



**КИЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
ІМЕНІ ТАРАСА ШЕВЧЕНКА  
НАВЧАЛЬНО-НАУКОВИЙ ІНСТИТУТ  
МІЖНАРОДНИХ ВІДНОСИН  
Людмила Максименко, Вікторія Ставцева**

**A Diplomatic Discourse in Translation:  
A Practical Guide to International Documents**

**Навчальний посібник  
для студентів магістратури**

**Київ  
2026**

УДК 811.111:81'25:341.7(075.8)

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A Diplomatic Discourse in Translation: A Practical Guide to International Documents :  
Навчальний посібник для студентів магістратури. – К., 2026. 101 с.

*Рекомендовано до друку Вченою радою Навчально-наукового інституту міжнародних відносин Київського національного університету імені Тараса Шевченка (протокол №9 від 14 квітня 2026року).*

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This practical guide is designed for Master's students specializing in International Relations, International Law, International Business, and International Economic Relations. It focuses on developing translation competence in the field of diplomatic discourse, with particular emphasis on international documents. The manual combines theoretical knowledge with practical exercises, including reading, analysis, and translation of documents such as the *Camp David Accords* (1978), the *Oslo Accords – Declaration of Principles* (1993), ASEAN declarations, and other international instruments.

The growing importance of global communication and international cooperation has significantly increased the demand for professionals capable of accurately translating official and diplomatic texts. In this context, the ability to interpret and render complex institutional language becomes a key professional skill.

The guide adopts a discourse-oriented and practice-based approach to translation training. It combines essential theoretical insights with a wide range of practical tasks aimed at developing students' analytical skills, translation strategies, and awareness of different levels of equivalence. Special attention is given to authentic materials, including international agreements, declarations, and official documents, which reflect real-life professional contexts.

The structure of the guide ensures a gradual progression from understanding the key features of diplomatic language to applying translation techniques in practice. The tasks are designed to foster critical thinking, самостійне learning, and professional decision-making.

The authors hope that this guide will contribute to the effective training of future specialists in the field of international communication and translation.

## UNIT I

### DIPLOMACY, DISCOURSE, AND TRANSLATION PRACTICE

#### READING, ANALYSIS & TRANSLATION

##### LEAD-IN

##### **I. Comment on the following statements. Use examples from peace negotiations in the Middle East.**

1. *“Peace agreements reflect not only political compromise, but also historical memory.”*
2. *“International law functions as both a legal and ideological framework in diplomacy.”*
3. *“The language of peace treaties balances sovereignty, security, and legitimacy.”*

##### PROBLEM DISCUSSION

##### **II. Discuss the problem.**

1. Why are international peace frameworks often lengthy and highly structured?
2. What role does international law play in legitimizing diplomatic agreements?
3. How does historical context shape the language of peace treaties?
4. Why is ambiguity sometimes necessary in diplomatic documents?

##### **III. Study the text.**

##### TEXT 1

##### **CAMP DAVID ACCORDS (1978)**

##### **Framework for Peace in the Middle East**

<https://israeled.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/1978-9-September-17-Camp-David-Accords-Framework-for-Peace-in-the-Middle-East-and-Framework-for-the-Conclusion-of-a-Peace-Treaty-between-Egypt-and-Israel.pdf>

Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and Menachem Begin, Prime Minister of Israel, met with Jimmy Carter, President of the United States of America, at Camp David from 5 to 17 September 1978, and agreed on the following

frameworks for peace in the Middle East: one focusing on Palestinian self-rule, and the other on the outline of the contents of a future Egyptian-Israeli treaty. Palestinian self-rule or autonomy was not implemented until after the signing of the September 1993 Oslo Accords. A major reason for the success at Camp David was the months of pre-negotiation undertaken by American diplomats who narrowed Egyptian and Israeli differences and objectives.

— Ken Stein, January 2010

## **Preamble**

The search for peace in the Middle East must be guided by the following:

The agreed basis for a peaceful settlement of the conflict between Israel and its neighbors is United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, in all its parts.

After four wars during 30 years, despite intensive human efforts, the Middle East, which is the cradle of civilization and the birthplace of three great religions, does not enjoy the blessings of peace. The people of the Middle East yearn for peace so that the vast human and natural resources of the regions can be turned to the pursuits of peace and so that this area can become a model for coexistence and cooperation among nations.

The historic initiative of President Sadat in visiting Jerusalem and the reception accorded to him by Parliament, government and people of Israel, and the reciprocal visit of Prime Minister Begin to Ismailia, the peace proposals made by both leaders, as well as the warm reception of these missions by the people of both countries, have created an unprecedented opportunity for peace which must not be lost if this generation and future generations are to be spared the tragedies of war.

These provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the other accepted norms of international law and legitimacy now provide accepted standards for the conduct of relations among all states.

To achieve a relationship of peace, in the spirit of Article 2 of the United Nations Charter, future negotiations between Israel and any neighbor prepared to negotiate peace and security with it are necessary for the purpose of carrying out all the provisions and principles of Resolutions 242 and 338.

Peace requires respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area and the right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force. Progress toward that goal can accelerate movement toward a new era of reconciliation in the Middle East marked by cooperation in promoting economic development, in maintaining stability, and in assuring security.

Security is enhanced by a relationship of peace and by cooperation between nations which enjoy normal relations. In addition, under the terms of peace treaties, the parties can, on the basis of reciprocity, agree to special security arrangements such as

demilitarized zones, limited armaments areas, early warning stations, the presence of international forces, liaison, agreed measures for monitoring, and other arrangements that they agree are useful.

## **Framework**

Taking these factors into account, the parties are determined to reach a just, comprehensive, and durable settlement of the Middle East conflict through the conclusion of peace treaties based on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 in all their parts. Their proposal is to achieve peace and good neighborly relations. They recognized that, for peace to endure, it must involve all those who have been most deeply affected by the conflict. They therefore agree that this framework, as appropriate, is intended by them to constitute a basis for peace not only between Egypt and Israel, but also between Israel and each of its other neighbors which is prepared to negotiate peace with Israel on this basis. With that objective in mind, they have agreed to proceed as follows:

## **West Bank and Gaza**

Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the representatives of the Palestinian people should participate in negotiations on the resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects. To achieve that objective, negotiations relating to the West Bank and Gaza should proceed in three stages:

a) Egypt and Israel agree that, in order to ensure a peaceful and orderly transfer of authority, and taking into account the security concerns of all the parties, there should be transitional arrangements for the West Bank and Gaza for a period not exceeding five years. In order to provide full autonomy to the inhabitants, under these arrangements the Israeli military government and its civilian administration will be withdrawn as soon as a self-governing authority has been freely elected by the inhabitants of these areas to replace the existing military government. To negotiate the details of a transitional arrangement, Jordan will be invited to join the negotiations on the basis of this framework. These new arrangements should give due consideration both to the principle of self-government by the inhabitants of these territories and to the legitimate security concerns of the parties involved.

b) Egypt, Israel and Jordan will agree on the modalities for establishing elected self-governing authority in the West Bank and Gaza. The delegations of Egypt and Jordan may include Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza or other Palestinians as mutually agreed. The parties will negotiate an agreement which will define the powers and responsibilities of the self-governing authority to be exercised in the West Bank and Gaza. A withdrawal of Israeli armed forces will take place and there will be a redeployment of the remaining Israeli forces into specified security locations. The

agreement will also include arrangements for assuring internal and external security and public order. A strong local police force will be established, which may include Jordanian citizens. In addition, Israeli and Jordanian forces will participate in joint patrols and in the manning of control posts to assure the security of the borders.

c) When the self-governing authority (administrative council) in the West Bank and Gaza is established and inaugurated, the transitional period of five years will begin. As soon as possible, but not later than the third year after the beginning of the transitional period, negotiations will take place to determine the final status of the West Bank and Gaza and its relationship with its neighbors, and to conclude a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan by the end of the transitional period. These negotiations will be conducted among Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. Two separate but related committees will be convened, one committee, consisting of representatives of the four parties which will negotiate and agree on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza, and its relationship with its neighbors, and the second committee, consisting of representatives of Israel and representatives of Jordan to be joined by the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza, to negotiate the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan, taking into account the agreement reached on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza. The negotiations shall be based on all provisions and principles of UN Security Council Resolution 242. The negotiations will resolve among other matters, the location of the boundaries and the nature of the security arrangements. The resolution from the negotiations must also recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their just requirements. In this way, the Palestinians will participate in the determination of their own future through:

- i. The negotiations among Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza to agree on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza and other outstanding issues by the end of the transitional period.
- ii. Submitting their agreement to a vote by the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza.
- iii. Providing for the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza to decide how they shall govern themselves consistent with the provisions of their agreement.
- iv. Participating as stated above in the work of the committee negotiating the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan.

All necessary measures will be taken and provisions made to assure the security of Israel and its neighbors during the transitional period and beyond. To assist in providing such security, a strong local police force will be constituted by the self-governing authority. It will be composed of inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. The police will maintain liaison on internal security matters with the designated Israeli, Jordanian, and Egyptian officers.

During the transitional period, representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the self-governing authority will constitute a continuing committee to decide by agreement on the modalities of admission of persons displaced from the West Bank and Gaza in 1967, together with necessary measures to prevent disruption and disorder. Other matters of common concern may also be dealt with by this committee.

