

PART 4.

UKRAINE-NATO RELATIONS

4.1. Developing NATO-Ukraine Relations and Cooperation

We are convinced that the key area in foreign policy should be the European aspirations of the Ukraine. That is integration to the EU and integration to NATO.

Viktor Yushchenko

1. Read the quotation and discuss the following:

- Do you agree with the key area in Ukrainian foreign policy?
- Are there any other key areas in foreign policy of Ukraine?
- How can Ukraine benefit from integration to NATO? What are the disadvantages, if any, of this integration?

2. Read and translate the text:

1991 - Formal relations between NATO and Ukraine begin when Ukraine joins the North Atlantic Cooperation Council (later renamed the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council), immediately upon achieving independence following the break-up of the Soviet Union.

1994 - Ukraine is the first member state of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) to join the Partnership for Peace (PfP).

1996 - Ukrainian soldiers deploy as part of the NATO-led peacekeeping force in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1997 - The NATO Information and Documentation Centre opens in Kyiv to provide information about NATO's activities and evolving mandate, and to promote the benefits of NATO-Ukraine cooperation. In July, at a summit meeting in Madrid, Spain, the Allies and Ukraine formally sign the Charter on a Distinctive Partnership, establishing the NATO-Ukraine Commission (NUC).

1998 - The NATO-Ukraine Joint Working Group on Defence Reform is established.

1999 - The NATO Liaison Office opens in Kyiv to facilitate Ukraine's participation in the PfP programme and support its reform efforts, by liaising with the Ministry of Defence and other Ukrainian agencies.

2002 - In May, President Leonid Kuchma announces Ukraine's goal of eventual NATO membership. This leads to the development of a NATO-Ukraine Action Plan, adopted at a NUC meeting of foreign ministers in November in Prague, the Czech Republic.

2004 - The Ukrainian parliament ratifies an agreement with NATO on Host Nation Support. Ukraine signs an agreement with NATO on Strategic Airlift.

In the autumn, the Allies closely follow political developments surrounding the presidential elections in Ukraine and the "Orange Revolution". They stress the importance of respect for free and fair elections and postpone a NUC ministerial-level meeting scheduled for December.

2005 - In April, at the NUC meeting of foreign ministers in Vilnius, Lithuania, the Allies and Ukraine launch an Intensified Dialogue on Ukraine's aspirations to NATO membership and a package of short-term actions to strengthen support for key reforms. An exchange of letters between NATO and Ukraine agrees procedures to prepare the way for Ukraine's support for the NATO-led maritime counter-terrorist operation in the Mediterranean, Operation Active Endeavour. In September, a series of staff-level expert discussions is initiated under the Intensified Dialogue. In October, the North Atlantic

Council visits Kyiv to discuss the Intensified Dialogue with Ukraine's foreign and defence ministers.

2006 - In March, NATO's Secretary General welcomes the conduct of free and fair parliamentary elections as contributing to the consolidation of democracy in Ukraine. In September, during a visit to NATO, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich reassures Allies of Ukraine's commitment to ongoing cooperation with NATO but says the Ukrainian people are not yet ready to consider possible NATO membership.

2007 - First Ukrainian ship deploys in support of Operation Active Endeavour. At the Bucharest Summit in April 2008, Allied leaders agreed that in future Ukraine «will become a NATO member» but, ultimately, it is up to the Ukrainian people and their elected leaders to determine the country's future path with NATO.

2008 - In December, NATO foreign ministers welcomed progress made by Ukraine towards meeting membership requirements, but concluded that the country still had work to do. They agreed to enhance opportunities for assisting Ukraine in its efforts to meet membership requirements, making use of the existing framework of the NUC. This included the development of a new Annual National Programme and the reinforcement of the NATO information and liaison offices in Ukraine.

2009 - A «Declaration to Complement the Charter on a Distinctive Partnership between NATO and Ukraine» was signed on 21 August to follow up on the decisions taken in April and December 2008. It gives the NUC a central role in deepening political dialogue and cooperation, and in underpinning Ukraine's reform efforts pertaining to its membership aspirations.

