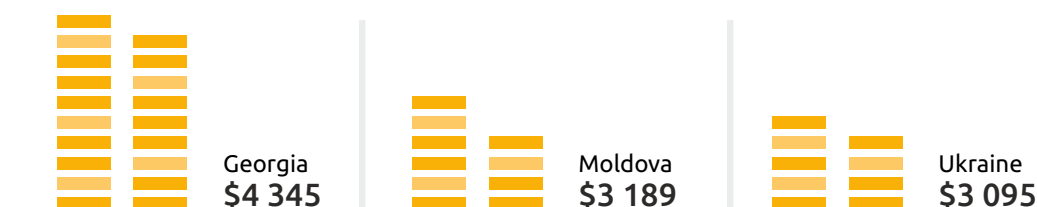
Population



GDP¹ (2018)



GDP (PPP) per capita (USD)²



^{1,2} World Bank (2018)



France
551 695 km²

Malta
316 km²

Germany
82,9 mln

Malta
0,47 mln

Germany
\$3 996,7 bln

Malta
\$14,5 bln

Luxembourg
\$114 341

Bulgaria
\$9 273

the highest value the lowest value

DOMESTIC ACTORS AND SUPPORT FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION*

Parliament

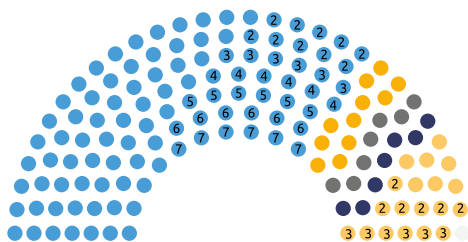
Prime Minister

Georgia

Total
150

Coalition
(absolute majority)
105

Georgian Dream Coalition



Rulling coalition/Factions

● The Georgian Dream	65 MPs	● Other MPs	11 MPs
② The Georgian Dream - Strong Economy	10 MPs	● Alliance of Patriots and Social-Democrats	7 MPs
③ The Georgian Dream – Conservatives	6 MPs	● National Movement	7 MPs
④ The Georgian Dream – Entrepreneurs	6 MPs	● European Georgia - Movement for Freedom	7 MPs
⑤ The Georgian Dream-Greens	6 MPs	● European Georgia	6 MPs
⑥ Faction "The Georgian Dream for Development of Regions"	6 MPs	● European Georgia – Regions	6 MPs
⑦ The Georgian Dream - for Powerful Georgia	6 MPs	● Vacant	1 MPs



Giorgi Gakharia
The Georgian Dream

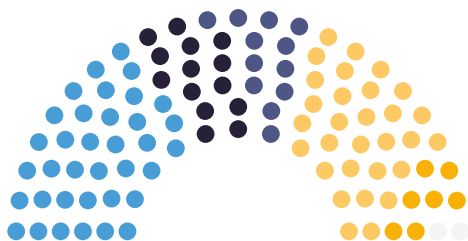
★ Pro-EU

Moldova

Total
101

● The minority government

The Party of Socialists supported by the Democratic Party



Factions

● The Party of Socialists	36 MPs	● ACUM-PAS	12 MPs
● The Democratic Party	30 MPs	● The Shor Party	7 MPs
● ACUM-Plaforma DA	14 MPs	● Nonaffiliated	2 MPs



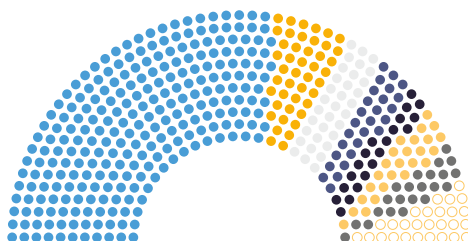
Ion Chicu

Ukraine

Total
423

● One-party majority
252

The Servant of the People



Rulling coalition/Factions

● "The Servant of the People" Party	252 MPs	● "All-Ukrainian Union 'The Fatherland'"	24 MPs
● "Oppositional Platform – For Life" Party	44 MPs	● Group "For the Future"	23 MPs
● Non-affiliated	33 MPs	● "Voice" Party	20 MPs
● "European Solidarity" Party	27 MPs	● Vacant	27



Oleksiy Honcharuk
The Servant of the People

★ Pro-EU

President



Salome Zourabishvili

Independent, supported by
the Georgian Dream

★ Pro-EU

Powers:

