

DUMANSKAYA E.A., st.gr. MEA-06
 Scientific adviser: Gorbylyova E.V. , associate professor
 Donetsk national technical university,
 Donetsk

UKRAINE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

It is briefly review of Ukraine`s prospects about the entry to European Union

Actuality. Modern Ukraine, as well as the most other countries, has got the aim to join the European Union. Ukraine has quite good prospects for doing it. Another factor is the entry of Ukraine to the Worldwide Organization of Trade. It is a considerable reason. This question will be actual until Ukraine doesn't enter the European Union.

Research purpose. Analysis of Ukraine s prospects for the entry in the European Union.

Basic part. The debate about the European perspective for Ukraine inspires whole range of reactions. There are those who believe that Ukraine naturally belongs to Europe and has to find its place in the European Union. There are others who take the view that the European Union has reached its geographical limits and will not be able to enlarge further to countries of Eastern Europe.

Yalta European Strategy has looked at this question from another angle. Based on the assumption that Ukraine has every right to apply for membership in the European Union, we have attempted to show the way in which this objective can be brought about. In other words what needs to happen for Ukraine to join the European Union in 2020?

The report shows the successive stages of this process starting from implementation of the EU-Ukraine Action Plan through an association agreement and onto the accession process.

Ukraine's future lies firmly in the European Union. The country's tradition has been a profoundly European one. Its history is rich on the one hand and difficult on the other. The people of Ukraine cannot be taken to account for everything they had to endure in the past. All the more so, Europe should respect and honour the achievements of the Ukrainian people. Their aspirations should be treated as a voice in favour of a stronger and more active European Union.

The project of European integration has always been about openness.

The Treaty on the European Union leaves no doubt who can apply for membership, all European countries which respect the Union's principles are entitled. That provision is of constitutional nature for the European Union. If it is ever denied, the Union will enter a profound crisis as a political project.

A European perspective for Ukraine should be recognized as a natural political and strategic objective of the European Union. At the same time, a European perspective clearly does not amount to a prospect of immediate membership. No blank invitation card can be issued. Article 49 of the Treaty on European Union states unequivocally that any European State which respects the principles set out in Article 6(1) of TEU may apply to become a member of the Union.

It is equally clear that the European Union itself has to be ready to open its doors again to the future members including Ukraine. That requires two preconditions to be met. First of all the process of internal consolidation has to run its span. It concerns both the institutional future of the Union as well as the future of its policies. Clearly, the European Union needs to find a way out of the constitutional crisis, in which it found itself after the failed referenda in France and in the Netherlands. The Union also faces a fundamental review of its budget in the years 2008-2009 which will have significant implications for its capacity to admit new

members. In some Member States, referenda will be required upon future enlargements. Ukraine must urgently take stock of those issues and prepare a strategy for presenting its case to the European decision-makers and public opinion. All possible channels of communication should be used for the purpose including the EU-Ukraine Parliamentary Cooperation Committee.

Ukraine's membership in the European Union is entirely feasible within more than the next decade. If the vision of Ukraine's accession is translated into tangible preparations on both sides, it is by all means possible for Ukraine to join the European Union in 2020. The process must be a structured one and include several steps which are outlined below. If they are concluded successfully, there is every reason for the objective to be fulfilled.

In 1958, Thomas Watson who was at the time the head of the IBM corporation, predicted that there would be a market around the world for about five computers. His example shows that we always need to combine realism with a high level of ambition.

First things first

Ukraine's relations with the European Union are currently part of the European Neighbourhood Policy. Formally, the status of Ukraine is similar to that of the Maghreb countries, Israel or Palestine, with whom ENP Action Plans have either been agreed or are being negotiated. The network of contacts between the EU and Ukraine is more intense than with the other ENP countries. There are summits between the leaders. There is cooperation on issues of foreign and security policy. Ukraine has a functioning Partnership and Cooperation Agreement with the European Union. All that, however, leaves a lot of scope for an ever closer relationship.

As Javier Solana said at the inauguration of President Yushenko: "The key to deeper relationship is not to be found in declarations, but through concrete results in political, economic and social reforms".

