

НАПРЯМ 7. МІЖНАРОДНА СИСТЕМА ЗАХИСТУ ПРАВ ЛЮДИНИ В УМОВАХ ЗБРОЙНИХ КОНФЛІКТІВ

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EASTERN PARTNERSHIP AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION PROSPECTS FOR UKRAINE: IMPACT ON THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE WAR TIME

This paper aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the importance of the Eastern Partnership (EaP) for Ukraine, with a focus on its political, economic, and security dimensions. Because it's a strategic initiative of the European Union (EU) issued for fostering closer cooperation with six Eastern European countries, including Ukraine. By examining the political, economic, legal, and societal dimensions of the EaP in each country, this study is focused on research the progress, challenges, and future prospects for European integration among the participating countries and significance of this partnership in enhancing Ukraine's regional integration.

The economic dimension of the EaP plays a pivotal role in promoting sustainable economic growth, trade, and investment opportunities for Ukraine. Through the implementation of comprehensive sectoral reforms and the facilitation of deep and comprehensive free trade agreements, the EaP has significantly contributed to Ukraine's economic modernization and integration into the European single market.

The Eastern Partnership serves as a crucial platform for enhancing regional security and stability in Ukraine and its neighboring countries. The partnership has facilitated cooperation in areas such as border management, energy security, and defense reforms, strengthening Ukraine's resilience to security challenges and fostering regional cooperation among EaP countries.

Assessing the efforts of Ukraine, Georgia, Moldova to candidate status in the EU «Russia's aggression thus paradoxically turned into reality the long- cherished dream of Ukrainians formally to engage on an EU membership course» [1]. If Moldova received such an opportunity as a EU's desire to strengthen its positions, Georgia's refusal was an indicator that successful reforms at the beginning of independence were not finalized.

According to the Commission Opinion on Ukraine's application "Ukraine is a European State which has given ample proof of its adherence to the values on which the European Union is founded" [2]. However, it's important to realize that the candidate status for Ukraine is a loan of trust that must be returned.

One of the main effects of the war in Ukraine has been the increased attention that Brussels has given to the security concerns of its Eastern neighbors. As a response, the EU has taken several steps to enhance its security cooperation with countries such as Moldova and Georgia. This has included the provision of financial and technical assistance to help these countries improve their border security and their ability to respond to security threats.

Tensions between the EU and Russia led not only to sanctions but also to a deterioration in relations between Brussels and Moscow. This has had implications for

the EU's relations with its Eastern neighbors, as many of these countries have historical and cultural ties with Russia and have sought to maintain a delicate balance in their relations with both Brussels and Moscow.

Overall, the impact of the war in Ukraine on Brussels' relations with its Eastern neighbors has been complex and multifaceted, with both positive and negative effects. However, the conflict has led to a greater focus on security and cooperation in the region, as well as a deepening of political and economic ties between Brussels and its Eastern partners [3].

In the years leading up to February 2022 and the war in Ukraine, EU-Russia relations had been deteriorating steadily - annexation of Crimea by Russia, and the subsequent imposition of sanctions by the EU had all contributed.

The EU had been critical of Russia's actions in Ukraine and had imposed a range of economic sanctions on Russia, including restrictions on trade, investment, and financial services. Russia, in turn, had responded with counter sanctions, including a ban on certain EU food imports [3]. Also there were disagreements over energy policy, with the EU seeking to reduce its dependence on Russian gas and diversify its sources of energy.

The political dimension of Ukraine's European integration process is crucial in terms of strengthening democratic governance, rule of law, and human rights. Ukraine's commitment to democratic reforms and its alignment with EU values have facilitated political stability and improved the overall quality of governance, leading to significant progress in the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement implementation.

The legal dimension of Ukraine's European integration process is characterized by the adoption and implementation of EU *acquis communautaire*, which requires harmonization of legislation and institutional reforms. Ukraine's efforts in aligning its legal framework with EU standards have contributed to the strengthening of the rule of law, judiciary independence, and the protection of human rights, thereby enhancing its prospects for closer integration with the EU.

The societal dimension of Ukraine's European integration process encompasses social, cultural, and educational aspects, aiming to foster people-to-people contacts, cultural exchange, and mobility opportunities. By promoting intercultural dialogue, educational exchanges, and cultural collaborations, Ukraine has been able to enhance its societal links with the EU, contributing to a deeper understanding and integration with European values and protection of human rights.

While progress has been made, Ukraine faces various challenges in its path towards European integration. These challenges include the ongoing war in Ukraine, corruption, and the need for further judicial reform. Addressing these challenges is crucial for Ukraine to consolidate its achievements and continue its progress towards closer European integration and increased standards of human right protection.

In this situation, the political aspect of Ukraine's European integration process is crucial in terms of strengthening democratic governance, rule of law, and human rights. Ukraine's commitment to democratic reforms and its alignment with EU values have facilitated political stability and improved the overall quality of governance, leading to significant progress in the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement implementation.

Conclusion. This research provides some aspects of analysis of Ukraine's prospects for European integration. The findings highlight the significance of political, economic, legal, and societal factors in Ukraine's integration process. While progress has been achieved, challenges persist, necessitating continuous efforts in reform implementation, conflict resolution, anti-corruption measures, and public engagement. By addressing these challenges, Ukraine can enhance its prospects for deeper integration with the European Union, fostering stability, economic development, rule of law and high standards of human right protection.

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LIST OF USED LITERATURE:

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Андрій ОМЕЛЬЧЕНКО

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МЕТОДОЛОГІЧНІ ЗАСАДИ КОМПЕНСАЦІЇ МАТЕРІАЛЬНОЇ ТА МОРАЛЬНОЇ ШКОДИ СПРИЧИНЕНОЇ У РЕЗУЛЬТАТІ ВІЙСЬКОВИХ ДІЙ

Фіксація та визначення шкоди і збитків, завданих внаслідок збройної агресії РФ, а також їх подальша компенсація фізичним, юридичним особам та державі є гострою правовою проблемою, що потребує чіткого юридичного рішення та подальшої практичної реалізації.

Увесь процес компенсації шкоди та збитків можна умовно поділити на чотири етапи:

1. Підготовка документів та збір доказів в рамках міжнародної комплексної комісійної експертизи.
2. Обрання юрисдикції відповідної країни для складання та подання позову.
3. Подання позову та супровід судового процесу.
4. Виконання судового рішення.