# Навчальні завдання

## з англійської мови

## для студентів старших курсів гуманітарних факультетів

## (European Union. NATO and Ukraine)

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# ПЕРЕДМОВА

Розвиток міжнародних відносин, розширення різних видів контактів в політичній, економічній, науковій та культурній галузях значно збільшує інтерес в усьому світі до життя незалежної України, до її зовнішньої та внутрішньої політики.

"Навчальні завдання з англійської мови для студентів старших курсів гуманітарних факультетів (European Union. NATO and Ukraine)" призначені для студентів старших курсів, магістрів та аспірантів.

Цей навчальний посібник складається з двох об'ємних розділів – "European Union" і "North Atlantic Treaty Organization" – що висвітлюють історію утворення та розвитку цих впливових у світі міжнародних організацій. Кожен розділ складається з оригінальних англомовних текстів і супроводжується комплексом вправ до них. Мовні та умовно-мовленнєві вправи, що пропонуються, мають на меті перевірити ступінь засвоєння матеріалу. Мовленнєві вправи спонукають до дискусії та обговорення в усній та письмовій формах.

Навчальний посібник має своєю метою поглибити знання студентів з англійської мови та ознайомити їх з мовними навичками у суспільно-політичній галузі.

# CONTENTS

# UNIT I

## EUROPEAN UNION
# Part I

**Task 1. Read and translate the text:**

## <u>INSTITUTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION</u>

**(EU)**, *French **Union Europeenne**, German **Euripaische Union**, Italian **Unione Ueropea***, an organization of most of the nations of Western Europe that works toward and oversees the economic and political integration of these states. The European Union consists of the European Community (formerly European Economic Community) and a framework for unified action by member countries in security and foreign policy and for cooperation in police and justice matters.

The European Union was established on November 1, 1993 when the Treaty on European Union or Treaty of Maastricht, was ratified by the 12 members of the European Community (EC): Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. Upon ratification of the treaty, the countries of the EC became members of the EU, and the EC became the policy-making body of the EU.

Under the Treaty on European Union, European citizenship was granted to citizens of each member state. Customs and immigration agreements were enhanced to allow European citizens greater freedom to live, work, or study in any of the member states, and border controls were relaxed. A goal of establishing a common European currency (European monetary union) was set for 1997.

## <u>Background</u>

Prior to November 1993, the European Union was called the European Community. The EC was composed of what originally were three separate organizations: the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), created in 1951; and the European Economic Community (EEC, often referred to as the Common Market) and the European Atomic Energy Commission (Euratom), both set up in 1957. The three institutions merged in 1967, creating the EC and establishing headquarters in Brussels.

The European Union is built on an institutional system which is the only one of its kind in the world.

The Member States delegate sovereignty for certain matters to independent institutions which represent the interests of the Union as a whole, its member

countries and its citizens. The Commission traditionally upholds the interests of the Union as a whole while each national government is represented within the Council, and the European Parliament is directly elected by citizens. Democracy and the rule of law are therefore the cornerstones of the structure.

This "institutional triangle' is flanged by two other institutions: the Court of Justice and the Court of Auditors.

**Task 2. Give English equivalents to the following Ukrainian ones:**

- ➢ працювати для чогось;
- ➢ наглядати за економічною та політичною інтеграцією країн;
- ➢ структура для спільних дій;
- ➢ співробітництво з питань охорони порядку та юридичних питань;
- ➢ після затвердження договору;
- ➢ орган, який показує/створює політику;
- ➢ надавати громадянство;
- ➢ держава член;
- ➢ країна член;
- ➢ розширювати рамки митних та міграційних угод;
- ➢ знизити кордонний контроль/нагляд;
- ➢ загальна європейська валюта;
- ➢ Європейська Економічна Спільнота/Співдружність;
- ➢ спільний ринок;
- ➢ штабквартира;
- ➢ підтримувати/відстоювати інтереси союзу;
- ➢ суд

**Task 3. How do we call the people and a man residing in the following countries? What language do they speak?**

| *Country* | *Person* | *Language* |
|---|---|---|
| France | | |
| Germany | | |
| Italy | | |
| Europe | | |
| Belgium | | |
| Denmark | | |
| Great Britain | | |
| Greece | | |
| Ireland | | |
| Luxembourg | | |
| the Netherlands | | |
| Portugal | | |
| Spain | | |

**Task 4. Make the following quiz about European Union.**

1. What does the Schengean Agreement govern?
   a. The introduction of the Euro as a common currency
   b. The abolishing of border checks on persons crossing common borders
   c. The EU enlargement by 10 new Member States in 2004
2. What is the name of the president of the European Commission?
   a. Romano Prodi (Italian)
   b. Joaquin Almunia (Spanish)
   c. Jose Manuel D. Barroso (Portuguese)
3. How many countries are there in the European Union?
   a. 15 countries
   b. 25 countries
   c. 27 countries
4. Where is the seat of the European Parliament?
   a. Strasbourg (France)
   b. Brussels (Belgium)
   c. the Hague (the Netherlands)
5. What can be seen on the reverse of the 1 euro coins minted in Germany?
   a. The Brandenbourg Gate
   b. A profile of Willy Brandt
   c. The federal eagle
6. How many stars are on the European flag?
   a. 12 stars
   b. 16 stars
   c. 25 stars
7. Which of the following countries is not one of the founder members of the EC?
   a. Luxemburg
   b. Italy
   c. Denmark
8. What is celebrated on the 9$^{th}$ of May?
   a. European Transport Day
   b. Europe Day
   c. Day of the Euro
9. Which of the following countries has not introduced the Euro as its new Currency?
   a. Austria
   b. Sweden
   c. Ireland
10. How long does a term of the European Parliament last?
   a. 3 years
   b. 5 years
   c. 6 years

# Part II

**Task 1. Read and translate the text:**

## EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Elected every five years by direct universal suffrage, the European Parliament is the expression of the democratic will of the Union's citizens. Brought together within pan-European political groups, the major political parties operating in the Member States are represented.

