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**BORYS GRINCHENKO KYIV UNIVERSITY
SCIENTIFIC-RESEARCH LABORATORY
OF INTERNATIONALIZATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION**

NEWSLETTER

Moving toward the united Europe: Get! Set! Go!



**STATE-INTERNATIONAL-PUBLIC: EUROPEAN VALUES AND
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The Newsletter reflecting the Ukrainian path to the European Union. It will contain true information for each Get-Set-Go level with the latest examples and statistics before and after joining the Europe. It is extremely needed to share such information in Ukraine for mass audience after the years of informational isolation and censorship on condition of informational war. To provide true and full information about pros and cons of European integration and Ukrainian perspectives in the EU on condition of parity membership.

European integration of Ukraine is a complex, multilevel, gradual process in various spheres - political, economic, social, cultural. But it is the psychological factor - the conscious European choice of citizens, support for the country's movement towards the EU, the establishment of European identity in Ukrainian society - that is the most important component of Kyiv's return to the European community.



With the independence of Ukraine, the main vector of its development was gradually determined - integration into the European community. The idea of European integration is a conscious and natural strategic choice of Ukrainian society, confirmed by many trials. The guide to internal reforms was the Association Agreement with the EU, which entered into force in 2017. The Association Agreement defines a qualitatively new format of

relations between Ukraine and the EU and serves as a strategic guideline for systemic socio-economic reforms in Ukraine, and the deep and comprehensive free trade area between Ukraine and the EU, which is part of the Agreement, determines the legal basis for free movement of goods, capital, as well as regulatory approximation aimed at the gradual entry of Ukraine's economy into the EU common market.



Ukraine is moving towards the EU. On the one hand, there are many internal problems that are slowing down pro-European reforms. The influence of the Russian factor is also dangerous. On the other hand, the EU is currently at the stage of complex transformations, in search of a new model of development.

The European way: features and problems of self-identification

The process of self-identification of Ukrainian citizens as Europeans involved in the culture and history of the European community is complex and lengthy for several reasons.

First, it is a prolonged historical isolation from the European community, an isolation from the political and cultural life of Europe.

Secondly, it is the influence of the Soviet heritage, which is carried by people of older age groups.

Third, it is a powerful anti-European information expansion on the part of the Russian Federation, which retransmits the ideology of the "Russian world."

Which parties do promise to lead Ukraine to the EU?



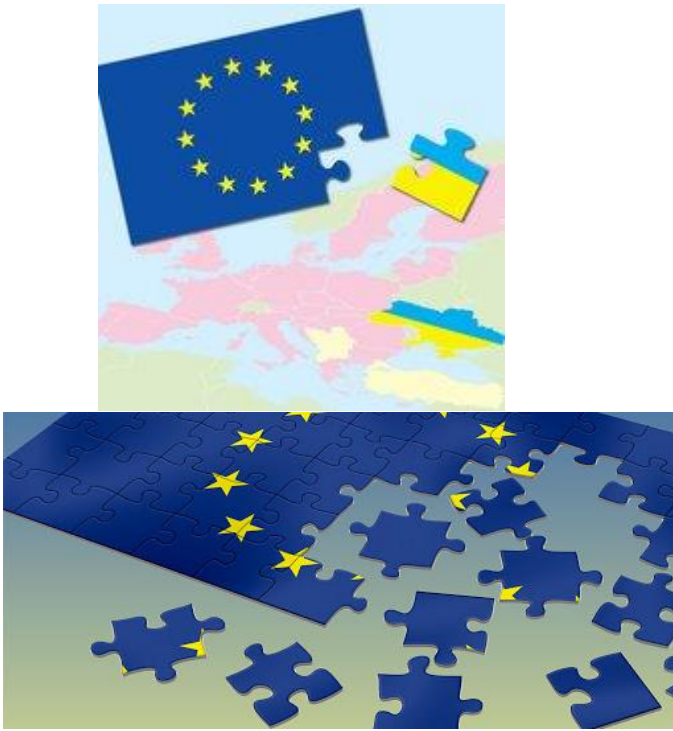
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It is clear that Ukraine's accession to the EU is a matter of perspective, which depends on many factors. In particular, both from the effectiveness of internal reforms and from transformation processes within the EU. Thus, in the near future, Ukraine will face daily, painstaking work on the implementation of the Association Agreement, which moves the country on the path to the EU. However, and most importantly, today there is reason to believe that Ukraine has passed the stage of choosing between European and Eurasian vectors of state development.

How do Ukrainians understand the European integration? At the same time it would be an exaggeration to think that Ukrainians see the European integration exclusively as the country's future membership in the EU. According to a recent opinion poll of the New Europe Center 40 per cent of Ukrainians will consider European integration being successful if they see better servicing in local hospitals, schools and kindergartens; 33 per cent of Ukrainians take renovated roads in their home towns for a success of the European integration. Only 30 per cent of the citizens consider Ukraine's membership in the EU an integration achievement. The EU membership is not regarded as mandatory for the majority of Ukrainians.



Russian aggression, political prisoners and MH17. The declaration comprises 11 points. Four of them are dedicated to the armed conflict caused by Russia's aggression. The document mentions Russia as aggressor that started the attack back in February 2014; and says that the sanctions need to stay until the Minsk agreements are implemented in full. It is also important that the document mentions Ukrainians illegally detained or imprisoned in Crimea or Russia, some of them are mentioned by their names including Oleg Sentsov, Volodymyr Balukh, Oleksandr Kolchenko, Stanislav Klykh, Oleksandr Shumkov and Roman Sushchenko. The declaration also mentions the illegal construction of the bridge across the Kerch strait without Ukraine's consent, as well as the further militarization of the Crimean peninsula, of the Black Sea and of the Sea of Azov. The parties also called on Russia to recognize its responsibility over the downing of the MH17 flight.



At the moment the relations between Ukraine and the EU are regulated by the Association Agreement. At the same time an important discussion has been on for a year now, questioning where it is all going and what will happen next after the Agreement is implemented, especially in the circumstances when the full membership is not very realistic in the nearest time. Last year the President of Ukraine announced the new priorities of Ukraine's integration to the EU.

Ukrainian government transformed the ideas of the unions into the "sectoral" market integration with the EU when a particular branch of the Ukrainian economy would integrate a respective European Union market.

Visa-free customs

Integration to the digital single market is

similar regime in the Energy Market will

Overall, recent attempt to get a sense of Ukraine's Euro-integration realities produced a picture of varied progress across the country that defies regional stereotypes and, to a degree, runs counter to the geographical logic of the Ukrainian map. We can only hope that the temporarily occupied regions of the country, which currently represent 7 percent of Ukraine, will eventually become involved in this process. The experience of the past six years demonstrates that the idea of building a European Ukraine is not a mere whim. It is a way to modernize the country while preserving its independence. For those in occupied Donbas and Crimea, such progress is not possible while trapped in Russia's embrace.