From: NATO Handbook. Accessed at <http://www.nato.int> on Dec. 29, 2009

Vocabulary

achieving – досягнення	aspiration - прагнення
break-up - розпад	to strengthen - зміцнювати
Commonwealth of Independent States – Союз незалежних держав	conduct – проведення, керування
evolving – розгортання	to reassure – запевняти, відновлювати довіру
liaison – зв'язки, контакт	ongoing – що продовжується
The NATO-Ukraine Joint Working Group on Defence Reform – Об'єднана робоча група НАТО – Україна з оборонного реформування	to consider – розглядати, обдумувати
to facilitate – полегшувати, сприяти	ultimately – зрештою, кінець кінцем
liaising – підтримування зв'язку	path – шлях, стежка
to adopt – приймати, засвоювати	reinforcement – підкріплення, підмога
to ratify – затверджувати, ратифікувати	«Declaration to Complement the Charter on a Distinctive Partnership between NATO and Ukraine» - Декларація про доповнення до Хартії про особливе партнерство між НАТО та Україною
to surround – оточувати, супроводжувати	underpinning - підкріплення
to postpone – відкладати, відстрочувати	pertaining – що належать, стосуються
to schedule – скласти розклад	

Vocabulary Practice

3. Provide English synonyms or explanations for the following words:

- to postpone –
- to strengthen –
- to facilitate –

break-up –
to schedule –
to consider –

4. Match the words on the left with their synonyms or explanations on the right:

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1) to achieve | a) way, course, direction |
| 2) to facilitate | b) to accomplish, to attain |
| 3) to liaise | c) to assist, to help |
| 4) to ratify | d) to support |
| 5) to schedule | e) continuing, developing |
| 6) to strengthen | f) to communicate and maintain contact (with) |
| 7) aspiration | g) to make stronger, to reinforce |
| 8) to reassure | h) to plan to occur at a certain time |
| 9) ongoing | i) to endorse, to confirm, to approve |
| 10) path | j) to assure, to make believe |
| 11) to underpin | k) strong desire, ambition |

5. Replace the words in *italics* with their synonyms from exercise 4 and the vocabulary:

- The Allies postponed a NUC ministerial-level meeting *planned* for December.
- Formal relations between NATO and Ukraine begin immediately upon *accomplishing* independence following the *collapse* of the Soviet Union.
- Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich reassures Allies of Ukraine's commitment to *developing* cooperation with NATO.
- It is up to the Ukrainian people and their elected leaders to determine the country's future *course* with NATO.
- NATO *maintains contact* with the Ministry of Defence and other Ukrainian agencies.
- The Ukrainian parliament *endorses* an agreement with NATO on Host Nation Support.

Reading Comprehension

6. Decide on whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE, and correct the false ones:

- The Allies postponed a NUC ministerial-level meeting scheduled for December 2004 showing respect for free and fair presidential elections.
- In December, NATO foreign ministers welcomed progress made by Ukraine towards meeting membership requirements, and concluded that the country is ready to become a member, but the Ukrainian people are not yet ready to consider possible NATO membership.
- A «Declaration to Complement the Charter on a Distinctive Partnership between NATO and Ukraine» deprives the NUC of a central role in deepening political dialogue and cooperation.
- NATO agreed to enhance opportunities for assisting Ukraine in its efforts to meet membership requirements, making use of the existing framework of the NUC.
- Ukraine was the first member state of the CIS to join NATO.
- Ukraine's goal of eventual NATO membership led to the development of a NATO-Ukraine Action Plan in 2002.

