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# UKRAINE AND SLOVAKIA: THE WAY TO MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL RELATIONS THROUGH THE PRISM OF COOPERATION WITH THE VISEGRAD FOUR

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*The article deals with the regional cooperation and especially the Visegrad Four which hold a singular position among the activities of foreign policy between Ukraine and Slovakia. Their importance has been further confirmed due to the extreme conditions of the global economic crisis and of new security and other global threats and challenges. The priority of regional and cross-border cooperation is, above all, to strengthen coherence and mutual fellowship between nations.*

**Keywords:** *mutually beneficial relations, Visegrad Group, priority directions of activity, development programs, cooperation, bilateral and V4+ level.*

Ukraine belongs to one of the most important territorial concerns in foreign policy development – making its accession a priority of all the Visegrad countries. Being the neighbour of three – out of the four – V4 countries, Ukraine has an important position among the targets of the Visegrad Group's activities.

With relation to proximate eastern neighbour of Ukraine, the primary interest of the Slovak republic is to see and support a democratic, modern, politically stable, economically prosperous and predictable Ukraine as a partner with the closest relation to the EU as possible [1]. As for the issue of regional and neighbourhood policy, Slovakia is and will be eminently interested in friendly relations and mutually profitable economic, cultural and environmental cooperation.

Cooperation with Ukraine has been developed both on a bilateral and V4+ level.

The ability of the V4 to face common challenges effectively is to a large extent derived from the collection of documents framing activities of the Group and defining a role of particular stakeholders. The level of institutionalization of the cooperation, which to a certain extent determines the performance of the initiative and its interaction with other countries and regions can be seen as another influential factor.

## **Framing documents**

The Visegrad cooperation is based on quite a limited number of such documents – two general declarations, two sets of guidelines plus one

supplement to these guidelines – which means that a large portion of the success of the V4 relies on other factors than strictly defined rules and codes of conduct [6]. In general, declarations and sets of instructions create only important background information for regional initiative, while its efficiency is based on the willingness of those involved countries to participate equally in the Group's activities. Another important element underpinning regional cooperation is effective coordination of positions and activities of participating countries.

### **Enlargement question**

In the past there have been several attempts to enlarge the V4, while Slovenia, Austria and even Ukraine have come forward among possible candidates. Despite a reserved answer of other Visegrad partners to the suggestion of the former Polish President Aleksander Kwaśniewski to invite Ukraine as the fifth member of the Visegrad “club“, Ukraine has remained among the top priorities of the Visegrad Group, while other alternatives to direct membership for attaching Ukraine to the V4 have been considered. Neither in the foreseeable future the V4 enlargement is going to become an issue - the Group is still in the process of meeting the common challenges connected with the EU membership [6].

All in all, although the V4 is not likely to expand, both institutional arrangements of the Group and its framing documents are highly favourable for improving cooperation between the Group and other partners, including Ukraine. It could also be argued that the high level of flexibility maintained by the V4 in relations with Ukraine brings the Group an added value when compared to other regional initiatives in Europe.

### **Political cooperation and civil society**

As already mentioned, Visegrad countries fully support the deepening of relations between Ukraine and the EU. In official proclamations, statements, programs of Visegrad Group's presidencies, corresponding negotiations at the EU level, at meetings in the V4 and V4+ format; Visegrad political representatives and analysts have stressed several times the Group's commitment or even a moral duty to offer “a helping hand” to Ukraine in its transformation and modernization efforts, in case Ukraine itself is interested in being assisted by the four Central European partners [3]. In fact, everything leading to the EU integration perspective and developing advantages of a free trade area and free travel (information and experience transfer, strengthening dialogue, advice on making reforms, financial aid) is highly welcomed by Ukraine.

So is the Eastern Partnership, officially launched in May 2009, which is a special dimension of the European Neighbourhood Policy; flourishing in so much as becoming one of the main goals of the V4's external performance and one of the priorities of the forthcoming Hungarian and Polish EU presidencies in 2011. Therefore, for example, the V4 countries have called attention to grant trade preferences to those most advanced in undertaking necessary reforms, to a

need to increase respective EU financial commitments, and balance the amount of resources allocated to the Eastern and Southern dimensions of the ENP. Furthermore, they belong to strong advocates of, or, it could be said, *lobbyists* for liberalizing the EU visa policy towards neighbouring countries. All segments of society travelling westwards for the sake of study, work, doing business or just vacation, articulate that such a lobby is tremendously important, for as many of them consider the actual status of a visa regime and treatment of Ukrainians when asking for visas and crossing the Schengen borders humiliating [4]. It certainly has a negative impact on the overall perception of the EU in Ukraine.