Egypt and Israel will work with each other and with other interested parties to establish agreed procedures for a prompt, just and permanent implementation of the resolution of the refugee problem.

## **Egypt-Israel**

Egypt and Israel undertake not to resort to the threat or the use of force to settle disputes. Any disputes shall be settled by peaceful means in accordance with the provisions of Article 33 of the UN Charter.

In order to achieve peace between them, the parties agree to negotiate in good faith with a goal of concluding within three months from the signing of this Framework a peace treaty between them while inviting the other parties to the conflict to proceed simultaneously to negotiate and conclude a similar peace treaty with a view to achieving a comprehensive peace in the area. The Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel will govern the peace negotiations between them. The parties will agree on the modalities and the timetable for the implementation of their obligations under the treaty.

## **Associated Principles**

Egypt and Israel state that the principles and provisions described below should apply to peace treaties between Israel and each of its neighbors — Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

Signatories shall establish among themselves relationships normal to states at peace with one another. To this end, they should undertake to abide by all the provisions of the UN Charter.

Steps to be taken in this respect include:

- a) full recognition;
- b) abolishing economic boycotts;
- c) guaranteeing that under their jurisdiction the citizens of the other parties shall enjoy the protection of the due process of law.

Signatories should explore possibilities for economic development in the context of final peace treaties, with the objective of contributing to the atmosphere of peace, cooperation and friendship which is their common goal.

Claims commissions may be established for the mutual settlement of all financial claims.

The United States shall be invited to participate in the talks on matters related to the modalities of the implementation of the agreements and working out the timetable for the carrying out of the obligations of the parties.

The United Nations Security Council shall be requested to endorse the peace treaties and ensure that their provisions shall not be violated. The permanent members of the Security Council shall be requested to underwrite the peace treaties and ensure respect for their provisions. They shall also be requested to conform their policies and actions with the undertaking contained in this Framework.

Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat

Menachem Begin

### **Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel**

In order to achieve peace between them, Israel and Egypt agree to negotiate on good faith with a goal of concluding within three months of the signing of this framework a peace treaty between them.

#### **It is agreed that:**

The site of the negotiations will be under a United Nations flag at a location or locations to be mutually agreed.

All of the principles of UN Resolution 242 will apply in this resolution of the dispute between Israel and Egypt.

Unless otherwise mutually agreed, terms of the peace treaty will be implemented between two and three years after the peace treaty is signed.

The following matters are agreed between the parties:

The full exercise of Egyptian sovereignty up to the internationally recognized border between Egypt and mandated Palestine;

The withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from the Sinai;

The use of airfields left by the Israelis near El Arish, Rafah, Ras en Naqb, and Sharm el Sheikh for civilian purposes only, including possible commercial use by all nations;

The right of free passage by ships of Israel through the Gulf of Suez and the Suez Canal on the basis of the Constantinople Convention of 1888 applying to all nations; the Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba are international waterways to be open to all nations for unimpeded and non-suspendable freedom of navigation and overflight;

The construction of a highway between the Sinai and Jordan near Elat with guaranteed free and peaceful passage by Egypt and Jordan; and

The stationing of military forces listed below.

### **Stationing of Forces**

No more than one division (mechanized or infantry) of Egyptian armed forces will be stationed within an area lying approximately 50 kilometers (km) east of the Gulf of Suez and the Suez Canal.

Only United Nations forces and civil police equipped with light weapons to perform normal police functions will be stationed within an area lying west of the international border and the Gulf of Aqaba, varying in width from 20 km to 40 km.

In the area within 3 km east of the international border there will be Israeli limited military forces not to exceed four infantry battalions and United Nations observers.

Border patrol units, not to exceed three battalions, will supplement the civil police in maintaining order in the area not included above. The exact demarcation of the above areas will be decided during the peace negotiations. Early warning stations may exist to insure compliance with the terms of the agreement. United Nations forces will be stationed:

In part of the area in the Sinai lying within about 20 km of the Mediterranean Sea and adjacent to the international border; and

In the Sharm el Sheikh area to ensure freedom of passage through the Strait of Tiran; and these forces will not be removed unless such removal is approved by the Security Council of the United Nations with a unanimous vote of the five permanent members.

After a peace treaty is signed, and after the interim withdrawal is complete, normal relations will be established between Egypt and Israel, including: full recognition, diplomatic, economic and cultural relations; termination of economic boycotts and barriers to the free movement of goods and people; and mutual protection of citizens by the due process of law.

### **Interim Withdrawal**

Between three months and nine months after the signing of the peace treaty, all Israeli forces will withdraw east of a line extending from a point east of El-Arish to Ras Muhammad, the exact location to be determined by mutual agreement.

Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat

Menachem Begin

## READING COMPREHENSION

### IV. Answer the questions.

1. What principles guide the search for peace according to the Preamble?
2. How is international law used to legitimize the Framework?
3. What role do the United Nations and Security Council Resolutions play in the text?
4. How are peace and security interconnected in this document?
5. How is agency distributed among states, international organizations, and local actors?
6. Why is the Palestinian issue framed as a multistage process?
7. How does the Framework define the concept of “a just and lasting peace” in the Middle East?
8. What mechanisms are proposed to ensure security arrangements during the transitional period?
9. How does the document balance the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and security concerns?
10. In what ways does the text address the gradual nature of normalization between the parties?
11. How are autonomy and self-governing authority conceptualized in relation to Palestinian territories?
12. What assumptions does the Framework make about regional cooperation and mutual recognition?
13. How does the language of obligation (e.g. *shall*, *will*, *undertake*) structure commitments among the parties?
14. How are guarantees and assurances framed to reduce the risk of renewed conflict?
15. How does the diplomatic register of the Accords seek to manage ambiguity while maintaining consensus among the signatories?

### V. Decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE. Correct the false ones.

1. The Camp David Accords rely heavily on references to international legal instruments.
2. The document avoids naming specific territories and security arrangements.
3. Peace is presented as a process rather than a single event.
4. The language of the Framework allows for flexibility in implementation.

5. The text explicitly resolves all territorial and political disputes.
6. The Framework identifies UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as the legal basis for peace negotiations.
7. The Accords envisage the participation of multiple regional actors in addressing the Palestinian question.
8. The transitional arrangements for the West Bank and Gaza are intended to last indefinitely.
9. The establishment of a self-governing authority is linked to the withdrawal and redeployment of Israeli forces.
10. Security arrangements include provisions for demilitarized zones and international forces.
11. The document assumes that normalization of relations precedes the signing of peace treaties.
12. The Accords distinguish between interim measures and permanent status negotiations.
13. Economic cooperation is presented as a secondary and optional element of peace-building.
14. The Framework provides for joint mechanisms to address refugee and displacement issues.
15. The Accords emphasize peaceful dispute settlement in accordance with the UN Charter.

**VI. Complete the following sentences using information from the text.**

1. The agreed basis for peace is United Nations Security Council Resolution \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Peace requires respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and \_\_\_\_\_ independence.
3. Transitional arrangements for the West Bank and Gaza were not to exceed \_\_\_\_\_ years.
4. Security arrangements include demilitarized zones and the presence of \_\_\_\_\_ forces.
5. Normal relations between Egypt and Israel include diplomatic, economic, and \_\_\_\_\_ relations.
6. After decades of conflict, the people of the Middle East are described as yearning for \_\_\_\_\_.

7. The Framework aims to achieve a just, comprehensive, and \_\_\_\_\_ settlement of the Middle East conflict.
8. Future negotiations are intended to be conducted with any neighbor prepared to negotiate \_\_\_\_\_ and security.
9. The transitional period begins after the establishment of a \_\_\_\_\_ authority in the West Bank and Gaza.
10. Negotiations on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza must begin no later than the \_\_\_\_\_ year of the transitional period.
11. The final status negotiations are to be based on all provisions and principles of UN Security Council Resolution \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The Accords recognize the legitimate \_\_\_\_\_ of the Palestinian people.
13. A strong local \_\_\_\_\_ force is to be established to maintain internal security and public order.
14. Egypt and Israel undertake to settle disputes by \_\_\_\_\_ means in accordance with the UN Charter.
15. The United States is invited to participate in talks concerning the \_\_\_\_\_ of implementation of the agreements.

## **TRANSLATION PRACTICE**

### **VII. Translate the selected excerpts into Ukrainian.**

#### **Translation guidelines:**

- Preserve **international legal terminology** and formal register.
- Maintain **syntactic complexity** typical of treaty language.
- Avoid simplification that could weaken legal precision.
- Pay special attention to **modal verbs and conditional structures**.

### **VIII. Translation Commentary (up to 300 words).**

Comment on the following:

1. What difficulties arose when translating legal-diplomatic syntax (long sentences, enumerations, embedded clauses)?
2. How did you render references to UN resolutions and Charter provisions?
3. Which parts required literal translation to preserve legal force?
4. Where was cautious adaptation necessary for Ukrainian legal-diplomatic norms?