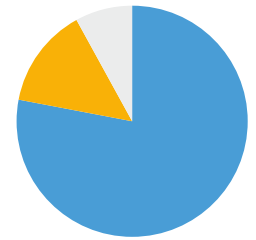
- With the consent of the Government, represents the country on the international arena
- Does not nominate a Minister for Foreign Affairs
- Has veto powers that could be overruled by the simple majority of the parliament

EU integration course



Fixed by
the Constitution
(2017)

Public opinion on the foreign policy



For EU membership
78%
Disapprove
14%
(2019)



Igor Dodon

The Party of Socialists

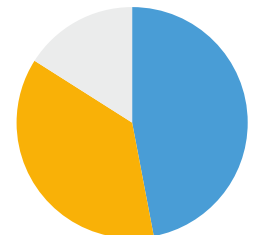
Pro-Russian

Powers:

- Represents the country on the international arena (in collaboration with the Government and the Parliament)
- Nominates PM based on the parliamentary coalition's decision
- Does not nominate a Minister for Foreign Affairs
- Has veto powers that could be overruled by the simple majority of the parliament



Amendments to the
Constitution have failed
(2018)



For EU membership
47%
For EEU
37%
(2019)



Volodymyr Zelenskyi

The Servant of
the People

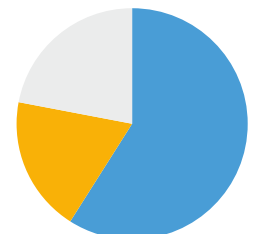
★ Pro-EU

Powers:

- Represents the country on the international arena
- Administers the foreign political activity of the State
- Nominated PM based on the parliamentary coalition's decision
- Nominates a Minister for Foreign Affairs
- Has veto powers that could be overruled by the constitutional majority of the parliament (300 MPs)



Fixed by
the Constitution
(2019)



For EU membership
59%
For EEU
19%
(2019)

PARTICULARITIES OF AAs/DCFTAs¹



Entry into force, provisional application and duration

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ DCFTA provisionally applied since September 2014➤ AA fully in force since 1 July 2016➤ AA is concluded for an unlimited period | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ DCFTA provisionally applied since September 2014➤ AA fully in force since 1 July 2016➤ AA is concluded for an unlimited period | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Some provisions provisionally applied since 1 Nov 2014, DCFTA provisions applied since 1 Jan 2016➤ AA fully in force since 1 Sept 2017➤ AA is concluded for an unlimited period➤ A 'comprehensive review of the achievement of objectives under this Agreement' is foreseen within 5 years |
|--|--|---|

★ EU aspirations

No explicit membership perspective

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Recognised as a Eastern European country | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Recognised as a European country |
|---|---|

Reference to ENP and EaP as frameworks



Political Dialogue

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Multilateral Summits with the EU in the framework of EaP <p>EC-Government High Level meeting (21.11.2018)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Multilateral Summits with the EU in the framework of EaP | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Multilateral Summits with the EU in the framework of EaP➤ Annual EU-Ukraine Summit fixed by AA |
|---|--|---|

Essential elements of the AA

Respect for democratic principles, human rights and fundamental freedoms, and countering the proliferation of WMD

Respect for democratic principles, human rights and fundamental freedoms, and countering the proliferation of WMD

Respect for democratic principles, human rights and fundamental freedoms, and countering the proliferation of WMD
+ Respect for the principle of the rule of law, and promotion of respect for the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity, inviolability of borders and independence.

Violation by one party of these essential elements can lead to immediate suspension of the AA by the other party

CFSP cooperation

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Provisions related to 'frozen' conflicts or breakaway regions➤ Provisions on combatting terrorism, illicit trade of small arms and light weapons and conventional arms exports control are more elaborated | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Explicitly envisages close cooperation with the European Defence Agency (EDA)➤ Requires the ratification of the Rome Statute of the ICC |
|---|--|

¹Partially based on Guillaume Van der Loo, 'The EU's Association Agreements and DCFTAs with Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia: A Comparative Study', 3DCFTAs Paper, 2017.



Market Access for Goods / Trade remedies

No transitional asymmetric trade liberalization since Georgia eliminated import tariffs for most products in 2006.