On the one hand, political cooperation should also be concerned with the intentional removal of existing barriers. From this point of view, applying the *Visegrad+ instrument*, inviting Ukraine's highest political representatives to some of the V4 meetings and summits, conducting dialogues in the V4+Ukraine (and other partners, based on the topic and parties' interest) format, is important for identifying actual needs and solving problems. Part of the problem solving often lies in Brussels. Hence, Visegrad officials should continue in their contribution to enhancing the EU-Ukrainian relations, both by lobbying for the easier access of Ukrainian citizens to the EU, and by assisting Ukraine in fulfilling necessary conditions set by the Union.

On the one hand, political (high level) V4-Ukrainian interaction should create – and it does create, indeed - tools and opportunities for such interaction which are at the disposal of the lower, civil society level. The International Visegrad Fund plays an important role here. The programs (grants, scholarships) offered by the IVF significantly contribute to the interlinking of civil societies in V4 countries and Ukraine. Ukrainian subjects, for instance, are encouraged to apply for grants provided by the Fund, unless they cooperate in the realization of their project with partners from at least two Visegrad countries. Another efficient tool widely used by students from Ukraine is the Ukrainian scholarship program. Thanks to this funding scheme, Ukrainian students have an opportunity to spend some time at the universities in Visegrad countries [2]. Popularity of these, so-called in-coming scholarships, is reflected in the growing number of applications.

**Sectoral cooperation** has played a significant role in the process of developing relations between the V4 and Ukraine. Ukraine occupies one of the top positions among the countries on which the V4 plus instrument has been applied. Within a range of related areas and issues, especially *security* and energy security, deserve particular attention.

In particular, the Ambassador of Slovakia in Ukraine Mr. Urban Rusnak emphasized that his country “is interested in Ukraine's becoming a NATO member, so that our biggest neighbour could become stable and successful and the level of the citizens' well-being could be growing. As a new member of NATO that understands Ukraine's problems better than others Slovakia can

transfer its experience in advancement to European and Euro-Atlantic structures in order to warn Ukraine about bitter mistakes”.

It is to be noted that Slovakia also treated Ukraine’s intention to realize its Euro-Atlantic intentions favourably. Its support was noticeable both during its presidency in the V4 from July 2006 to June 2007, and at the NATO Summit in Bucharest in April 2008 [6]. Furthermore, on the initiative of the Slovak party the Embassy of the Slovak Republic starting from January 2007 has been performing functions of the contact embassy of NATO. And this role of the Slovak Embassy was prolonged in 2009 for the next two years’ period.

Both Ukraine and the V4 countries attach great importance to the development of regional and trans-border cooperation. Ukraine possesses significant potential for development of trans-border cooperation, having 1390 km of land frontier with the EU countries, out of this 736 km with Poland, Slovakia, and Hungary. This cooperation is considered as an instrument for developing border territories and at the same time as a component of the general European integration process of Ukraine. This is reflected in the State strategy of regional development of Ukraine for the period till 2015 and the State program for development of trans-border cooperation for 2007-2010. It implies the creation of an independent border infrastructure (including technical modernization of Ukraine’s entry points with Poland, Slovakia, and Hungary); development of the mutually beneficial economic cooperation of border regions of Ukraine and neighbouring states, liberalization of the visa regime and growth in personal contacts [5]. It is also necessary to intensify common activities at the regional level in order to resolve ecological problems, employment problems, etc.

In the framework of regional dimension, the basic line of foreign policy between Ukraine and Slovakia is the policy of good neighbour relations in a broad comprehension – not only with the geographically neighbouring countries, but also with the countries which are culturally and historically close and share our common interests.

Finally, it is important to underline the fact that the joint *Visegrad voice* has already gained some respect in the EU. Due to holding the EU presidencies in 2011, Visegrad countries are to be found in a yet more upgraded position within the EU. It will be an extraordinary opportunity to pursue the Four’s foreign affairs and security interests in and through channels of the EU’s external relations. Well developed and mutually beneficial relationship with Ukraine is certainly one of these interests.

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