E.U Relations: A case of Israel and the Ukraine

Name:

Institutional Affiliation:

E.U Relations: A case of Israel and the Ukraine

The EU plays a critical and pertinent role in the overall progress of the world’s nations. The role that the EU plays hinges on aiding economies to augment the performance potential. However, the effectiveness with which the EU meets this mandate is dependent on the quality of the relationship between a nation and the EU. In line with this understanding, it becomes necessary to investigate how the nature of the relationship with the EU may affect the economic, political and social development of a nation. Towards this end, Israel and the Ukraine have been chosen as the countries on which the current analysis will centre. The choice of both nations hinges on the fact that both of them are experiencing some shift in discourse characterising their relationship with the EU. Both the Ukraine and Israel are experiencing a decline in the quality of the relationship with the EU. By analysing these nations, it will become apparent if there is a divergence or convergence in policies.

Analysis

The relation with the EU is dependent on the policies implemented by a government. The mandate assumed by the EU entails ensuring that there is an adherence to the social and economic welfare of the people. By ensuring that these standards are adopted across the board, the EU is in a position to guarantee the welfare of the citizens in the different parts of the world. In the case of Israel, the nature of the relationship with the EU has been strained because of the retrogressive policies implemented by the government (Youngs, 2010). However, it needs to be noted that the retrogressive policies are targeted on the Palestinians. The implementation of these retrogressive policies, function to impede the overall economic and social welfare of the Palestinians. It needs to be noted that the retrogressive policies being referenced herein entails the restriction of movement coupled by the bombings being undertaken by the Israelites.

Given the policy approach adopted by the Israelites, it becomes possible to comprehend the rationale for the breakdown of the relationships. As has been reiterated herein, the core mandate of the EU is to ensure that governments behave in a manner that does not impede the economic and social welfare of the people. It meets this mandate by leveraging its market power to compel the adoption of effective policies. In the case of Israel, the trade with the EU was valued at €29.5 billion in the year 2013. Such a value affirms the value of the relationship with the EU. However, Israel is jeopardizing this trading relationship by engaging in flawed and retrogressive political policies. Such is the understanding that has driven the breakdown the relationship between Israel and the E.U. To some degree, the same situation is exhibited in the case of Ukraine.

The relationship between Ukraine and the EU has been strained primarily by the changes in the political and social environment. It needs to be noted that the EU is bent on ensuring that there is an adherence to the rule of law (Boratyński, Fundacja & Batorego, 2014). In the case of Ukraine, the government had embraced some aspects of radicalization (Astrov, 2010). Aside from this, there is also aspect of misuse of the security forces. While it is understandable that the change in the political environment, the approach employed by the government ought to have implemented effective counter measures. However, the government has adopted a negative approach to dealing with this change. It is with this understanding that the change in the relationship between the EU and the country can be explained by the change in tact in dealing with the adverse change in the political climate. To some degree, there is a convergence between the rationale for the break-down of the relationship with both Ukraine and Israel and the EU.

In the case of both the Ukraine and Israel, the break-down of the relationship hinges on the change in the political environment. For Israel, the government employed political measures as a means of mitigating the level of threat sourced from the Palestine. In so doing, the government impeded on the quality of the relationship with the EU. Essentially, the nation should have identified a means of addressing the security risk emanating from the Palestinians in an ethical manner. On the other hand, in the case of the Ukraine, the government should have identified a different means addressing the political conditions characterising the land. To some degree, there is a convergence between the approach employed by both Israel and Ukraine.

The convergence between the approaches employed by both Ukraine and Israel tends to demonstrate that overall weaknesses of the regulatory capacity characterising the EU. In essence, an effective regulatory approach employed by the EU would have mitigated the potential for a decline in the political relationships between the pertinent countries. The fact that there was a decline in the relationships between the EU and both Israel and the Ukraine denotes the need for a revision to the model employed by the EU. In this way, it will become plausible to safeguard the welfare of the people in the future. The EU needs to leverage its power.

 The principle of more and more hinges on explaining the regulatory approach employed by the EU as a means of safeguarding the welfare of the people. As has been reiterated herein, the EU affects its regulatory powers by employing economic and social policies. In this way, the EU can control the effects of detrimental and flawed political, social and economic policies. Therefore, the more for more principle then functions as a means of ensuring that the EU can indeed control the policies implemented by governments across the world. In the case of the Ukraine and Israel, the EU employs the more for principle to enable the two nations to adhere to the set code of conduct as it pertains to political, social and economic welfare. In the case of the Ukraine, there is an increase in the overall degree of funding from the E.U. In the year 2014, the E.U spent about EUR 1.2 billion. On the other hand, the E.U spent about EUR 4.4 billion. Such a trend demonstrates the move by the E.U to compel a change in the change in policies implemented by the Ukrainian government.

In the case of Israel, there has been an increase in funding which has reached its maximum point in the year 2016 at a value of EUR 4.8 billion. However, it needs to be noted that the recent onslaught of attacks against the Palestinians has impeded the overall quality of the relationship between the EU and Israel. Essentially, Israel has destroyed EU’s investment of about EUR 76 million. It is then apparent why there has been a deterioration of the relationship.

Both nations are experiencing a decline in their democracy scores with Ukraine recording the highest rate of decline. Essentially, with reference to democracy, Ukraine has tended to impede on the overall welfare of its own citizens. On the other hand, Israel tends to impede the welfare of Palestinians. With reference to human rights, Israel has recorded a large rate of decline in its human rights scores. While Ukraine has engaged in flawed political policies, it has yet to engage in the contravention of human rights.