Transitional and asymmetric trade liberalization:

- FTA will be progressively established within 10 years
- EU reduces or eliminates its tariffs faster (in most cases immediately after entry into force)
- Preferential access to EU market through autonomous trade preferences (ATP):

Moldova: Industrial goods (since 2008), wine, some fruits and vegetables (2014-2015)

Ukraine: DCFTA tariff regime to Ukrainian products (April 2014-December 2015)

- No sector specific safeguard measures
- Negative list for elimination of customs duties: only list the tariff lines which are excluded from the general liberalisation obligation
- Tariff quotas for agricultural products
Anti-circumvention mechanism for agricultural products (suspension of preferential treatment for a product which import exceeds the trigger volume defined in AA)

- Sector specific safeguard or transitional measures (cars, export duties and textiles)
- Positive list for elimination of customs duties on import: DCFTA is less progressive as it lists all the tariff lines which are subject to tariff elimination or reduction.
- Tariff quotas for agricultural products
No anti-circumvention mechanism for agricultural products

Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)

Agreement on Conformity Assessment and Acceptance of Industrial Products (ACAA) as a goal

Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS)

SPS strategies: Requirement to submit in addition to AA

- ✓ Approved by the EU (June 2016)
- ✓ Approved by the EU (March 2017)
- ✓ Approved by the EU (November 2019)

Services and establishment

- No Internal Market Treatment envisaged
- Internal Market treatment envisaged for Postal and Courier Services, Telecommunication Services, Financial Services and International Maritime Transport Services (conditioned by regulatory approximation)

Movement of workers

- No freedom of movement of workers
- Non-discrimination clause for legally employed workers
- No freedom of movement of workers

Public procurement

Mutual market access is foreseen within 8 years, in 4 (Moldova) or 5 (Georgia, Ukraine) phases, conditioned on approximation to EU public procurement acquis

In the process of acceding to the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA)

Acceded to GPA

🏢 Competition

- No approximation clause
- General provisions on antitrust and mergers

No detailed rules on state aid but refers to WTO SCM Agreement

Detailed rules on state aid, however, no broad commitment to adopt system of state aid control

- Approximation clause (Art. 256)
- TFEU inspired rules on anti-trust and mergers

Detailed rules (TFEU-inspired) on state aid, including obligation to adopt EU-like system of state aid control

⚡ Trade-related energy and energy cooperation

- Only provisions on transit, relationship with Energy Community Treaty (EnCT) and market principles
- Third party access to energy transport facilities
- EnCT prevails over AA provisions

- Similar to the Ukrainian AA, with a few notable exceptions
- EnCT prevails over AA provisions

- More ambitious and detailed in terms of trade related energy rules
- “Early warning mechanism”
- Updated Annex XXVII provides for strengthened monitoring of approximation in the energy sector
- EnCT prevails over AA provisions

🔒 Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

- Less detailed rules on copyrights, trademarks and GIs.
- No transitional period for GIs.

- Detailed rules on copyrights, trademarks, GIs, designs, patents and enforcement
- Transitional period for GIs

🌱 Trade and Sustainable Development

- No approximation clause
- More detailed commitments regarding
 - multilateral environment agreements
 - the promotion of corporate social responsibility
 - trade in forest products and cooperation on trade-related aspects of environment and labour policies,
 - government consultations
 - biological diversity.

- (Vague) approximation clause (Art. 290(2))

➔ Transport

- Common Aviation Area Agreement is signed
- No internal market treatment perspective for international maritime transport services
- No mentioning of market access for road, rail, inland waterways transport services

- Common Aviation Area Agreement is not yet signed
- Perspective for internal market treatment in international maritime transport services
- Possible future agreements to define market access in road, rail, inland waterways transport services

📄 Change of AA/DCFTAs

Agreed with the EU:

- Annex III-A (TBTs)
Annex XVI
(public procurement)

To be requested:

- Annexes XV, XXVIII, XX

Requested:

- Annex XV (tariff quotas and trigger volumes under the anti-circumvention mechanism) (pending formalization by the European Commission and the government)

Agreed with the EU:

- Annex I-A (tariff elimination schedules)
Annex XXI (public procurement)
Annex XXVII (energy)
Annex I-A (tariff quota for poultry meat and tariff regime for other poultry cuts) (pending ratification)

Requested:

- Change to Annex XVII/3 (digital market)

New annex within Justice, Liberty and Home Affairs (Title 3)

CIVIL SOCIETY PLATFORMS

EU – Bilateral Civil Society Platforms under AAs



EU's side:

- **3 representatives** of European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)
- **6 representatives** of major European organizations representing **civil society**

Georgia's side:

- **3 representatives** of civil society organizations
- **3 representatives** of trade unions
- **3 representatives** of employers' organizations
- **9 CSOs representatives** (without voting right)

Elections:

- **15 members:** at the NP EaP CSF National Conference
- **3 members:** elected by the commission created by the Steering Committee of the GNP EaP CSF.

