Solidarity in operation?

Reaction of the European Union to to Russian Invasion of Ukraine

Prof. Adam Lazowski

UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER#



Outline

- EU-Ukraine relations before the war
- EU-Ukraine relations at the time of war
- EU-Ukraine relations after the war

ANDREY KURKOV

The author of Death and the Penguin and Grey Bees

"Ukraine's greatest novelist is fighting for his country"





DIARY OF AN INVASION

- In 1993 Ukraine makes European integration its priority (at least figuratively)
- Partnership and Cooperation Agreement signed in 1994
- During EU-Ukraine summit in 1998 bilateral relations referred to as 'strategic and unique partnership'
- Impact of 2004 EU enlargement on EU-Ukraine relations and launch of European Neighbourhood Policy
- Negotiations of new EU-Ukraine Agreement commence in 2007



- Note: several EU Member States against mentioning the membership perspective in the Preamble of the Association Agreement (contrast with Stabilisation and Association Agreements with the Western Balkan countries)
- It confirms that: 'the European Union acknowledges the European aspirations of Ukraine and welcomes its European choice, including its commitment to building a deep and sustainable democracy and a market economy'
- In 2011 Ukraine becomes a member of the Energy Community



- Association Agreement initialed in 2012, however signature delayed as a result of strict enforcement of political conditionality
- 2013-2017 delay in ratification of the Association Agreement
- Association Agreement: 3 steps forward, 1 step back (deep and comprehensive free trade area but no direct effect)
- 2017 onwards implementation of the Association Agreement and application of visa liberalisation regime



'Коли взяти маленьку незалежність кожного з нас, мою, кожного з вас і зібрати разом, вийде велика, велика, велика незалежність'

Sviatoslav Vakarchuk, Lviv, 24 August 2014







- Ukraine gains independence in 1991 and Soviet Union collapses
- Transformation of a divided country built on soviet legacy and painful history typical for Central and Eastern Europe:
- economic and environmental disaster
- rampant corruption
- volatile political climate
- difficult relationship with the past and the neighbours
- 2004 the first Maidan and the disappointment that followed
- 2013-2014 the second Maidan and, again, disappointment that followed



- Signature of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement followed by the beginning of the war (Russian army 'a.k.a green people' invade Crimea and Eastern Ukraine)
- Figurative solidarity of the European Union in the sprit of 'grave concern'
- 2014 onwards internal political tensions continue; however many reforms are being implemented
- 2019 amendment of the Ukrainian Constitution: EU and NATO accession
- 2019 presidential elections: a protest vote against political elites
- 24 February 2022 unthinkable becomes thinkable, impossible becomes possible



Opening line

Volodymyr Zelensky February 2022







Application for EU Membership

28 February 2022



Президент України

28 лютого 2022 року м. К и ї в

Ваша Високоповажносте!

Цим листом Україна, як європейська держава, яка поважає цінності, закріплені в статті 2 Договору про Європейський Союз, має честь подати заявку на членство у Європейському Союзі відповідно до статті 49 Договору про Європейський Союз.

Спільна заява представників органів влади в Україні щодо подання заявки на членство України в ЄС додається.

3 повагою

Володимир Зеленський

Його Високоповажності пану Еммануелю Макропу Президенту Французької Республіки, Головуючої в Раді Європейського Союзу м. Париж

Копії: Його Високоповажності пану Шарлю Мішелю Президенту Європейської Ради

її Високоповажності папі Урсулі фон дер Ляси Президентці Європейської Комісії

її Високоповажності пані Роберті Мецолі Президентиі Європейського Парламенту

м. Брюссель

- '[...] solidarity is perhaps most readily forthcoming when the emergency to be met is clear and obvious and immediate'
- 'The reasons for that engagement may vary along a spectrum that ranges from pure altruism to enlightened self-interest, but for solidarity to manifest itself, the engagement must be there.'

(E. Sharpston, 'Thinking About Solidarity and EU Law'

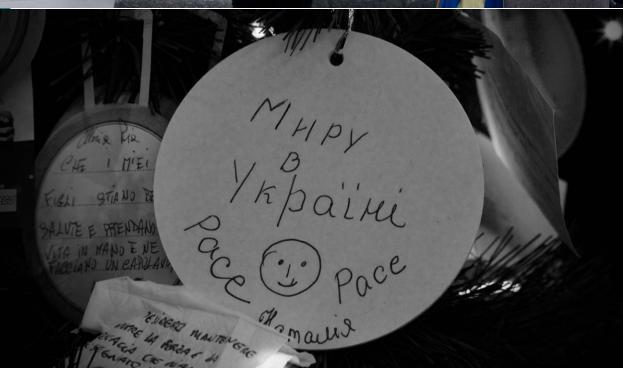
in E. Kassoti, N. Idriz (eds), The Principle of Solidarity (Springer, 2023) 155,156.