The "Orange Revolution", the parliamentary elections in March 2006 and the formation of the new government have demonstrated that Ukraine is consolidating as a fully-fledged democracy and market economy. Freedom of the media has been strengthened. A significant degree of integration with the European Union is provided for already by the Action Plan which Ukraine had signed with the European Union in 2005. There has been a marked progress in the implementation of the Action Plan. It is clear that Ukraine has made an enormous effort to advance the difficult reform process. It has taken important measures in the fight against corruption and reduction of poverty.

EU-Ukraine Action Plan has focused on 14 priorities. It has been a useful instrument which must be followed by a more tangible framework.

Progress on the ground has been reflected in the EU-Ukraine relations. The European Union has granted Ukraine a market economy status. It has assisted the country's accession process to the WTO. Visa facilitation negotiations have opened and should be finalized in the near future. A study on the Free Trade Area between the European Union and Ukraine has been completed. This is a solid record which bids well for the future.

The European Union and Ukraine have increased their cooperation in the field of Common Foreign and Security Policy. The one area where this cooperation has worked particularly well is crisis management operations. The European Union has set up a Border Mission which will play a pivotal role in bringing about prospects for a peaceful solution to this long-standing conflict.

Priorities of the Action Plan in 2009 and 2010

The Action Plan will remain the framework for EU-Ukraine relations in 2009 and 2010.

In the course of this period Ukraine must consolidate its political system on the basis of a sound constitutional reform and a proper equilibrium between the main state institutions. It also has to promote administrative reform as well as the reform of the prosecution system.

A new National Anti-Corruption Plan must be prepared and implemented.

Adopting and implementing the law on the independence of state radio and television will be an important contribution to ensuring respect for the freedom of the media and freedom of expression, another Action Plan priority. EU and Ukraine will have to improve their political dialogue, with stronger cooperation on crisis management and alignment of Ukraine with EU positions on regional and international issues. The fields of disarmament and non-proliferation are also areas where the EU and Ukraine can deepen their relationship. Both partners must aim at the successful resolution of the Transnistrian conflict.

As for the WTO accession Ukraine must adopt the remaining legislation in Verkhovna Rada and conclude bilateral negotiations.

The year 2009 should see the conclusion of negotiations on readmission and visa facilitation with a view to their simultaneous implementation. Ukraine Action Plan on Free Movement of Goods, agreed on 19 December 2005, should be put into effect with the aim of negotiating an Agreement on Conformity Assessment and Acceptance of Industrial Products.

Conclusion. This scenario is within its reach. Its fulfilment depends on the political will. The European Union has rarely been in the position to do more for a neighbouring country as well as for itself than by inviting Ukraine to become a member.

References

1. <http://mignews.com.ua/en/articles/299230.html> – website “Ukraine in the market of the European Union – Razumkov Centre”
2. <http://www.nrcu.gov.ua/index.php?id=148&listid=1412>
3. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Union – website “Wikipedia”

SUHOVETSKAYA M.V. st. gr. MEA-06
 Scientific adviser: Gorbylyova E.V., associate professor
 Donetsk national technical university,
 Donetsk

TRAITS OF TOP-MANAGERS AND DEVELOPMENT OF CORPORATE CULTURE IN COMPANY

A question is considered about development of corporate culture in companies and also main traits top-managers.

Actuality. The project manager is an important IT team member and corporate culture is basic, it's described as the personality of an organization or simply as "how things are done around here."

Research purpose. Analysis of what is corporate culture and top five characteristics that make a great project manager.

Basic part. What is corporate culture? Basically, it's described as the personality of an organization or simply as "how things are done around here." It guides how employees think, act, and feel. Corporate culture is a broad term used to define the unique personality or character of a particular company or organization, and includes such elements as core values and beliefs, corporate ethics, and rules of behavior. Corporate culture can be expressed in the company's mission statement and other communications, in the architectural style or interior decor of offices, by what people wear to work, by how people address each other, and in the titles given to various employees.

Corporate culture isn't something you can define. It's intangible: a state of mind, a feeling, a collective consciousness that's infused in a business and its employees. If you ask