## **ACTIVE VOCABULARY**

### **IX. Transcribe the following words:**

1. sovereignty
2. withdrawal
3. negotiations
4. demilitarized
5. territorial
6. framework
7. implementation
8. autonomy
9. arrangements
10. international
11. resolutions
12. recognition
13. guarantees

### **X. Define the following terms in English. Provide Ukrainian equivalents.**

1. framework agreement
2. peaceful settlement
3. transitional arrangements
4. territorial integrity
5. demilitarized zone
6. self-governing authority
7. international legitimacy
8. normal relations
9. early warning station
10. bilateral negotiations
11. comprehensive settlement
12. withdrawal of armed forces
13. mutual recognition
14. confidence-building measures
15. dispute settlement mechanisms

### **XI. Find in the text the official English diplomatic formulations corresponding to the following Ukrainian expressions.**

1. основа для мирного врегулювання
2. виведення збройних сил
3. заходи безпеки
4. мирні засоби врегулювання спорів
5. переговори щодо остаточного статусу

6. повага до суверенітету та територіальної цілісності
7. право жити в мирі в безпечних і визнаних кордонах
8. нормальні відносини між державами, що перебувають у стані миру
9. перехідні домовленості
10. орган самоврядування
11. мирні договори на основі резолюцій Ради Безпеки ООН
12. демілітаризовані зони
13. станції раннього попередження
14. врегулювання спорів відповідно до Статуту ООН
15. всеосяжний і тривалий мир у регіоні

**XII. Find in the text words or expressions opposite in meaning to:**

1. use of force
2. war and armed conflict
3. instability
4. hostility
5. isolation of states
6. temporary ceasefire
7. violation of sovereignty
8. unilateral action
9. military occupation
10. permanent military presence
11. exclusion from negotiations
12. denial of political independence
13. chaos and disorder
14. suspension of diplomatic relations
15. restriction of freedom of navigation

**TRANSLATION PRACTICE**

**XIII. Translate into Ukrainian, preserving official diplomatic style.**

1. The parties reaffirm their commitment to resolving disputes by peaceful means.
2. The framework establishes principles for a durable peace in the Middle East.
3. Each party undertakes to respect the sovereignty of the other.
4. The agreement provides for the withdrawal of forces in stages.
5. Security arrangements shall be implemented under international supervision.
6. The parties agree to terminate the state of belligerency.
7. Normal relations shall be established following the exchange of instruments.
8. The implementation period shall not exceed the agreed timeframe.
9. Any modification requires the consent of both parties.

- 10.The framework constitutes a basis for further negotiations.
- 11.Disputes arising from interpretation shall be resolved through consultation.
- 12.The parties recognize the legitimate rights of all peoples in the region.
- 13.The agreement shall enter into force upon signature.
- 14.Measures shall be taken to prevent acts of hostility.
- 15.The parties express their determination to achieve lasting peace.

**XIV. Translate into English using active vocabulary, preserving official diplomatic style, modality, and conditionality.**

1. Пошук миру на Близькому Сході має здійснюватися на основі принципів та положень Статуту Організації Об'єднаних Націй.
2. Сторони визнають, що справедливе і тривале врегулювання конфлікту повинно ґрунтуватися на резолюціях Ради Безпеки ООН 242 та 338.
3. Мир вимагає поваги до суверенітету, територіальної цілісності та політичної незалежності кожної держави регіону.
4. Сторони зобов'язуються не вдаватися до погрози силою або її застосування для врегулювання спорів.
5. Усі спори між сторонами повинні вирішуватися виключно мирними засобами відповідно до міжнародного права.
6. Сторони погоджуються, що майбутні переговори мають проводитися з метою досягнення всеосяжного і тривалого миру в регіоні.
7. Врегулювання палестинської проблеми повинно враховувати законні права палестинського народу.
8. Перехідні домовленості щодо Західного берега та Сектора Гази мають діяти протягом періоду, що не перевищує п'яти років.
9. Після створення самоврядного органу влади має розпочатися перехідний період, передбачений цією домовленістю.
- 10.Сторони можуть домовитися про спеціальні заходи безпеки, включаючи демілітаризовані зони та міжнародне спостереження.
- 11.Виведення збройних сил має здійснюватися відповідно до погодженого графіка.
- 12.Для забезпечення внутрішнього порядку може бути створена місцева поліцейська служба, що складатиметься з мешканців відповідних територій.
- 13.Представники сторін повинні сформувавти спільний комітет для вирішення питань, що становлять взаємний інтерес.

14. Після укладення мирного договору між сторонами мають бути встановлені нормальні дипломатичні, економічні та культурні відносини.
15. Держави-учасниці повинні вживати всіх необхідних заходів для забезпечення безпеки в регіоні протягом перехідного періоду та після його завершення.

### **CRITICAL THINKING (Advanced Level)**

#### **XV. Answer the questions.**

1. How does legal language function as a tool of political compromise?
2. In what ways does the text balance sovereignty and security concerns?
3. Does the Framework reflect realism, idealism, or a combination of both? Explain.

### **WRITING TASK**

#### **XVI. Write an analytical commentary (250–300 words).**

**Topic:**

*The Camp David Accords as an Example of Legal-Diplomatic Discourse in International Conflict Resolution.*

Use academic style and relevant terminology.