7. Put the beginnings and ends of the sentences together:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) In December 2008, NATO foreign ministers | a) after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. |
| 2) In September 2006, during a visit to NATO, | b) closely follow political developments in Ukraine during the presidential elections. |
| 3) In May 2002, President Leonid Kuchma | c) welcomed progress made by Ukraine towards meeting membership requirements. |
| 4) In the autumn 2004, the Allies | d) the Prime Minister of Ukraine says that the Ukrainian people are not yet ready to consider possible NATO membership. |
| 5) Formal relations between NATO and Ukraine begin | e) announces Ukraine's goal of eventual NATO membership. |

8. Make a summary of the text and give a presentation on «An Outline of NATO – Ukraine Relations and Cooperation».

Grammar Practice

Consolidation

9. Put in *must/mustn't* or *have(has) to/ don't(doesn't) have to*:

- Jack left before the end of the meeting. He ... go home early.
- In Britain many children ... wear uniform when they go to school.
- When you come to London again, you ... come and see us.
- Last night Don became ill suddenly. We ... call a doctor.
- You really ... work harder if you want to pass the examination.
- I'm afraid I can't come tomorrow. I ... work late.
- I'm sorry I couldn't come yesterday. I ... work late.
- Paul doesn't like his new job. Sometimes he ... work at weekends.
- I ... get up early tomorrow. There are a lot of things I want to do.
- I ... get up early tomorrow. I'm going away and my train leaves at 7.30.
- I don't want anyone to know. You ... tell anyone.
- I can stay in bed tomorrow morning because I ... go to work.
- Whatever you do, you ... touch that switch. It's very dangerous.

10. Reported statements and thoughts. What did they say?

She said «I'm tired». – *She said she was tired.*

- He said «We've only just started talking».
- She thought «The meeting's really boring».
- She said «It's getting late».
- He said «It's still early».
- She said «I started work at 6 o'clock».
- He said «It's time to relax»
- She asked «What did you say?»
- He asked «Do you really want to go?»
- She said «Do you know where my coat is?»

11. Put in passive verbs:

- Our house (build) in the 15th century.
- Paper (make) from wood.
- Paper (invent) by the Chinese.
- German (speak) in several different countries.
- This article (write) by a friend of mine.
- Have you heard the news? Oil (discover) under the White House.

- g. Your tickets (send) to you next week.
- h. My colleague is very excited: she (promote).
- i. Be careful what you say – this conversation (record).
- j. Her new book (publish) next month.

12. Put in *should/ shouldn't* or *should/ shouldn't have done*:

- a. Do you think I ... talk to my manager about this problem? – Yes, I think you ...
- b. The government ... issued that decree. It's another mistake.
- c. You ... be eating during the meeting.
- d. You ... worked overtime – you look so tired.
- e. I wonder why the meeting hasn't started yet. It ... started an hour ago.
- f. I think all senior executives ... speak English nowadays.
- g. He ... mentioned her name at the meeting – she asked him not to.
- h. It ... be difficult to find somewhere to stay in this city – there are a lot of hotels.

13. Put in *can/ can't* or *could/ couldn't*:

- a. You ... make such a decision alone.
- b. I ... sign this agreement yesterday – I didn't have enough information.
- c. When I was the head of this department, I ... solve any problem.
- d. I ... help you with this report – I've got enough experience in the field.
- e. I ... come and see you tomorrow if you like.
- f. We ... discuss these issues without other members of the Committee.
- g. We tried hard but we ... persuade them to cooperate with us.
- h. The former President of our company ... speak five languages.

Professional Skills Development

The role of government

14. Discussion:

Some people argue that governments have too much power, that they interfere with «market forces», and that too much regulation is bad for business.

– *Do you believe that there is too much or too little government in your country, that there are unnecessary laws, or not enough laws?*

– *Do you think that any of the following tasks should not be undertaken or regulated by the government, but should be left to the private sector and the market system?*

- Education
- Health care
- Housing
- Working conditions (working hours, child labour, minimum wages, etc.)
- Social security (unemployment and sickness benefits, old age pensions)
- Defence (the armed services – army, navy, airforce)
- The police, the justice system, prisons, and so on
- Public transport
- Traffic regulations (the driving test, speed limits, seat belts, the alcohol limit, parking restrictions, the size and weight of lorries and trucks, the safety of cars, and so on)
- Health, safety, and cleanliness regulations (concerning factories, shops, restaurants, food, medicines, the disposal of chemical and nuclear waste, and so on)
- The sale of alcohol, drugs, guns, and so on
- The press, broadcasting, the arts, entertainment, and the freedom of expression (concerning sex, violence, blasphemy, politics, and so on)

Now classify the tasks you consider to be governmental responsibilities in order of importance, adding any further areas that are not listed here.