*Parliament has three essential functions:*
1. It shares with the Council the power to legislate, i.e. to adopt European laws (directives, regulations, decisions). Its involvement in the legislative process helps to guarantee the democratic legitimacy of the texts adopted;
2. It shares budgetary authority with the Council, and can therefore influence EU's spending. At the end of the procedure, it adopts the budget in its entirely;
3. It exercises democratic supervision over the Commission. It approves the nomination of Commissioners and has the right to censure the Commission. It also exercises political supervision over all the institutions.

## COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

The Council is the EU's main decision-making body. It is the embodiment of the Member States, whose representatives it brings together regularly at ministerial level. According to the matters on the agenda, the Council meets in different compositions: foreign affairs, finance, education, telecommunications, etc.

*The Council has a number of key responsibilities:*
1. It is the Union's legislative body; for a wide range of EU issues, it exercises that legislative power in co-decision with the European Parliament;
2. It coordinates the broad economic policies of the Member States;
3. It concludes, on behalf of the EU, international agreements with one or more States or international organizations;
4. It shares budgetary authority with Parliament;
5. It takes the decisions necessary for framing and implementing the common foreign and security policy, on the basis of general guidelines established by the European Council;
6. It coordinates the activities of the Member States and adopts measures in the field of police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters.

## EUROPEAN COMMISSION

The European Commission embodies and upholds the general interest of the Union. The President and Members of the Commission are appointed by the Member States after they have been approved by the European Parliament.

***The Commission is the driving force in the Union's institutional system:***

1. It has the right to initiate draft legislation and therefore presents legislative proposals to Parliament and the Council;
2. As the Union's executive body, it is responsible for implementing the European legislation (directives, regulations, decisions), budget and programmes adopted by Parliament and the Council;
3. It acts as guardian of the Treaties and, together with the Court of Justice, ensures that Community law is properly applied;
4. It represents the Union on the international stage and negotiates international agreements, chiefly in the field of trade and cooperation.

## COURT OF JUSTICE

The Court of Justice ensures that Community law is uniformly interpreted and effectively applied. It has jurisdiction in disputes involving Member States, EU institutions, businesses and individuals. A Court of first instance has been attached to it since 1989.

## COURT OF AUDITORS

The Court of Auditors checks that all the Union's revenue has been received and all its expenditure incurred in a lawful and regular manner and that financial management of the EU budget has been sound.

## EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

The European Central Bank frames and implements European monetary policy; it conducts foreign exchange operations and ensures the smooth operation of payment systems.

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

The European Economic and Social Committee represents the views and interests of organized civil society vis-à-vis the Commission, the Council and the European Parliament. The Committee has to be consulted on matters relating to economic and social policy; it may also issue opinions on its own initiative on other matters which it considers to be important.

## COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

The Committee of the Regions ensures that regional and local identities and prerogatives are respected. It has to be consulted on matters concerning regional policies, the environment and education. It is composed of representatives of regional and local authorities.

## EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

The European Investment Bank (EIB) is the European Union's financial institution. It finances investment projects which contribute to the balanced development of the Union.

# EUROPEAN OMBUDSMAN

All individuals or entities (institutions or businesses) resident in the Union can apply to the European Ombudsman if they consider that they have been harmed by an act of "maladministration" by an EU institution or body.

**Task 2. Give English equivalents to the following Ukrainian ones:**

- загальне виборче право;
- виконувати нагляд над кимось/чимось;
- головний орган по прийняттю рішень;
- стикатись з різними структурами;
- збирати разом;
- законодавча влада;
- укладати договір/угоду;
- приймати рішення;
- утворення та виконання загальної зовнішньої політики;
- загальна директива;
- рушійна сила;
- грошово-кредитна політика;
- щодо;
- за чиєюсь ініціативою;
- звертатися до когось/чогось

**Task 3. Make up 10 problematic questions to the text.**

# Part III

**Task 1. Read and translate the text:**

## EUROPEAN UNION AND UKRAINE

The Agreement on Partnership and Co-operation (PCA) between Ukraine and the European Community (EC) and its Member States establishes a strong political relationship, which constitutes a major new link in the developing network of Ukraine's connections with the European Union and the Western world in general. The number and variety of initiatives which have been taken in recent years to strengthen this network are impressive: the signature of the Partnership for Peace with NATO countries, the signature in July 1997 in Madrid of a Charter that allows the development of special relations under the NATO Partnership, Ukrainian membership of the Council of Europe and of a strengthened OSCE, Ukraine's ratification of the European Convention on Human Rights, accession negotiations to the WTO, active membership of the IMF and of the World Bank Group, ratification of the Energy Charter Treaty, and since 1 March 1998, the entry into force of the PCA.