## UNIT II

### DIPLOMACY, DISCOURSE, AND TRANSLATION PRACTICE

#### READING, ANALYSIS & TRANSLATION

##### LEAD-IN

**I. Comment on the following statements. Use examples from peace processes involving interim arrangements.**

1. *“Interim agreements often postpone the most difficult political decisions.”*
2. *“Self-governance is a negotiated concept rather than a fixed legal status.”*
3. *“Procedural language can be as politically significant as substantive clauses.”*
4. *“Diplomatic language often conceals as much as it reveals.”*
5. *“Peace agreements are not only political acts, but also linguistic constructions.”*
6. *“Translation can function as an instrument of soft power in international relations.”*

##### PROBLEM DISCUSSION

**II. Discuss the problem.**

1. Why do peace processes rely on transitional periods?
2. How does the concept of interim self-government differ from full sovereignty?
3. What risks arise when permanent status issues are deferred?
4. How does procedural detail function as a mechanism of control and trust-building?

**III. Study the text.**

##### TEXT 2

##### OSLO ACCORDS (1993)

##### Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements

Washington, 13 September 1993.

The Government of the State of Israel and the PLO team (in the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the Middle East Peace Conference) (the "Palestinian Delegation"), representing the Palestinian people, agree that it is time to put an end to decades of confrontation and conflict, recognise their mutual legitimate and political rights, and strive to live in peaceful coexistence and mutual dignity and security and achieve a just, lasting and comprehensive peace settlement and historic reconciliation through the agreed political process. Accordingly, the two sides agree to the following principles:

##### Article I:

**Aim of negotiations:**

The aim of the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations within the current Middle East peace process is, among other things, to establish a Palestinian Interim Self-Government Authority, the elected Council (the "Council"), for the Palestinian people in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, for a transitional period not exceeding five years, leading to a permanent settlement based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973). It is understood that the interim arrangements are an integral part of the whole peace process and that the negotiations on the permanent status will lead to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973).

**Article II:****Framework for the interim period:**

The agreed framework for the interim period is set forth in this Declaration of Principles.

**Article III:****Elections:**

1. In order that the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip may govern themselves according to democratic principles, direct, free and general political elections will be held for the Council under agreed supervision and international observation, while the Palestinian police will ensure public order.
2. An agreement will be concluded on the exact mode and conditions of the elections in accordance with the protocol attached as Annex I, with the goal of holding the elections not later than nine months after the entry into force of this Declaration of Principles.
3. These elections will constitute a significant interim preparatory step toward the realisation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their just requirements.

**Article IV:****Jurisdiction:**

Jurisdiction of the Council will cover West Bank and Gaza Strip territory, except for issues that will be negotiated in the permanent status negotiations. The two sides view the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as a single territorial unit, whose integrity will be preserved during the interim period.

**Article V:****Transitional period and permanent status negotiations:**

1. The five-year transitional period will begin upon the withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and Jericho area.

2. Permanent status negotiations will commence as soon as possible, but not later than the beginning of the third year of the interim period, between the Government of Israel and the Palestinian people's representatives.
3. It is understood that these negotiations shall cover remaining issues, including: Jerusalem, refugees, settlements, security arrangements, borders, relations and co-operation with other neighbours, and other issues of common interest.
4. The two parties agree that the outcome of the permanent status negotiations should not be prejudiced or pre-empted by agreements reached for the interim period.

#### **Article VI:**

##### **Preparatory transfer of powers and responsibilities:**

1. Upon the entry into force of this Declaration of Principles and the withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and the Jericho area, a transfer of authority from the Israeli military government and its Civil Administration to the authorised Palestinians for this task, as detailed herein, will commence. This transfer of authority will be of a preparatory nature until the inauguration of the Council.
2. Immediately after the entry into force of this Declaration of Principles and the withdrawal from the Gaza Strip and Jericho area, with the view to promoting economic development in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, authority will be transferred to the Palestinians in the following spheres: education and culture, health, social welfare, direct taxation and tourism. The Palestinian side will commence in building the Palestinian police force, as agreed upon. Pending the inauguration of the Council, the two parties may negotiate the transfer of additional powers and responsibilities, as agreed upon.