From: English for Business Studies. A Course for Business Studies and Economics Students by Ian MacKenzie. Cambridge University Press 1997

15. Read an extract from a talk by J. K. Galbraith, a well-known North American economist, about the role of the government or the state, then answer these questions:

- What areas does Galbraith describe as responsibilities of the state that were not listed in exercise 14?
- What does Galbraith say about people who criticize government services?
- Why, according to Galbraith, is the market system not sufficient to guarantee scientific research?
- Do you agree with Galbraith or not? Express and justify your opinion.

The good society accepts the basic market system and its managers, but there are some things that market system does not do either well or badly. In the good society these are the responsibility of the state.

Some areas of the state action are evident. In no country does the market system provide good low-cost housing. This is a matter of prime importance and must everywhere be a public responsibility. Few things are more visibly at odds with the good society than badly housed or homeless people.

Health care is also a public responsibility in all civilized lands. No one can be assigned to illness or death because of poverty. Here Britain can proudly point to its leadership.

The state has many other essential functions. It must also be borne in mind that many of these – parks and recreational facilities, police, libraries, the arts, others – are more needed by the underclass than by the affluent. Those who attack the services of the state are usually those who can afford to provide similar services for themselves.

In the good society, there must also be attention to a range of activities that are beyond the time horizons of the market economy. This is true in the sciences, not excluding medical research. The market system invests for relatively short-run return. To support science is pre-eminently the responsibility of the state.

Some of the truly important industrial achievements of recent generations – the great improvements in agricultural productivity, modern air transport, advanced electronics – have depended heavily on such public investment. Necessary also – a matter we are beginning reluctantly to recognize – is investment and regulation in the longer-run interest of the environment. The good society protects and improves life in its planetary dimension.

From: New Statesman and Society, 28 January 1994

Review Questions

1. Translate the following into English: *відкладати, розпад, зміцнювати, сприяти, складати розклад, розглядати (питання).*
2. Translate the following into your language: *to achieve, to liaise, to ratify, to reassure, to underpin, to facilitate, to strengthen.*
3. Make as many word partnerships as possible with the words above. For example: *to achieve a goal.*
4. When did the formal relations between NATO and Ukraine begin?
5. Which state of the Commonwealth of Independent States was the first to join the Partnership for Peace?
6. What was established in 1998?

7. What was the reason for opening The NATO Information and Documentation Centre in Kyiv?
8. What did President Kuchma announce in 2002?
9. Which agreement was ratified by the Ukrainian parliament in 2004?
10. Which document was signed on 21 August 2009?
11. What is the difference between *must* and *have to*, *mustn't* and *don't have to*? Give your examples.
12. How would you define the role of government?
13. Which tasks do you consider to be governmental responsibilities?

Additional Reading

NATO-Ukraine Commission

The NATO-Ukraine Commission (NUC), established in 1997, is the decision-making body responsible for developing the NATO-Ukraine relationship and for directing cooperative activities. It also provides a forum for consultation between the Allies and Ukraine on security issues of common concern.

The NUC was established by the NATO-Ukraine Charter on a Distinctive Partnership signed by Ukrainian and Allied Heads of State and Government in Madrid on 9 July 1997. Its task is to ensure proper implementation of the Charter's provisions, broadly assess the development of the NATO-Ukraine relationship, survey planning for future activities, and suggest ways to improve or further develop cooperation.

All NATO member states and Ukraine are represented in the NUC, which meets regularly at the level of ambassadors and military representatives, as well as periodically at the level of foreign and defence ministers and chiefs of staff, and occasionally at summit level. Senior level meetings of the NUC are prepared by the Political Committee in NUC format (or NUC PC), which also serves as the site for ongoing exchanges on political and security issues of common interest, and the preparation and assessment of Ukraine's programmes of cooperation with NATO.