No separate WGs, consults with relevant WGs of the NP EaP CSF



EU's side:

- **3 representatives** of European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)
- **6 representatives** of major European organizations representing **civil society** (4 non-EESC positions are filled as of November 2019)

Moldova's side:

- **3 representatives** of civil society organizations
- **3 representatives** of trade unions
- **3 representatives** of employers' organizations

Elections:

- **3 members of CSOs:** at the NP EaP CSF National Conference
- **3 representatives of trade unions + 3 representatives of employers' organizations:** by respective sectors

No separate WGs, consults with relevant WGs of the NP EaP CSF



EU's side:

- **9 representatives** of European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)
- **Up to 6 permanent observers** representing major European organizations representing **civil society** (2 observer positions are filled as of November 2019)

Ukraine's side:

- **3 representatives** of civil society organizations
- **3 representatives** of trade unions
- **3 representatives** of employers' organizations
- **6 coordinators** of Working Groups (WGs)

Elections:

- **6 coordinators of WGs + 3 representatives of CSOs:** at the Assembly of Ukraine's Side to CSP
- **3 representatives of trade unions + 3 representatives of employers' organizations:** by respective sectors

WG 1 "Political dialogue, foreign policy and security policy"
WG 2 "Freedom, justice, human rights"
WG 3 "Economic cooperation, free trade area, cross-border cooperation"
WG 4 "Employment, social policy, equal opportunities and health"
WG 5 "Energy, transport, environment and climate change"
WG 6 "Science and technology, information society, education, training and youth, culture and sport"

over 280 NGOs-participants

National Platforms of the Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum (NP EaP CSF)

Steering Committee:

- Country Facilitator
- **10 co-coordinators** of Working Groups

Steering Committee:

- Country Facilitator
- **5 coordinators** of Working Groups

Steering Committee:

- Country Facilitator
- **5 coordinators** of Working Groups

Working Groups:

- WG 1** "Democracy, Human Rights, Good Governance and Stability"
- WG 2** "Economic Integration & Convergence with EU Policies"
- WG 3** "Environment, climate change and energy security"
- WG 4** "Contacts between People"
- WG 5** "Social & Labour Policies and Social Dialogue"

180 members

87 members

130 members

AA GOVERNMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

Strategic coordination



Commission on EU Integration

chaired by PM

- Minister of Foreign Affairs is the Deputy Chair
- Ministers
- Consist of working groups
- **Interagency subcommission for DCFTA** (led by the Deputy Minister of Economy and Sustainable Development)



Governmental Commission on European Integration (GCEI)

chaired by PM

- Ministers
- Independent regulators (Governor of the National Bank)



Joint Parliamentary-Governmental Platform for European Integration

co-chaired by the Head of the Parliament and VPM

Governmental Committee for European and Euroatlantic Integration, International Cooperation and Regional Policy

chaired by VPM

Main coordinating institution / official

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

DG for European Integration

DG for European Integration:

27 officials

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration

State Secretary
DG for European Integration

DG for European Integration:

19 officials

Vice-Prime-Minister for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration

Government office for coordination on European and Euro-Atlantic Integration (GOCEEI) within the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers

GOCEEI:

59 planned / 35 actual

Other institutional support

Ministries:

- EU unit
- Official responsible for EU Integration issues within a Foreign Relations department

- **Department for Analysis, Monitoring and Evaluation of Policies (DAMEPs):** non-institutionalised network of focal points of the MFAEI in planning, monitoring and reporting of the NAPIAA
- **Centre for Legal Harmonisation (CLH)** within the State Chancellery

Ministries:

- Deputy ministers for EU integration
- Directorates for strategic planning and European integration within ministries