The European Community has signed similar PCAs with most other countries, which were part of the former Soviet Union. The Agreements with Russia an Moldova have already entered into force. However, the PCAs signed with Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Belarus have not taken effect. The EC has concluded further Association Agreements with countries in Central and Eastern Europe all of which have applied for EC membership, also called "Europe Agreements". In their preamble these Agreements recognize the fact that the ultimate objective of each of these countries is to become an EC member and that, in the view of the Parties, the Association Agreement will help to achieve that objective. Much of the countries of those Agreements are in line with those of the PCAs, including for example the provisions on political dialogue, provisions on establishment of companies, on movement of workers and of capital and on economic, cultural and financial co-operation. However, it is with respect to trade matters that the Europe Agreements and the PCAs differ, as the former are preferential Agreements which aim at establishing free trade areas for goods and services covering substantially all the trade between the Parties.

The activities to be undertaken by Ukraine and the EC under the provisions of the PCA offer an opportunity for the two Parties to bring together their political and economic agendum. On the political side, the PCA provides for a regular dialogue up to and including the presidential level. On 5 September 1997, a bilateral Summit meeting took place, still under the "Action Plan for the Development of the Relations" adopted by the EC in December 1996. The more recent Summit of 16 October 1998 in Vienna was the first to be held within the framework of the PCA. At

the meeting the Parties, inter alia, stated the following: "At today's Summit we have reaffirmed our common attachment to Ukraine's independence and sovereignty, to her democratic development and integration into the world economy, as well as our commitment to strengthening our relationship. We have reviewed the considerable potential for further rapprochement between the RU and Ukraine by the PCA, which we shall fully use".

On the economic side, the PCA marks an important step in bringing Ukraine into line with the legal framework of the single European market and the WTO system. The PCAs provisions governing goods, services, labour and capital introduce extensive legally binding requirements with considerable implications for the domestic legislation of the Parties, particularly of Ukraine. EC laws and regulations already conform substantially with all the rules laid down by the PCA. Amongst the basic principles underpinning the PCA are those concerning the development of a market economy. For the market to function well, a complex web of "rules of the game" must buttress the economy. These include formal rules of law and norms of behaviour. In addition effective institutions capable of ensuring proper enforcement must be in place. The PCA can, in this respect, be considered as a kind of "road map", assisting in the introduction of economic policies and trade and trade-related policies in the fields of goods services, labour, current payments and capital movement and intellectual property matters, with all moving in the direction of a market-based economy. The opportunities the PCA offers to advance Ukraine's modernization and its rapprochement with the EC ought to be fully exploited. For the Parties implementation of the PCA and rise of its potential should for the time being be the priority in the relations.

However, while the PCA clearly holds out the prospect of evolving into an instrument capable of promoting a much closer association between Ukraine and the EC it is fundamental to realize that the PCA only sets down a starting point, albeit an important one, for the development of this new bilateral relationship. In a number of areas the PCA leaves the way open to the Parties to define and strengthen relations further. But it is also clear that the orderly and unqualified implementation of the PCA is a prior condition for the development of its future potential. Thus, the PCA provides for a possible evolution towards free trade area between the Parties depending, inter alia, on progress made towards market oriented reforms. It also foresees further liberalization in the field of trade in services, where much remains to be done. The negotiation of new legal provisions reflecting closer association could, and should be engaged in as soon as the necessary conditions have been created. The depth, the width and the dynamics of forthcoming rapprochement between the Parties will vary from field to field and be subject to the state of practical readiness of each side.

The PCA is demanding legal instrument that imposes discipline in many fields, not limited to trade in goods and measures applied at the border, but reaching fat into the realm of domestic policies and regulations. For Ukraine particularly it represents a

challenge, as full as implementation will require far-reaching efforts to adapt its legislative framework in various domains: substantial political and economic changes are required as are improvements to administrative and judicial practices. Strong action will be needed on reform and restructuring so that the necessary confidence can be instilled in the markets in the institutions which oversee their operations.

To help Ukraine succeed in meeting these objectives, the EC is providing considerable aid under the cooperation chapters of the PCA. Additional assistance outside the framework of the PCA is also forthcoming as evidenced by the recent EC decision to extend to Ukraine a balance of payments loan of EURO 150 million. It is by showing itself capable of implementing the PCA and proving a reliable partner for co-operation in the wide range of fields covered that Ukraine will, with the assistance foreseen, build the foundation for a rapid evolution of the PCA towards a deep and broader framework of rapprochement with the EC.

**Task 2. The body of the text consists of 7 paragraphs. Find a topic sentence in each paragraph.**

**Task 3. Answer the following questions:**

1. What does PCA establish?
2. What countries has the European Community signed PCAs with?
3. What do you know about "Europe Agreements"?
4. What does the PCA provide Ukraine on the political and economic sides with?
5. The PCA only sets down a starting point for the development of new bilateral relationship between the Parties, doesn't it? (expand)
6. What challenge does the PCA represent for Ukraine?
7. What assistance has Ukraine already got from the EC?

**Task 4. Write a précis, answering the following questions in short simple sentences.**

1. When was the European Union established?
2. What does the EU work towards?
3. What does the EU consist of?
4. How many countries became members of the EU?
5. What system is the EU built and what are cornerstones of the EU structure?
6. What does the PCA establish?
7. What does the PCA provide Ukraine on the political and economic sides?
8. The PCA only sets down a starting point for the development of new bilateral relationship between the Parties, doesn't it? (expand this statement)
9. What challenge does the PCA represent for Ukraine?
10. What assistance has Ukraine already got from the EC?
11. How do you think, Ukraine shall become a member of the EU?

# UNIT II

## NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

# Part I

**Task 1. Read and translate the text:**

### TIMELINE: NATO

*A chronology of key events:*

**1949 April** – Twelve states – Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Britain, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and the United States – sign the North Atlantic Treaty in Washington DC.