- Grassroots solidarity: ordinary members of the public joining the war effort:
- assistance with evacuations and help for refugees
- assistance to internally displaced Ukrainians
- humanitarian aid
- collections of money and equipment for the Ukrainian army









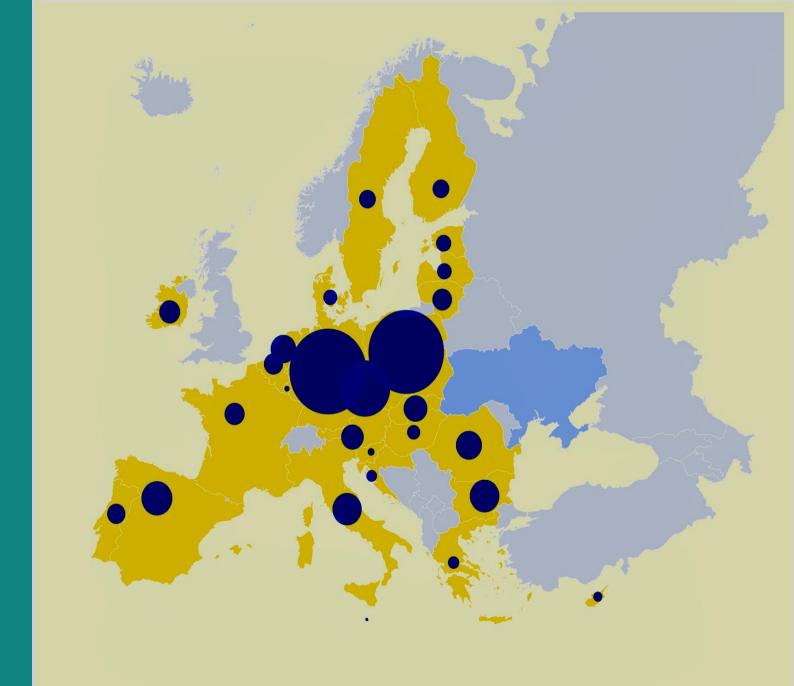
- Member States solidarity:
- assistance to refugees
- humanitarian aid
- donations of military equipment for the Ukrainian army
- regular contact with Ukrainian authorities and visits to Kyiv
- hosting of Volodymyr Zelensky, the Ukrainian President



March 2022 – activation of Temporary Protection Directive:

- residence permits
- access to labour market and housing
- medical assistance
- access to education for children

BUT: selective solidarity?



- EU financial solidarity, inter alia:
- €7.2 billion in EU macro-financial assistance (2022)
- €620 million in budget support (2022)
- €18 billion, in the form of highly concessional loans (2023)
- €1.5 billion in EU macro-financial assistance (25 April 2023)
- €668 million available for humanitarian aid projects (food, water, healthcare, shelter and helps cover people's basic needs)



- EU Civil Protection Mechanism (over 600 interventions since creation, including first aid kits, shelter equipment, firefighting equipment, water pumps, power generators, and fuel)
- So far 88 000 tonnes of life-saving equipment, food, and medicines, have been sent to Ukraine (for instance over 5 000 power generators were provided by the EU)
- On 20 April 2023 Ukraine has joined EU Civil Protection Mechanism in order to provide assistance to beneficiaries (mutual solidarity?)
- Rehabilitation of damaged schools in Ukraine (€100 million) with €14 million penciled in to purchase school buses



- electricity grids of
 Ukraine and Moldova
 synchronised with the
 Continental European
 Grid
- supplies of power generators
- supplies of LED bulbs

Together, we are bringing light to Ukraine!

Ukrainians can exchange their old bulbs at the post office for energyefficient LED bulbs.

The EU is gladly providing 35 million of them.

Every kW of energy saved is precious to counter Russia's energy war.



- Temporary suspension of all customs duties and trade defence measures on imports from Ukraine into the EU
- 26 April 2023 extension of the scheme for another year (the end of solidarity with Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, and Bulgaria voting against but not being able to form a blocking minority)
- Solidarity Lanes easing up border procedures to allow Ukraine to continue exporting goods, including agricultural products
- European Peace Facility: €4.6 billion to support the delivery of military equipment to the Ukrainian Armed Forces
- EU Military Assistance Mission for Ukraine addressing urgent and longerterm training needs of the Ukrainian Army



- Rounds of sanctions imposed by the EU and Member States on Russia and Belarus
- Effectiveness?
- Solidarity at risk: difficulties in reaching unanimity required for adoption of sanctions and their extensions



- Assistance in post-war recovery
- Taking lead in prosecution of war crimes (Eurojust Regulation already revised and Joint Investigation Team set up)
- Continued financial assistance
- Elephant in the room: is accession through war possible?
- EU enlargement (again) a geo-political issue implications for all current candidate and potential candidate countries



- June 2022 Ukraine and Moldova granted candidate status (without opening of accession negotiations, Georgia is a potential candidate
- Ukraine is hoping to commence accession negotiations early next year
- Despite the war, public administration is operating normally (considering)
- Currently self-screening of all 35 negotiation chapters
- Troubles ahead: a change of paradigm required (more transitional arrangements than ever before)
- Absorption capacity (the fourth Copenhagen criterion back to the table)



UNIVERSITY OF WESTMINSTER#

a.lazowski@westminster.ac.uk