The NUC provides a forum for consultation between the Allies and Ukraine on security issues of common concern, such as the situation in Afghanistan, the Balkans or Iraq; the fight against terrorism; frozen conflicts and other regional security issues. In December 2008, NATO foreign ministers decided to further enhance work under the NUC through the development of an Annual National Programme (ANP). The ANP, which will be finalised in spring 2009, will replace the Annual Target Plans which have guided NATO-Ukraine cooperation since agreement of the NATO-Ukraine Action Plan in 2002.

The NUC also keeps under review cooperative activities developed in the framework of Ukraine's participation in the Partnership for Peace, as well as in the military-to-military sphere under the Military Committee and the Ukraine Annual Work Plans. Joint working groups have been set up under the auspices of the NUC to take work forward in specific areas, namely defence and security sector reform, armaments, economic security, scientific and environmental cooperation.

From: NATO Handbook. Accessed at <http://www.nato.int> on Dec. 29, 2009

4.2. Perspectives of Ukraine-NATO Relations

Ukraine's possible accession to NATO is a very sensitive issue. Attempts to drastically reorient [itself] towards western values could prove a major destabilization factor, above all for Ukrainian society, since a year of democratic reform has not yielded noticeable results.

Sergei Ivanov, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation, 2006

1. Read the quotation and discuss the following:

- What are the pros and cons of Ukraine joining NATO?
- Does Ukraine's accession to NATO mean reorientation «towards western values»? Why or why not?
- What are the possible ways of cooperation between Ukraine and NATO?

2. Read and translate the text:

The main goal of ongoing cooperation between NATO and Ukraine is a more democratic, prosperous Ukraine with a modern, accountable security sector. Ukraine needs to concentrate its efforts on pushing this process forward to ensure the practical implementation of reform commitments in key areas such as strengthening democracy, the rule of law, human rights and the market economy, fighting corruption and transforming the defence and security sector. Through advice and practical assistance, NATO and individual Allies are supporting Ukraine's efforts to achieve its ambitious reform agenda, however, the responsibility for implementation falls primarily on Ukraine.

It is also important for the Ukrainian administration to convince the Ukrainian people that its ambitious reform programme and its Euro-Atlantic integration course, including possible NATO membership, are in the country's interest. Many people in Ukraine are still suspicious of NATO and associate the Alliance with Cold War stereotypes. More needs to be done to increase awareness among the Ukrainian public of the mutual benefits that are already being generated by ongoing dialogue and practical cooperation between NATO and Ukraine in a wide range of areas.

The Allies have offered, as part of the short-term actions agreed at Vilnius, to cooperate with the Ukrainian authorities in raising awareness about what NATO is today and in better explaining the NATO-Ukraine relationship. This will allow people to discover for themselves how NATO has transformed itself since the end of the Cold War. An important part of its transformation is the new partnerships it has developed throughout the Euro-Atlantic area to meet new security challenges, including strategic partnerships with both Ukraine and Russia. The strengthening of NATO-Russia relations in recent years also shows that Ukraine's membership aspirations do not run counter to its desire to maintain a strong relationship with Russia.

Much work has already been undertaken since the launch of the Intensified Dialogue. The Allies have learned more about Ukraine's priorities and Ukraine has learned more about what would be expected of it as an aspirant for membership. As the Intensified Dialogue process moves forward, the shared experience of cooperation that NATO and Ukraine have gained over the past decade will provide a solid foundation for the further deepening of the NATO-Ukraine relationship in the years to come.

Vocabulary

prosperous – сприятливий	to convince - переконувати
accountable – відповідальний	suspicious - підозрілий
commitments – зобов'язання	stereotype - стереотип
to concentrate - зосереджуватися	awareness – обізнаність
market economy – ринкова економіка	aspirations – прагнення, сильне бажання
corruption – корупція	to run counter – суперечити
agenda – програма, план	to undertake - починатися
to achieve – досягати, добиватися	to gain – здобувати, одержувати
primarily - первинно	solid – твердий
to convince – переконувати	

Vocabulary Practice

3. Find all English equivalents from the Vocabulary as well as from the box for the following words and phrases, provide English translation:

Successful,	flourishing,	responsible,	programme,	plan,	preconception,
cliché,	sound,	strong,	stable,	to attempt,	to accomplish,
to perform,	to make,	firm,	design,	liable,	answerable,
booming,	hard,	secure,	to earn,	to get,	to obtain,
to receive					