**1950** – US General Dwight Eisenhower appointed supreme NATO commander.

**1952** – Greece and Turkey join the alliance.

**1955** – West Germany joins NATO; the Soviet Union and eight Eastern European states respond by forming the Warsaw Pact.

**1966** – French President Charles de Gaulle announces France's intention to withdraw from NATO's military structure in protest at the dominance of US commanders.

**1967** – NATO's new headquarters opened in Brussels.

**1982** – Spain joins NATO.

**1990** – NATO and Warsaw Pact states sign the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe treaty (CFE) and publish a joint declaration on non-aggression.

**1991** – Warsaw Pact dissolved; NATO sets up the North Atlantic Cooperation Council as a forum for consultations between NATO members, East European states and the former Soviet republics.

**1992** – NATO announces its readiness to support peacekeeping activities in the former Yugoslavia.

**1993** – France rejoins NATO's military command; NATO agrees to offer former Warsaw Pact members limited associations with the alliance in the form of the Partnership for Peace programme.

**1995** – NATO embarks on its first-ever military operation by launching a campaign of air strikes against Bosnian Serb positions to force Bosnian Serbs to negotiate a

peace settlement; NATO deploys thousands of troops – the Implementation Force (Ifor) – to monitor and enforce a ceasefire in Bosnia.

**1997** – Ifor replaced by a smaller force called the Stabilization Force (Sfor); NATO and Russia sign the Founding Act to establish a framework for security cooperation. NATO–Russia Permanent Joint Council set up to give Russia "a voice but no veto".

**1999** – The Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland become the first former Soviet bloc states to join NATO, taking the alliance's borders some 400 miles towards Russia; NATO begins an 11-week campaign of our strikers against Yugoslavia over Kosovo without United Nations approval; Lord Robertson becomes secretary-general.

**2001** – Disarmament operations in former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia.

**2001 September** – Following the 11 September attacks on targets in the USA , Secretary-general Robertson invokes Article Five of the alliance's constitution spelling out that attack on one is seen as an attack on all. However, Washington chooses not to involve NATO in the US-led military campaign which follows.

**2002 May** – Russian and NATO foreign ministers reach final agreement in Reykjavik on the establishment of the NATO-Russia Council in which Russia and the 19 NATO countries will have an equal role in decision-making on policy to counter terrorism and other security threats.

**2002 July** – NATO Secretary-General George Robertson visits Ukrainian capital. He welcomes Ukraine's declared desire for membership but says further political, economic and military reforms are necessary before Ukraine can join.

**2002 November** – Seven countries – Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Bulgaria, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia – are invited to join the alliance at a summit meeting in Prague.

**2003 February** – Internal divisions highlighted as France, Germany and Belgium temporarily block US move to offer military support to Turkey in event of war in Iraq. They argue that the move amounts to military planning and could therefore undermine diplomatic efforts to avoid conflict.

**2003 26 March** – Foreign ministers of Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, Bulgaria, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia sign their NATO membership accords at a ceremony in Brussels. The seven are set to join the organization in 2004.

**2003 June** – NATO defence ministers agree to a radical overhaul of the alliance's military operation. The command structure is streamlined to enable the deployment of lighter, more flexible forces.

**2003 August** – NATO takes over control of the International Security Assistance Force (Isaf) in Afghanistan. It is the alliance's first major operational commitment outside Europe.

**Task 2. Explain word-building for:**

- headquarters;
- peacekeeping;
- rejoin;
- partnership;
- ceasefire;
- framework;
- undermine;
- overhaul;
- streamlined;
- commitment.

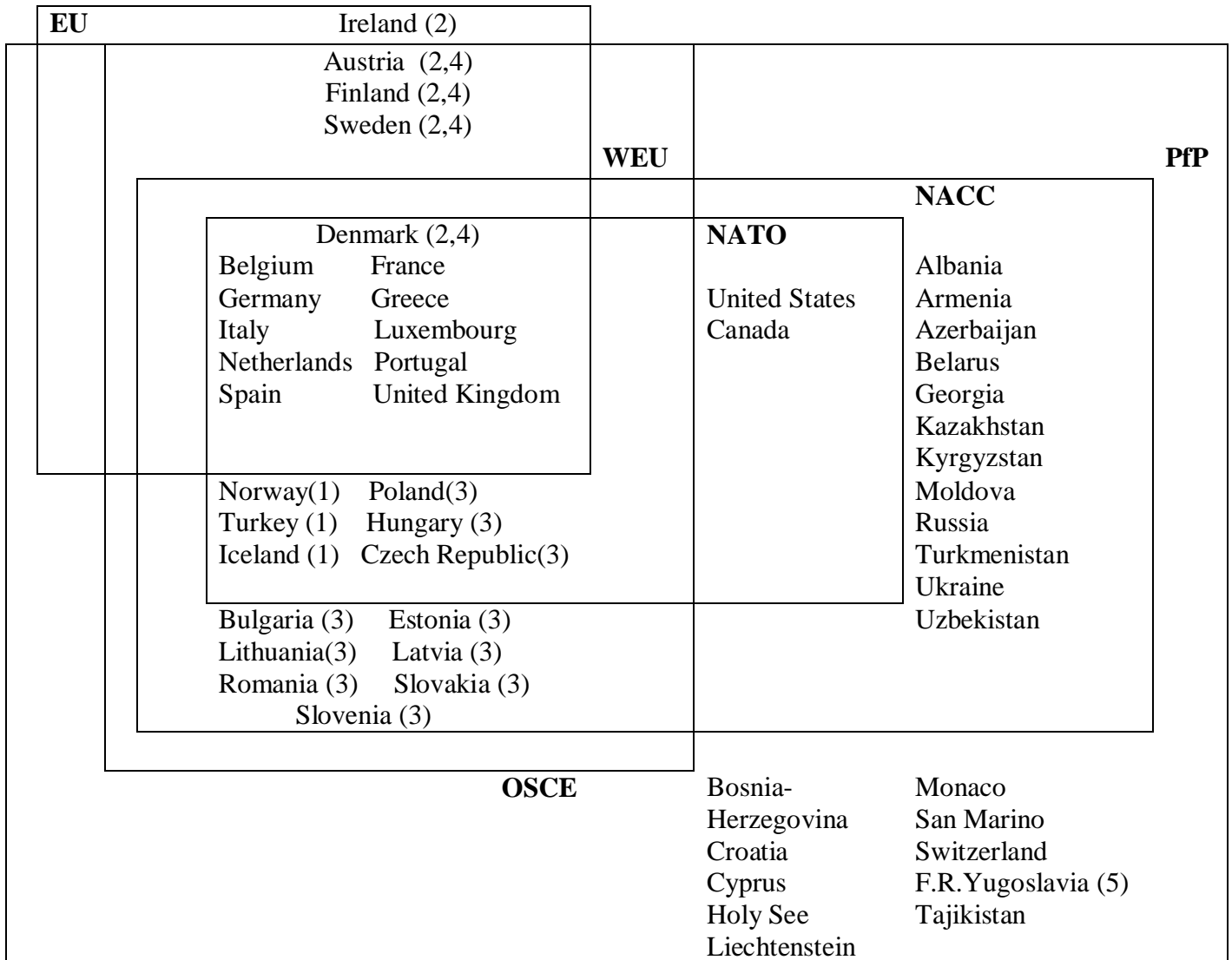**Task 3. Make up your own sentences with the following word combinations:**