Compliance check for AA-related legal drafts



Done using a compliance table

Done by line ministries, verified by Ministry of Justice



Done using a compliance table

Done by line ministries, verified by the Centre for Legal Harmonisation within the State Chancellery



Done using a compliance table

Done by line ministries, verified by GOCEEI

ROLE OF PARLIAMENTS

Higher coordination body



N/A



Council for European Integration:

- Speaker of the Parliament
- Chairs of all standing committees
- Chair of the Parliamentary Committee for Association Republic of Moldova – European Parliament
- President of Euronest
- Parliamentary staff



Joint Parliamentary-Governmental Platform for European Integration

co-chaired by the Head of the Parliament and VPM

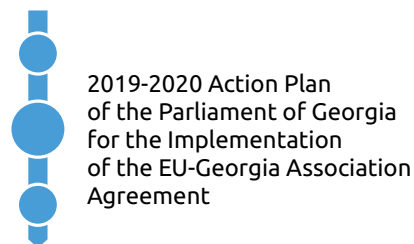
Main responsible committee

- Committee on European Integration
- Committee of Sector Economy and Economic Policy
- 👁 Oversees DCFTA related issues

- Committee on Foreign Policy and European Integration
- Parliamentary Legal Standing Committee:
 - 👁 Reviews the compatibility of draft laws with the EU acquis
 - 🎤 Organizes hearings on the AA/DCFTA implementation

- Committee on Ukraine's Integration into the European Union

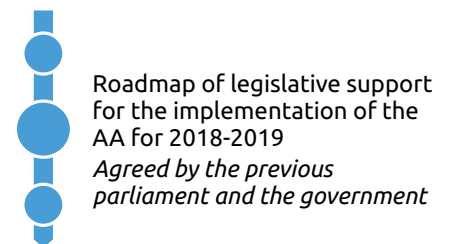
Legislative roadmaps on AA



2019-2020 Action Plan of the Parliament of Georgia for the Implementation of the EU-Georgia Association Agreement



Legislative Programme of the Parliament (LPP) for 2017 on the implementation of the AA



Roadmap of legislative support for the implementation of the AA for 2018-2019
Agreed by the previous parliament and the government

Requirements for AA related draft laws



Need to be accompanied by the table of compliance with the EU acquis.



Need to be accompanied by the table of compliance with the EU acquis.



No compliance table required

Majority of AA-related laws



Submitted by the Government



Submitted by the Government



Submitted by MPs

EU INTEGRATION COMMITTEES

Number of MPs



Committee on European Integration

11 out of 150

Chairperson's affiliation:
The Georgian Dream



Committee on Foreign Policy and European Integration

10 out of 101

Chairperson's affiliation:
ACUM



Committee on Ukraine's Integration into the European Union

9 out of 423

Chairperson's affiliation:
The European Solidarity



Participates in all readings



Committee opinion is not binding



Minimum role in law-making



Committee opinion is not binding



First reading only



Committee opinion is not binding

Staff members

10



7



9



Participation in law-making process



Weight in the parliament

STRATEGIES & ACTION PLANS

- National Action Plan for the Implementation of the Association Agreement for 2019
- National Action Plan for the Implementation of the Association Agreement for 2017-2019 (NAPIAA)⁴
- Action Plan on Implementation of the Association Agreement for 2017-2024 (amended in 2019)⁵
- DCFTA Implementation National Action Plan for 2018-2020¹
- DCFTA Implementation National Action Plan for 2019²
- Communication Strategy on Georgia's Membership to the EU and NATO for 2017-2020
- Action Plan of the Government for 2019-2024⁷ (including the chapter 17 on "European and Euro-Atlantic integration")⁶
- Georgia's European Union Integration Roadmap (2019)³
- Communication Strategy in the field of European Integration for 2018-2021⁷

¹ <https://bit.ly/34PzvTR>

³ <https://bit.ly/2CzGC6T>

⁵ <https://bit.ly/2qFiZqF>

² <https://bit.ly/2NF7RDm>

⁴ <https://bit.ly/2rtTXeq>

⁶ <https://bit.ly/34YVLuF>

⁷ <https://bit.ly/34OuxXe>

AA IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING & ASSESSMENT



★ By the EU



Association implementation report ⁸
30/01/2019



European Parliament's report ⁹
14/11/2018



Association implementation report ¹⁰
11/09/2019



European Parliament's report ¹¹
14/11/2018



Association implementation report ¹²
07/11/2018



European Parliament's report ¹³
12/12/2018



By the government

Annually and Half-yearly by MFA

- 🔗 N/A
- 🔗 Georgia-EU Association Agreement Implementation Planning and Monitoring E-System ¹⁵
- ✓ mostly quantitative indicators
- 👁️ partly available to public