#### **Article VII:**

##### **Interim agreement:**

1. The Israeli and Palestinian delegations will negotiate an agreement on the interim period (the "Interim Agreement").
2. The Interim Agreement shall specify, among other things, the structure of the Council, the number of its members, and the transfer of powers and responsibilities from the Israeli military government and its Civil Administration to the Council. The Interim Agreement shall also specify the Council's executive authority, legislative authority in accordance with Article IX below, and the independent Palestinian judicial organs.
3. The Interim Agreement shall include arrangements, to be implemented upon the inauguration of the Council, for the assumption by the Council of all of the powers and responsibilities transferred previously in accordance with Article VI above.
4. In order to enable the Council to promote economic growth, upon its inauguration, the Council will establish, among other things, a Palestinian Electricity Authority, a Gaza Sea Port Authority, a Palestinian Development Bank, a Palestinian Export Promotion Board, a Palestinian Environmental Authority, a Palestinian Land Authority and a

Palestinian Water Administration Authority and any other Authorities agreed upon, in accordance with the Interim Agreement, that will specify their powers and responsibilities.

5. After the inauguration of the Council, the Civil Administration will be dissolved, and the Israeli military government will be withdrawn.

#### **Article VIII:**

##### **Public order and security:**

In order to guarantee public order and internal security for the Palestinians of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the Council will establish a strong police force, while Israel will continue to carry the responsibility for defending against external threats, as well as the responsibility for overall security of Israelis for the purpose of safeguarding their internal security and public order.

#### **Article IX:**

##### **Laws and military orders:**

1. The Council will be empowered to legislate, in accordance with the Interim Agreement, within all authorities transferred to it.

2. Both parties will review jointly laws and military orders presently in force in remaining spheres.

#### **Article X:**

##### **Joint Israeli-Palestinian liaison committee:**

In order to provide for a smooth implementation of this Declaration of Principles and any subsequent agreements pertaining to the interim period, upon the entry into force of this Declaration of Principles, a Joint Israeli-Palestinian Liaison Committee will be established in order to deal with issues requiring coordination, other issues of common interest and disputes.

#### **Article XI:**

##### **Israeli-Palestinian cooperation in economic fields:**

Recognising the mutual benefit of co-operation in promoting the development of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and Israel, upon the entry into force of this Declaration of Principles, an Israeli-Palestinian Economic Co-operation Committee will be established in order to develop and implement in a co-operative manner the programmes identified in the protocols attached as Annex III and Annex IV.

#### **Article XII:**

##### **Liaison and co-operation with Jordan and Egypt:**

The two parties will invite the Governments of Jordan and Egypt to participate in establishing further liaison and co-operation arrangements between the Government of

Israel and the Palestinian representatives, on the one hand, and the Governments of Jordan and Egypt, on the other hand, to promote co-operation between them.

These arrangements will include the constitution of a Continuing Committee that will decide by agreement on the modalities of admission of persons displaced from the West Bank and Gaza Strip in 1967, together with necessary measures to prevent disruption and disorder. Other matters of common concern will be dealt with by this Committee.

**Article XIII:**

**Redeployment of Israeli forces:**

1. After the entry into force of this Declaration of Principles, and not later than the eve of elections for the Council, a redeployment of Israeli military forces in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip will take place, in addition to withdrawal of Israeli forces carried out in accordance with Article XIV.
2. In redeploying its military forces, Israel will be guided by the principle that its military forces should be redeployed outside populated areas.
3. Further redeployments to specified locations will be gradually implemented commensurate with the assumption of responsibility for public order and internal security by the Palestinian police force pursuant to Article VIII above.

**Article XIV:**

**Israeli withdrawal from the Gaza strip and Jericho area:**

Israel will withdraw from the Gaza Strip and Jericho area, as detailed in the protocol attached as Annex II.

**Article XV:**

**Resolution of disputes:**

1. Disputes arising out of the application or interpretation of this Declaration of Principles, or any subsequent agreements pertaining to the interim period, shall be resolved by negotiations through the Joint Liaison Committee to be established pursuant to Article X above.
2. Disputes which cannot be settled by negotiations may be resolved by a mechanism of conciliation to be agreed upon by the parties.
3. The parties may agree to submit to arbitration disputes relating to the interim period, which cannot be settled through conciliation. To this end, upon the agreement of both parties, the parties will establish an arbitration committee.

**Article XVI:**

**Israeli-Palestinian cooperation concerning regional programmes:**

Both parties view the multilateral working groups as an appropriate instrument for promoting a "Marshall Plan", the regional programmes and other programmes, including

special programmes for the West Bank and Gaza Strip, as indicated in the protocol attached as Annex IV.

**Article XVII:**

**Miscellaneous provisions:**

1. This Declaration of Principles will enter into force one month after its signing.
2. All protocols annexed to this Declaration of Principles and agreed minutes pertaining thereto shall be regarded as an integral part hereof.

Done in Washington, DC. this thirteenth day of September 1993.