- to join the alliance;
- to announce smb's intention to do smth;
- to embark on;
- to launch a campaign against smb/smth;
- to negotiate a peace settlement;
- to spell out.

# Part II

## Task 1. Read and translate the text:

### THE FRAMEWORK OF SECURITY ORGANIZATIONS IN EUROPE

| | |
|---|---|
| **EU** | Ireland (2) |

Austria (2,4)
Finland (2,4)
Sweden (2,4)

**WEU**

**PfP**

**NACC**

Denmark (2,4)

**NATO**

| Belgium | France | | | Albania |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Germany | Greece | United States | | Armenia |
| Italy | Luxembourg | Canada | | Azerbaijan |
| Netherlands | Portugal | | | Belarus |
| Spain | United Kingdom | | | Georgia |

Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan

Norway(1)   Poland(3)       Moldova
Turkey (1)  Hungary (3)     Russia
Iceland (1) Czech Republic(3)  Turkmenistan
Ukraine

Bulgaria (3)   Estonia (3)      Uzbekistan
Lithuania(3)   Latvia (3)
Romania (3)    Slovakia (3)
Slovenia (3)

**OSCE**

| Bosnia-Herzegovina | Monaco |
|---|---|
| Croatia | San Marino |
| Cyprus | Switzerland |
| Holy See | F.R.Yugoslavia (5) |
| Liechtenstein | Tajikistan |

(1) Associate Members of WEU
(2) Observers of WEU
(3) Associate Partners of WEU
(4) Observer of NACC
(5) Membership suspended

- ❖ (NACC) North Atlantic Cooperation Council
- ❖ (PfP) Partnership for Peace
- ❖ (OSCE) Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
- ❖ (WEU) Western European Union
- ❖ (EU) European Union
- ❖ (NATO) North Atlantic Treaty Organization

# NATO

NATO's essential purpose is to safeguard the freedom and security of all its members by political and military means in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter. The Alliance works for the establishment of a just and lasting peaceful order in Europe based on the common values of democracy, human rights and the rule of law. Solidarity within the Alliance ensures that no member country is forced to rely upon its own national efforts alone in dealing with basic security challenges. The Alliance enables the members to realize their essential national security objectives through collective effort.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization, formed between 1949 and 1951 to implement the North Atlantic Treaty, has not undergone significant structural change since then. Addition to the United States and Canada, the members are Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and Turkey; Spain became a full member in 1987. France is a signatory of the North Atlantic Treaty but withdrew from the alliance's military command structure and thus NATO in 1966 (France does maintain liaison officers at various NATO headquarters, and is generally expected to participate in the defense of Western Europe).

The chief governing body of the alliance is the North Atlantic Council, formed by the permanent ambassadors of all members. Headquartered in Brussels, the Council is chaired by a Secretary General (invariably a European) with a permanent, multinational staff. A Defense Planning Committee formulates strategic policy. A Military Committee of permanent military representatives from all members (except Iceland) supervises the various NATO military commands; the chairman is invariably a European officer.

NATO heads of State and Government proposed in November 1991 at their Rome meeting the establishment of the North Atlantic Co-operation Council (NACC). This would consist of NATO member states and co-operation partners (Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and the former Soviet Union).

The present-day NATO began to take shape in 1991. The Strategic Concept adopted by NATO Heads of State and Government in Rome in November 1991 outlined a broad approach to security based on dialogue, cooperation and the maintenance of a collective defence capability. At the Rome Summit Meeting, Allied leaders also issued a Declaration on Peace and Cooperation, which defined the future tasks and policies of NATO.