Half-yearly, annually and at the end of the NAPIAA cycle by MFAEI ¹⁶

- 🔗 48,83% (for Jan-Jul 2019)
64,68% (for 2018)
66% (for 2017)
- 🔗 Monitorizare ¹⁷
- ✓ both quantitative and qualitative indicators
- 👁️ not available to public

Quarterly by central executive bodies (internal), Yearly by GOCEEI (public) ¹⁸

- 🔗 44% (total as of August)
52% (for 2018)
41% (for 2017)
- 🔗 Pulse of the Agreement ¹⁹
- ✓ both quantitative and qualitative indicators
- 👁️ available to public

🔗 Implementation of the AA's National Action Plans 🔗 Online monitoring instruments and methodology



By civil society

➤ Reports by the EU-Georgia Civil Society Platform

*Joint Declarations of the EU-Georgia
Civil Society Platform
Other sectoral policy papers*

- Implementation of EU-Georgia
Association Agenda 2017-2020.
(Georgian CSOs) ²⁰
- Interactive Guide for Association
Agreement (Open Society Georgia
Foundation, Romanian Centre for
European Policies, Romania's
Development Aid) ²¹

➤ Reports by the EU-Moldova Civil Society Platform

*Joint Declarations of the EU-Moldova
Civil Society Platform
Other sectoral policy papers*

- Shadow Report (2014-2019)
on Five years of implementation
of the Association Agreement
(The Institute for European
Policies and Reforms (IPRE)
and Expert-Grup) ²²

➤ Reports by the EU-Ukraine Civil Society Platform

*Joint Declarations of the EU-Ukraine
Civil Society Platform
Other sectoral policy papers*

- Reports «Integration within
Association: Dynamics of the
EU-Ukraine Agreement
Implementation» ²³
- Implementation Report for
2014-2018 (The Ukrainian Centre
for European Policy (UCEP)) ²⁴
- Online tool "EU-navigator" (UCEP) ²⁵

⁸ <https://bit.ly/2X4Etcw>

¹¹ <https://bit.ly/2X60XKq>

¹⁴ <https://bit.ly/2qGvAGC>

¹⁷ <https://bit.ly/2Kew8xR>

²⁰ <https://bit.ly/2XaCnlg>

²³ <https://bit.ly/34UU8hr>

⁹ <https://bit.ly/2CH64qQ>

¹² <https://bit.ly/2qJrbGx>

¹⁵ <https://bit.ly/36Zj8FW>

¹⁸ <https://bit.ly/32GhzCE>

²¹ <https://bit.ly/36VWZIP>

²⁴ <https://bit.ly/36V1dH>

¹⁰ <https://bit.ly/2X7CJPG>

¹³ <https://bit.ly/2KcYxUR>

¹⁶ <https://bit.ly/2O4OQZL>

¹⁹ <https://bit.ly/35JdLJE>

²² <https://bit.ly/32HwuU2>

²⁵ <https://bit.ly/2X4TRWk>

CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND CSDP COOPERATION

Conflict Resolution



- EU **Special Representative** for the South Caucasus and the crisis in Georgia
- **Geneva International Discussions** co-chaired by EU (with UN and OSCE)



- EU is an **observer** in the 5+2 negotiation process on the settlement of the **Transnistrian conflict**



- France and Germany participate in the **Normandy format** talks
- EU contributes to **OSCE Special Monitoring Mission**

EU sanctions againsts Russia



No

Uncontrolled territories



DCFTAs does not apply



No



DCFTAs applies



Yes

(since 2014)



DCFTAs does not apply

CSDP Cooperation



The European Union Monitoring Mission in Georgia (EUMM)



Over 200 monitors



EU Advisory Mission for Civilian Security Sector Reform Ukraine (EUAM Ukraine)



>200 staff members



The EU Border Assistance Mission (EUBAM)



396 staff members

(including field officers and national staff) *is not managed by CSDP structures*