сприятливий –
 відповідальний –
 програма, план –
 стереотип –
 твердий –
 починатися –
 здобувати, одержувати –

4. Complete the phrase from the column A with the appropriate ending from column B:

A	B
1) prosperous	a) agenda
2) accountable	b) areas
3) reform	c) awareness
4) to convince	d) awareness
5) Euro-Atlantic	e) benefits
6) Cold-War	f) foundation
7) increase	g) integration course
8) mutual	h) membership
9) a wide range of	i) partnership
10) raising	j) security sector
11) strategic	k) stereotypes
12) an aspirant for	l) the Ukrainian people
13) solid	m) Ukraine

5. Complete the sentences with word and word-combinations and translate into Ukrainian:

Achieve,	solid,	aspirations,	primary,	Charter,	concentrate,
interoperability,	gain,	run counter,	awareness,	stereotypes,	strategic partnership

- a. In 1991 Ukraine joined the North Atlantic Cooperation Council, immediately upon ... independence with the break-up of the Soviet Union.
- b. In 1997 the Charter on a Distinctive Partnership laid the ... basis for NATO-Ukraine relations.
- c. An Intensified Dialogue on Ukraine's membership ... and related reforms was launched in 2005.
- d. At the Bucharest Summit in April 2008, Allied leaders agreed that in future Ukraine «will become a NATO member» but, ... , it is up to the Ukrainian people and their elected leaders to determine the country's future path with NATO.
- e. In August 2009 a «Declaration to Complement the ... on a Distinctive Partnership between NATO and Ukraine» was signed.
- f. At present Ukraine ... on the following partnership areas with NATO: peace-support operations, defence and security sector reform, military-to-military cooperation, armaments, civil emergency planning, science and environment, and public information.
- g. One of the objectives of military-to-military cooperation is to develop ... through a wide range of Partnership for Peace activities and military exercises, which allow military personnel to train for peace-support operations and ... hands-on experience of working with forces from NATO countries and other partners.
- h. Ukraine's partner relations with NATO do not ... to its relations with other countries.
- i. Cooperation in public information sector involves raising ... and knowledge of Ukrainian citizens about North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
- j. The Cold War ... connected with Alliance are still strong in Ukraine.

Reading and Comprehension

6. Answer the questions:

- a. What is the main goal of ongoing cooperation between NATO and Ukraine?
- b. What key areas of the Ukrainian state need reforms?
- c. In what ways do the Allies support Ukrainian reform efforts?
- d. What is name of the country where Ukraine and NATO agreed on the short-term actions?
- e. What form of assistance was offered at Vilnius by the Allies to the Ukrainian authorities?

7. Make a short summary of the text using information from the text «Perspectives of Ukraine-NATO Relations» and Exercise 5.

Grammar Practice

Test

Modal Verbs – Passive Voice – Reported Speech

8. Translate into English:

- a. Вважається, що Україна першою зі стран СНД вступила до Ради Північноатлантичного співробітництва.
- b. Ви повинні бути присутніми на зустрічі з представниками стран НАТО.

- c. Йому слід подати заявку на участь у семінарі з Євро-атлантичної інтеграції.
- d. У серпні 2009 року було підписано «Декларацію про доповнення до Хартії про особливе партнерство між НАТО та Україною».
- e. Вона сказала, що Генеральний секретар НАТО приїздив до Києва ще у лютому 1992 року.
- f. Вони могли б прийти завтра, щоб розробити план стратегічного партнерства?
- g. Організації не потрібно переконувати раду директорів в ефективності вашого проекту.
- h. Кореспондент сказав мені, що він перевіряв всі факти цієї справи і не знайшов нічого підозрілого.
- i. Україна може стати повноправним членом НАТО чи ні?
- j. Йому було наказано сконцентруватись тільки на написанні договору і більше ні про що не думати.