**Task 2. Find the following English equivalents to the Ukrainian ones:**

- ➤ основна мета;
- ➤ справедливий та тривалий мир;
- ➤ покладатися на кого-небудь/ що-небудь;
- ➤ здійснювати/втілювати прагнення до життя;
- ➤ зазнавати змін;
- ➤ виконувати договір;
- ➤ головний правлячий орган;
- ➤ постійний, багатонаціональний штат;
- ➤ збереження можливості до колективного захисту.

**Task 3. Make a written translation from Ukrainian into English of the following text:**

> **Вимоги держав щодо**
> **«Плану отримання членства в НАТО»**
> **(1999, Вашингтон)**
>
> - відповідність принципам демократії, свободи особи, верховенству закону та прав людини, економічної свободи, соціальної справедливості та відповідальності за охорону довкілля;
>
> - не бути втягнутим в міжетнічні конфлікти та зовнішні територіальні суперечки, претензії стосовно невоз'єднаних земель;
>
> - цивільний та демократичний контроль над збройними силами;
>
> - пристосованість власних збройних сил та систем безпеки до стандартів НАТО;
>
> - сумісність положень НАТО з законодавством країни-претендента;
>
> - участь країни у програмі «Партнерство заради миру» та Раді Євроатлантичного партнерства.

# Part III

**Task 1. Read and translate the text:**

### <u>NATO – UKRAINE</u>

The NATO-Ukraine Commission (NUC) is exploring the possibilities of developing new mechanisms and modalities for a deepened and broader relationship, with a view to defining the basis for a reinforced relationship. At the Prague Summit, the NATO-Ukraine Commission adopted a new NATO-Ukraine Action Plan. This provides for intensified consultations and cooperation on political, economic and defence issues, with a view to raising the relationship to a qualitatively new level, building on the NATO-Ukraine Charter on a Distinctive Partnership.

Since the signing of the 1997 Charter on a Distinctive Partnership, cooperation between NATO and Ukraine, in political, military, economic, scientific, civil emergency and other fields, has been a significant factor in consolidating overall regional stability and security. It has also reinforced Ukraine's standing as a key player in the Euro-Atlantic area. The Charter reflects Ukraine's declared strategy of increasing its integration in European and transatlantic structures and is the basis for NATO and Ukraine consultations in areas of Euro-Atlantic security and stability such as conflict prevention, crisis management, peace support and humanitarian operations.

Ukraine established cooperative relations with NATO immediately after its declaration of independence in 1991. It became an active participant in the North Atlantic Cooperation Council (replaced, in 1997, by the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council) and, in 1994, became the first country of the Commonwealth of Independent States to join the Partnership for Peace. While Ukraine continues to play an active role within PfP, the signing of the Charter signified a new beginning for NATO-Ukraine cooperation and reflected NATO's recognition of the importance of the strategic role of the NATO-Ukraine relationship.

The North Atlantic Council meets periodically with Ukraine at ministerial and ambassadorial levels in a forum established by the Charter called the NATO-Ukraine Commission. The role of the NUC is to assess implementation of the Charter and to discuss ways to improve or further develop cooperation. The NATO Military Committee also meets regularly with Ukraine at Chiefs of Staff and Military Representatives levels.

The NATO-Ukraine relationship allows for political consultations on security issues of common concern, including cooperation in defence reform, defence industry restructuring, downsizing and conversion, training and assistance to improve Ukraine's interoperability with NATO, the retraining or retired military officers for

civilian jobs, training for active-duty officers and scientific and environmental questions.

A NATO Information and Documentation Centre was established in Kyiv in 1997 to facilitate wider access to information on NATO and, in particular, on NATO's post-Cold War role and on the benefits to Ukraine Distinctive Partnership. In 1999, NATO also opened a Liaison Office in Kyiv to facilitate Ukraine's participation in the Partnership for Peace and to support Ukrainian efforts in the area of defence reform.

**Peacekeeping**
Ukraine has contributed significantly to NATO peacekeeping activities in the Balkans, and in 1996deployed an infantry battalion of 550 soldiers to work alongside NATO member and partner countries in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the framework of the NATO-led Implementation Force. Ukraine later contributed a mechanized infantry battalion to the Stabilisation Force and made available a helicopter squadron.

Ukraine also made significant contributions to international peacekeeping activities by providing forces for the NATO-led force in Kosovo and by contributing a mechanized company and helicopter squadron. In July 2000, the newly-created Polish-Ukrainian battalion was deployed to the region. It has made a significant contribution to the NATO-led peacekeeping operation in Kosovo.

**Defence reform and military cooperation**
NATO-Ukraine cooperation has helped to identify and develop areas in which further adjustments and reforms are required to enable Ukraine to consolidate its role in Euro-Atlantic security structures. A NATO-Ukraine Joint Working Group on Defence Reform has been established to assist in this process by developing realistic, affordable planning targets and timelines based on Ukrainian requirements. Using the PfP Planning and Review Process, this approach allows the clear identification of priorities linked to financial resources.

Activities of the Joint Working Group also include managing the consequences of defence reform, for example by developing a civilian cadre for the Ukrainian Ministry of Defence and on-the-job training for Ukrainian personnel in NATO capitals. As a contribution to the restructing of Ukrainian Armed Forces, NATO has organized retraining programmes for military officers, including language instruction and courses on the management of defence planning, human resources, and defence conversion.

**Task 2. Express the main idea of each paragraph**.

# Part IV

**Task 1. Read and translate the text:**

## <u>NATO – UKRAINE COOPERATION</u>

The history of NATO-Ukraine cooperation dates back to January 1992 when Ukrainian representative participated for the first time in the meeting of the High Level Working Group of the North-Atlantic Cooperation Council.