Contribution to EU's operations and missions



EUFOR RCA operation in the Central African Republic



EU Training Mission in Mali



Military Advisory Mission in the Central African Republic



EU Police Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina (2003-2012)



EU Police Mission in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (EUPOL 'Proxima') (2003-2005)



EU NAVFOR ATALANTA near Somali (2014)

Participation in EU Battlegroups



No



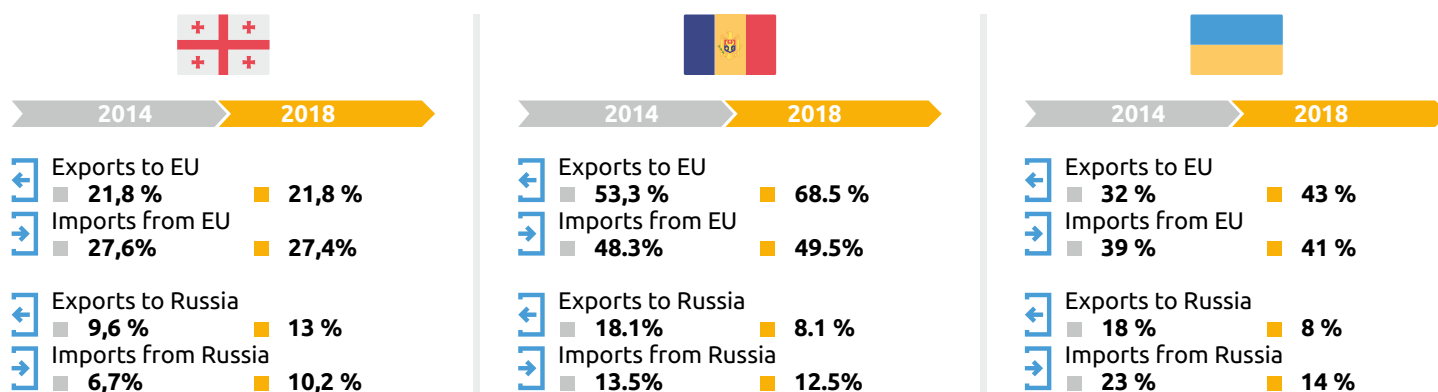
No



Yes

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH THE EU AND 3RD COUNTRIES

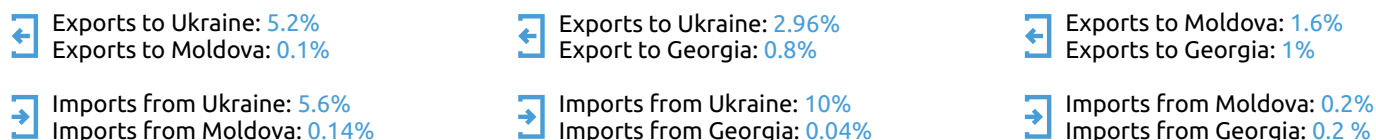
Changes in trade structure (EU/Russia)



Top 3 EU trading partners in goods (by turnover, 2018)



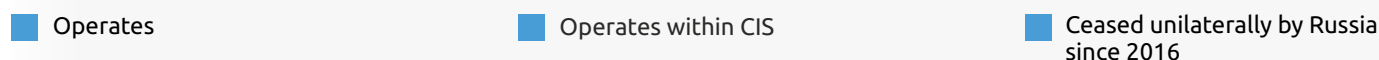
Trade in goods between 3 AAs in 2018 (% of total exports/imports)



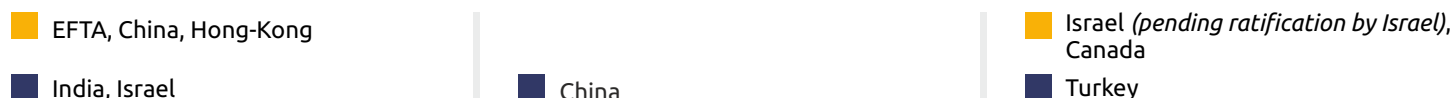
FTAs with 3rd countries before AAs signed



FTA with Russia



FTAs since AAs/DCFTAs



■ FTAs concluded since AAs/DCFTAs

■ FTAs under negotiations

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www.facebook.com/CivicSynergy



www.youtube.com/channel/UCZiPkU8TptYr8co4y8xfUiA