9. In writing explain the difference in meaning between the following sentences:

- a. Mr. Silverstone must attend the meeting of the Joint Ukraine-NATO Military Reform Working Group.
- b. Mr. Silverstone can attend the meeting of the Joint Ukraine-NATO Military Reform Working Group.
- c. Mr. Silverstone should attend the meeting of the Joint Ukraine-NATO Military Reform Working Group.
- d. Mr. Silverstone has to attend the meeting of the Joint Ukraine-NATO Military Reform Working Group.
- e. Mr. Silverstone should have attended the meeting of the Joint Ukraine-NATO Military Reform Working Group.

10. Restructure the sentences using Passive Voice:

- a. In order to join NATO Ukraine must create effective modern Armed Forces and form a transparent defense budget.
- b. One of the NATO-Ukraine cooperation priorities includes reaching the interoperability of the Ukrainian Armed Forces elements with NATO military formations in order to participate in NATO-led PKO (i.e. PKO - peacekeeping operations).
- c. In 1997 Ukrainian and Allied Heads of State and Government signed the NATO-Ukraine Charter on a Distinctive Partnership which established the NATO-Ukraine Commission (NUC).
- d. The task of the NATO-Ukraine Commission is to ensure proper implementation of the Charter's provisions, broadly assess the development of the NATO-Ukraine relationship, survey planning for future activities, and suggest ways to improve or further develop cooperation.
- e. Multinational Staff Officer Center provides training for provide peacekeeping training to Ukrainian and foreign officers as well as conducts personnel pre-deployment training.

11. Transform indirect speech into direct and vice versa:

- a. He said, «Hurry up or we will not be able to catch a flight to Vilnius».
- b. The Committee concluded, «All troops departing to Afghanistan must have had a preliminary training at least one month before their date of departure».
- c. The Allied leaders agreed, «In future Ukraine will become a NATO member».
- d. The Head of the Department told me that the ratification of the agreement could have taken place on the 30th of June.
- e. She asked me whether I would be capable of meeting all my commitments.

Professional Skills Development

Business Ethics

- How do you understand the terms «ethics», «business ethics» (or «corporate ethics»)?
- Give examples of some ethical/unethical business decisions or actions? What were their consequences?

12. Read the following situation and decide what you would do:

- a. Head of the City Executive Committee on Self-Government agrees to process your request for safety regulations faster if you make a \$200 donation to one of the charitable foundations in your city. How would you respond?
- b. You have received a very expensive present from a local company which won a tender organized by your department on land-leasing in your city a week ago. What would you do as a head of the department?
- c. Your company has just enough money to send one person for a professional training to Brussels. One of your coworkers meets all selection criteria but your manager asks you to send another person who is less qualified in place of the original candidate. What would you do?

13. Read the Civil Service Code of the British Government Servant and Develop four core values for the Civil Servants in your country. Explain your selection.

Civil Service Code

The Civil Service is an integral and key part of the government of the United Kingdom. It supports the Government of the day in developing and implementing its policies, and in delivering public services. Civil servants are accountable to Ministers, who in turn are accountable to Parliament.

As a civil servant, you are appointed on merit on the basis of fair and open competition and are expected to carry out your role with dedication and a commitment to the Civil Service and its core values: integrity, honesty, objectivity and impartiality. In this Code:

‘integrity’ is putting the obligations of public service above your own personal interests;

‘honesty’ is being truthful and open;

‘objectivity’ is basing your advice and decisions on rigorous analysis of the evidence; and

‘impartiality’ is acting solely according to the merits of the case and serving equally well Governments of different political persuasions.

These core values support good government and ensure the achievement of the highest possible standards in all that the Civil Service does. This in turn helps the Civil Service to gain and retain the respect of Ministers, Parliament, the public and its customers.

This Code sets out the standards of behaviour expected of you and all other civil servants. These are based on the core values. Individual departments may also have their own separate mission and values statements based on the core values, including the standards of behaviour expected of you when you deal with your colleagues.

From www.civilservice.gov.uk

14. Compare the Code with the Civil Service Code of your country if there is any (if not, create a sample one). Are there any differences or similarities? Try your best to explain why.