The first visit of the NATO's Secretary General Manfred Wörner to Kyiv occurred on February 22-23, 1992. Then, on June 8, 1992 the Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk paid official visit to the NATO's headquarters.

The signing of the Charter on a Distinctive Partnership on July 9, 1997 at the time of the Summit Meeting of NATO Heads of State and Government in Madrid upgraded the cooperation between NATO and Ukraine, thus, confirming formal recognition of an independent Ukrainian state for the whole European community and showing the country's desire to become a stable and democratic nation.

The cooperation with NATO has enhanced widely when Ukraine joined the Partnership for Peace program in 1994.

The Charter set political commitments of both sides to continue developing on high level a "distinctive and effective" partnership, which will promote further stability and common democratic values in Central and Eastern Europe. Also it formed the basis on which NATO and Ukraine agree to consult in the context of Euro-Atlantic security and stability and in the areas such as conflict prevention, crisis management, peace support and humanitarian operations. The NATO-Ukraine Commission (NUC) has been created as a forum to ensure that NATO and Ukraine are developing their relationship and implementing the provisions of this Charter to the fullest extent possible.

On April 24, 1999 The Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma took part in the first high level meeting of the NATO-Ukraine Commission during the NATO Washington Summit. This meeting gave a new powerful incentive to our partnership with NATO which has been reflected in the "Declaration of the Heads of State and Government" participating in the NUC.

The NATO-Ukraine Action Plan and the NATO-Ukraine Annual Target Plan for 2003 were approved on November 22, 2002 during the next high level meeting of the NATO-Ukraine Commission during the NATO Prague Summit.

The last high level meeting of the NATO-Ukraine Commission during the NATO Istanbul Summit, which for the first time was held with the participation of seven new Alliance's members, confirmed that NATO is consistent in supporting Ukraine's course for the Euro-Atlantic integration. The statement was reiterated in the Chairman's final word with setting a task for the NUC to be accomplished at the Ambassadorial level. The goals drawn included reviewing NATO-Ukraine relations with their possible deepening (on condition that Ukraine could demonstrate concrete achievements in implementing NATO-Ukraine Action Plan objectives and, thus, creating the ground for working out future recommendations as the meeting of the NUC at the level of Foreign Ministers).

The national interests of Ukraine in the light of the country's cooperation with NATO are determined by the role the North-Atlantic Alliance plays supporting peace, stability and security in the world, contributing to the improvement of the common climate of trust in the Euro-Atlantic region, creating a new system of regional security in Europe, elaborating new coordinated approaches in fostering disarmament, implementing arms control and WMD (weapons of mass destruction) nonproliferation policy.

Nowadays the cooperation between the Alliance and Ukraine is really active and it covers a wide range of spheres. Ukraine participates in numerous projects held together with NATO member-states and its partner-countries.

NATO-Ukraine cooperation runs in political, military, technical, scientific, economic, ecological spheres and in the civil emergency situations area.

The dialogue and relations between our country and the Alliance are based on practical and constructive principles, and common wish to undertake joint efforts that would lead to productive and mutually beneficial results aimed at developing new, peaceful and stable Europe.

Taking into consideration the real role and potential of NATO, Ukraine realizes that the development of the stable cooperation with the Alliance opens the way to:
- strengthen the guaranties of the Ukraine's national security, in particular, the country's political independence, territorial integrity and inviolability of frontiers;
- actively contribute to developing cooperation of Ukraine with the European and Euro-Atlantic structures as it is an important factor in creating the new architecture of security on the Euro-Atlantic space;
- receive the updated information on the experience of NATO member-states and its partner-countries to use it during reform process of the national Armed Forces of Ukraine and the state military organization as a whole;
- use NATO's and its member-states' practical experience to provide appropriate level of civil control over the military units;

- contribute to the establishing and developing the compatibility with armed forces of NATO with the purpose of strengthening the capabilities and preparedness of Ukrainian Armed Forces to participate in the peacekeeping operations under the aegis of the UN, OSCE and NATO (in the limits set by the Constitution of Ukraine and its legal basis);
- undertake joint efforts using NATO's powerful potential in confronting the consequences of the civil emergency situations to protect population from the consequences of the man-caused accidents, catastrophes and the acts of God, and use NATO's and its member-countries' assistance therefore.

At present, the agenda of NATO-Ukraine relations includes the problems of further intensifying and upgrading the level of cooperation, stirring up mutual efforts and interaction aimed at consolidating peace and stability in Europe, improving the trust climate and strengthening European democratic and legal standards to meet the criteria of the new European community.

**Task 2. Make up 10 problematic questions to the text.**

**Task 3. Translate the following attributive groups:**

- the High Level Working Group;
- conflict prevention;
- crisis management;
- peace support;
- the NATO-Ukraine Action Plan;
- target plan;
- future recommendations;
- arms control;
- WMD non proliferation policy;
- trust climate;
- the civil emergency situations area

**Task 4. Make a written translation from Ukrainian into English of the following text:**

### ІСТОРІЯ ВІДНОСИН УКРАЇНА – НАТО

**1991** – Україна приєдналась до Північноатлантичної ради співробітництва (ПАРС).
**1994, лютий** – підписано рамковий документ програми «Партнерство заради миру» (ПЗМ).
**1995, вересень** – початок офіційної участі України у програмі ПЗМ.
**1995** – допомога від країн-членів НАТО у ліквідації аварії на очисних спорудах у Харкові.