Main problematic aspects of the EU relations with Ukraine and Israel

Russia will keep on exerting weight on Ukraine with the end goal of including the nation into the post-Soviet joining structures. The present legislature of the Russian Federation comprehends: an effective incorporation of Ukraine into the EU, from one viewpoint, gives a contrasting option to Russia's "oversaw majority rules system." On the other, it represents a risk to Russia's re-combination extends in the previous Soviet Union (the Customs Union, Common Economic Zone, the Eurasian Union) (Geiger, Khan, Kotzur & Eisenhut, 2015). The validity hole in EU-Ukraine relations today is clearly transforming into a capable impetus for Russia to reinforce its inﬂuence on Ukraine with the end goal of including Ukraine in Russia-drove reconciliation endeavors in the CIS zone.

The fundamental issue confusing the relationship in the EU-Ukraine-Russia triangle is the presence of two contending combination ventures – the European and the Eurasian – went for the post-Soviet nations (counting Ukraine) in the Eastern Europe and the Caucasus (Kubicek, 2003). The decision to finish up the Association Agreement with the EU or joining the Customs Union of Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan is additionally a "human advancement" decision for Ukraine (Geiger, Khan, Kotzur & Eisenhut, 2015). Consequently, Ukraine now has a brief timeframe to choose its "human advancement" improvement show ﬁnally. Be that as it may, such a decision ought not to be a geopolitical one. Ukraine is not intrigued by another geopolitical partition in Europe.

In Israel, the EU is regularly seen as antagonistic; the announcements of the European Council are typically described as "expert Palestinians." Certain creators even keep up that this propensity is reflected in the "linkage," consequently deciding the advancement of the relations between the EU and Israel at watchfulness of the last to act incompatibility of the "Two-State arrangement" (Geiger, Khan, Kotzur & Eisenhut, 2015). However, from the European perspective, this position toward the contention, which is guarded by the Member States, does not constitute an unfriendly assertion toward Israel, very in actuality (Kubicek, 2003). The making of a Palestinian State is thought to be the main long haul answer for the Israeli security, along these lines supporting a territorial steadiness (Kubicek, 2003). Accordingly, the "linkage" shouldn't act against Israel but rather for its advantage.

Public opinions of the citizens of Ukraine and Israel on the EU

By and large, Ukrainians living outside the Donbas district and Crimea keep on being extremely disappointed with their nation's economy. They are additionally progressively disparaging of their national government and see little improvements in the showdown in the East. Numerous Ukrainians particularly those in the east might want to arrange a tranquil to end the contention with the dissidents and Russia (Schmidtke & Yekelchyk, 2008). Only a few citizens need the debated oblasts to withdraw, and most would like to keep on getting nearer with Western countries instead of with Russia.

The one brilliant aspect for Poroshenko is the European Union. A greater portion of Ukrainians (52%) affirm of his treatment of relations with the Western Association, and only 33% oppose. Poroshenko has kept on pursuing EU enrolment for Ukraine, and also has endeavoured to persuade EU countries to give a military guide. Ukrainians seem to affirm of these endeavours; however bolster on this issue is higher in the west (58%) than the East (46%) (Schmidtke & Yekelchyk, 2008).

The Israeli open see Europe be threatening to Israel's central national objectives. This is on account of even as the EU, and every one of its individuals over and over express their dedication to the presence and survival of Israel, they don't feel bashful far from reprimanding key Israeli strategies (Schmidtke & Yekelchyk, 2008). Popular supposition surveys affirm this contention, with 63 percent of the Israeli open feeling that the EU is a frail supporter of Israel's entitlement to exist as a Jewish and law-based state and 41 percent trusting that the EU keeps an arranged settlement to the Israel/Palestine circumstance (Schmidtke & Yekelchyk, 2008).

Conclusion

All in all the main achievement of the task of comparing the two countries has been the aspect of noticing the fact that Israel and Ukraine are more similar as well as unique. Each country on its own has some of the unique features that define the country while on the other hand, some similarities between the countries tend to bring about a natural aspect of similarities. Both countries are entailed in the EU, but the magnitude of the relevance of the countries in the EU tends to differ slightly. Israel is seen as the more important of the two countries while Ukraine is slightly considered as inferior.

References

Astrov, V. (2010). *Ukraine, the European Union, and the international community: Current challenges and the agenda for overcoming the stalemate*. Vienna: Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies.

Boratyński, J., Fundacja im. Stefana Batorego., & International Renaissance Foundation (Ukraine). (2004). *More than neighbours: The enlarged European Union and Ukraine--new relations : final report*. Warsaw: Stefan Batory Foundation.

Geiger, R., Khan, D.-E., Kotzur, M., & Eisenhut, D. (2015). *European Union Treaties: Treaty on the European Union, Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union*. München, Germany : Beck ; Oxford : Hart.

Kubicek, P. (2003). *The European Union and Democratization*. London: Routledge.

Schmidtke, O., & Yekelchyk, S. (2008). *Europe's last frontier?: Belarus, Moldova, and Ukraine between Russia and the European Union*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

Youngs, R. (2010). *The European Union and democracy promotion: A critical global assessment*. Baltimore, Md: Johns Hopkins University Press.