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ECONOMIC AND LEGAL CONSEQUENCES OF PERFORMANCE OF ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT WITH THE EU FOR UKRAINE

A detailed analysis of the economic content of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU is carried out. General and specific economic and legal consequences of signing it are determined. In particular, attention should be paid to the following: increased competition in the domestic market and therefore the dependence on import; outflow of domestic investments; control over key national assets by foreign entities; some minimization of corruption; sovereign economic and legal mechanism loses the flexibility necessary for complex and multifunctional regulation of economic relations; unequal distribution of mutual obligations between Ukraine as a developing country and developed countries, when Ukraine obliges to adapt national legislation not only to the current EU law, but also to its amendments in the future, and so on.

Thus, the main issue on the parliamentary agenda of Eastern European countries, not only during the early years of approximation to EU rules, but even now is the implementation of these rules into the form of national laws.

Despite a number of positive effects that materialize in case of implementation of an effective national economic policy, in the Association Agreement interests of one party are guaranteed to the maxi-

imum, imposing no obligations to change domestic legislation in the interest of the counterparty. There is no objection to the fact of delegating a substantial share of the state sovereignty to EU institutions in key areas of the national economy, without the ability to influence the economic policies and the assigning to Ukraine the function of secondary law-making. For example, the Agreement provides for the establishment of the Subcommittee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, the main function of which is to monitor the implementation of the relevant provisions of the agreement and study of all matters that may arise in this regard. Without correct conclusions and measures taken to improve the competitiveness of the national economy, the consequences of signing the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU are mostly negative. The idea of “achieving prosperity through someone else’s efforts” does not reflect reality having no confirming examples (Romania, Bulgaria, Latvia, Estonia did not solve their economic problems via EU membership), especially at the time of investment deficit, which increases the cost of borrowed resources (leads to negative social effects of complete financial dependence), the recession and budget sequestration in the EU.