**1996** – для підтримки миру в Боснії Україною надано піхотний батальйон у складі 550 вояків для сил ІФОР («Сили Імплементації») в Боснії.

**1996** – вже до складу СФОР («Стабілізаційні сили») Україна надала мотопіхотний батальйон та вертольотну ескадрілью, загалом 40 вояків.

**1997, травень** – Рада євроатлантичного партнерства (РЄАП) заміщує ПАРС. Україна одна з засновниць.

**1997, травень** – відкриття центру інформації та документації НАТО в Києві.

**1997, липень** – В рамках Мадрідського саміту підписано Хартію про особливе партнерство між Україною і НАТО. Створено Комісію Україна-НАТО.

**1997** – допомога НАТО у проведенні рятувально-пошукових робіт на місці аварії літака ЯК-42 в місті Салоніки.

**1997, грудень** – Україною і НАТО підписано Меморандум про домовленість щодо цивільного планування на випадок надзвичайних ситуацій та готовності до ліквідації наслідків катастроф.

**1999, квітень** – відкриття в Києві офісу НАТО по зв'язках.

**1999, жовтень** – НАТО і Україна підписали угоду з навчання цивільним спеціальностям звільнених у запас офіцерів українських збройних сил.

**1999, жовтень** – військові навчання ПЗМ на території України «Кооператив Підтримка».

**З жовтня 1999 року** в Україні здійснюється спільний проект Україна-НАТО з мовної перепідготовки військовослужбовців, звільнених у запас.

**З 1999 року** до складу КФОР («Сили в Косові») входить українська частина Українсько-польського миротворчого батальйону – станом на серпень 2001 року 267 осіб, а також 4 штабні офіцери.

**2000, травень** – відкриття навчального центру ПЗМ в місті Яворів.

**1997, 2000** – військові навчання ПЗМ на території України «Козацький степ».

**2000** – військові навчання ПЗМ на території України «Щит миру».

**2000** – військово-морське навчання ПЗМ «Кооператив Партнер - 2000» на території України (на Чорному морі поблизу Одеси), в яких взяли участь 17 країн: 40 суден, 30 літаків, 900 морських піхотинців.

**2000** – За сприяння НАТО в Україні створено Інформаційну академічну мережу для отримання доступу до інформаційної мережі Інтернет.

**1994-2000** – представники Збройних Сил України взяли участь у більш ніж 80-ти військових навчаннях ПЗМ.

**1998, 2001** – допомога НАТО у подоланні наслідків повеней у Закарпатті.

**2000-2001** – низка заходів з підготовки пілотного Проєкту Україна-НАТО щодо скоординованого запобігання повеням та реагування на їх наслідки у Карпатському регіоні.

**2000, 2002** – засідання Північно-атлантичної Ради в Україні.

**2002, листопад** – під час Празького саміту на засіданні Комісії Україна-НАТО прийнято План дій «Україна-НАТО» і щорічний План цілей.

**2003, січень** – Указом Президента України створено Національний центр с питань євроатлантичної інтеграції України.

**2004, червень** – Президент України взяв участь у засіданні Комісії «Україна-НАТО» на рівні глав держав та урядів, що вперше відбулося за участю семи

новых членів Альянсу в Стамбулі. Під час зустрічі сторони обговорили внесок особливого партнерства між Україною та НАТО у підтриманні миру і стабільності на євроатлантичному просторі, а також перспективи розвитку цих відносин у світі імплементації Плану дій Україна-НАТО.

**2005, грудень** – Президент України своїм Указом увів у дію рішення Ради національної безпеки і оборони України від 25 листопада 2005 року «Про невідкладні заходи щодо подальшого розвитку відносин України з Організацією Північноатлантичного Договору (НАТО)».

**2006, листопад** – В інформаційному агентстві «Укрінформ» відбулася презентація сайту Україна-НАТО www.ukraine-nato.gov.ua , розробленого МЗС України. Нова веб-сторінка є намаганням представити широкій громадськості об'єктивну інформацію про цілі та актуальні питання співробітництва України з НАТО, діяльність Організації Північноатлантичного Договору. Веб-сайт постійно оновлюється і надає можливість користувачам задати будь-які питання з тематики відносин Україна-НАТО.

**2007, січень** – група студентів вищих навчальних закладів України перебувала з візитом у Брюсселі у рамках програми ознайомчих візитів до штаб-квартири Альянсу, організованої Директоратом публічної дипломатії Міжнародного секретаріату (МС) НАТО за сприяння Центру інформації і документації НАТО в Україні та Місії України при НАТО.

**2007, березень** – Міністр закордонних справ України Арсеній Яценюк здійснив візит до Брюсселя. У ході візиту він зустрівся з Генеральним секретарем НАТО Яапом де Хооп Схеффером та підкреслив незмінність зовнішньополітичного курсу України, серед основних пріоритетів якого – європейська та євроатлантична інтеграція.

**2007, квітень** – У столиці Норвегії м.Осло відбулися засідання Північноатлантичної Ради (ПАР) НАТТО, Комісії Україна-НАТО та Ради НАТО-Росія на рівні міністрів закордонних справ. У ході засідання Глава українського зовнішньополітичного відомства міністр закордонних справ України Арсеній Яценюк висловив задоволення станом практичної співпраці між Україною та НАТО в рамках реалізації щорічних Цільових планів Україна-НАТО та проектів, які спрямовані на вирішення важливих для України проблем у соціальній, економічній та науковій сферах.