Review Questions

1. What is the main goal of cooperation between Ukraine and NATO?
2. How does NATO and Allies support Ukraine's efforts to achieve its reform agenda?
3. What needs to be done in order to dismiss Cold War stereotypes associated with NATO?
4. Provide English equivalent and at least five synonyms for the word «*прагнення*».
5. Give definition or explain in your own words, what is *corruption*?
6. Give as many synonyms as you can for the word «*to achieve*».
7. When do we use Passive Voice? How is it formed?
8. What tenses are not used in Passive Voice?
9. What are the general rules for rendering tenses in indirect speech?
10. How do you understand the term «*business ethics*»?

Additional Reading

NATO-Russia Council

The NATO-Russia Council (NRC), established in 2002, is a mechanism for consultation, consensus-building, cooperation, joint decision and joint action. Within the NRC, the individual NATO member states and Russia work as equal partners on a wide spectrum of security issues of common interest.

Following Russia's disproportionate military action in Georgia in early August 2008, the Alliance suspended formal meetings of the NRC and cooperation in some areas, while it considered the implications of Russia's actions for the NATO-Russia relationship. Cooperation continued in key areas of common interest, such as counter-narcotics and the fight against terrorism. A decision to resume formal meetings and practical cooperation was taken in March 2009.

The NRC was established at the NATO-Russia Summit in Rome on 28 May 2002 by the Declaration on «NATO-Russia Relations: a New Quality». The Rome Declaration builds on the goals and principles of the 1997 NATO-Russia Founding Act on Mutual Relations, Cooperation and Security, which remains the formal basis for NATO-Russia relations.

The purpose of the NRC is to serve as the principal structure and venue for advancing the relationship between NATO and Russia. Operating on basis of consensus, it seeks to promote continuous political dialogue on security issues with a view to the early identification of emerging problems, the determination of common approaches, the development of practical cooperation and the conduct of joint operations, as appropriate.

Work under the NATO-Russia Council focuses on all areas of mutual interest identified in the Founding Act. New areas may be added to the NRC's agenda by the mutual consent of its members.

The NRC replaced the Permanent Joint Council (PJC), a forum for consultation and cooperation created by the 1997 NATO-Russia Founding Act. Under the NRC, Russia and NATO member states meet as equals «at 29» – instead of in the bilateral «NATO+1» format under the PJC.

Participants

The 28 NATO member states and Russia participate in the NRC. Meetings of the NRC are chaired by NATO's Secretary General. The NRC usually meets monthly at the level of ambassadors and military representatives; twice yearly at the level of foreign and defence ministers and chiefs of staff; and occasionally at summit level. The members of the NRC, acting in their national capacities and in a manner consistent with their respective collective

commitments and obligations, take joint decisions and bear equal responsibility, individually and jointly for their implementation.

The work of the NRC

Since its establishment, the NRC has evolved into a productive mechanism for consultation, consensus-building, cooperation, joint decision and joint action.

Under the NRC, a number of working groups and committees have been established to develop cooperation on terrorism, proliferation, peacekeeping, theatre missile defence, airspace management, civil emergencies, defence reform, logistics, and scientific cooperation focused on new threats and challenges. Experts have been tasked to take work forward on individual projects in other key areas.

An important innovation under the NRC is the Preparatory Committee, which meets at least twice a month to prepare ambassadorial discussions and to oversee all experts' activities under the auspices of the NRC.

A stocktaking of the NRC's activities was undertaken in spring 2006. NRC member countries looked at the progress achieved and challenges identified in the course of implementing the NRC's agenda. On this basis, Allied and Russian foreign ministers meeting in Sofia in April 2006 agreed a set of priorities and recommendations to guide the NRC's work in the medium term.

Overarching priorities include reinforcing political dialogue; strengthening cooperation in the areas of interoperability, defence reform, the struggle against terrorism and crisis management; further developing mutual trust, confidence and transparency with regard to NATO and Russian armed forces; identifying areas for result-oriented cooperation on non-proliferation; heightening public awareness of the NRC's goals, principles and achievements; and seeking adequate resources to support NATO-Russia initiatives.

From: NATO – Russia: a pragmatic partnership. Accessed at <http://www.nato.int> on Dec. 29, 2009