For the Government of the State of Israel (Signed) Shimon PERES	For the Palestine Liberation Organization (Signed) Mahmoud ABBAS
Witnessed By:	
The United States of America (Signed) Warren CHRISTOPHER	The Russian Federation (Signed) Andrei V. KOZYREV

**ANNEX I**

**Protocol on the Mode and Conditions of Elections**

1. Palestinians of Jerusalem who live there will have the right to participate in the election process, according to an agreement between the two sides.
2. In addition, the election agreement should cover, among other things, the following issues:
  - (a) The system of elections;
  - (b) The mode of the agreed supervision and international observation and their personal composition;
  - (c) Rules and regulations regarding election campaigns, including agreed arrangements for the organizing of mass media, and the possibility of licensing a broadcasting and television station.
3. The future status of displaced Palestinians who were registered on 4 June 1967 will not be prejudiced because they are unable to participate in the election process owing to practical reasons.

**ANNEX II**

## **Protocol on Withdrawal of Israeli Forces from the Gaza Strip and Jericho Area**

1. The two sides will conclude and sign within two months from the date of entry into force of this Declaration of Principles an agreement on the withdrawal of Israeli military forces from the Gaza Strip and Jericho area. This agreement will include comprehensive arrangements to apply in the Gaza Strip and the Jericho area subsequent to the Israeli withdrawal.

2. Israel will implement an accelerated and scheduled withdrawal of Israeli military forces from the Gaza Strip and Jericho area, beginning immediately with the signing of the agreement on the Gaza Strip and Jericho area and to be completed within a period not exceeding four months after the signing of this agreement.

3. The above agreement will include, among other things:

(a) Arrangements for a smooth and peaceful transfer of authority from the Israeli military government and its Civil Administration to the Palestinian representatives;

(b) Structure, powers and responsibilities of the Palestinian authority in these areas, except: external security, settlements, Israelis, foreign relations and other mutually agreed matters;

(c) Arrangements for the assumption of internal security and public order by the Palestinian police force consisting of police officers recruited locally and from abroad (holding Jordanian passports and Palestinian documents issued by Egypt). Those who will participate in the Palestinian police force coming from abroad should be trained as police and police officers;

(d) A temporary international or foreign presence, as agreed upon;

(e) Establishment of a joint Palestinian-Israeli Coordination and Cooperation Committee for mutual security purposes;

(f) An economic development and stabilization programme including the establishment of an Emergency Fund, to encourage foreign investment and financial and economic support. Both sides will coordinate and cooperate jointly and unilaterally with regional and international parties to support these aims;

(g) Arrangements for a safe passage for persons and transportation between the Gaza Strip and Jericho area.

4. The above agreement will include arrangements for coordination between both parties regarding passages:

(a) Gaza - Egypt;

(b) Jericho - Jordan.

5. The offices responsible for carrying out the powers and responsibilities of the Palestinian authority under this Annex II and Article VI of the Declaration of Principles

will be located in the Gaza Strip and in the Jericho area pending the inauguration of the Council.

6. Other than these agreed arrangements, the status of the Gaza Strip and Jericho area will continue to be an integral part of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and will not be changed in the interim period.

### **ANNEX III**

#### **Protocol on Israeli-Palestinian Cooperation in Economic and Development Programmes**

The two sides agree to establish an Israeli-Palestinian Continuing Committee for Economic Cooperation, focusing, among other things, on the following:

1. Cooperation in the field of water, including a Water Development Programme prepared by experts from both sides, which will also specify the mode of cooperation in the management of water resources in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and will include proposals for studies and plans on water rights of each party, as well as on the equitable utilization of joint water resources for implementation in and beyond the interim period.

2. Cooperation in the field of electricity, including an Electricity Development Programme, which will also specify the mode of cooperation for the production, maintenance, purchase and sale of electricity resources.

3. Cooperation in the field of energy, including an Energy Development Programme, which will provide for the exploitation of oil and gas for industrial purposes, particularly in the Gaza Strip and in the Negev, and will encourage further joint exploitation of other energy resources. This Programme may also provide for the construction of a petrochemical industrial complex in the Gaza Strip and the construction of oil and gas pipelines.

4. Cooperation in the field of finance, including a Financial Development and Action Programme for the encouragement of international investment in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and in Israel, as well as the establishment of a Palestinian Development Bank.

5. Cooperation in the field of transport and communications, including a Programme, which will define guidelines for the establishment of a Gaza Sea Port Area, and will provide for the establishing of transport and communications lines to and from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to Israel and to other countries. In addition, this Programme will provide for carrying out the necessary construction of roads, railways, communications lines, etc.

6. Cooperation in the field of trade, including studies, and Trade Promotion Programmes, which will encourage local, regional and interregional trade, as well as a feasibility study of creating free trade zones in the Gaza Strip and in Israel, mutual access to these zones and cooperation in other areas related to trade and commerce.

7. Cooperation in the field of industry, including Industrial Development Programmes, which will provide for the establishment of joint Israeli-Palestinian Industrial Research and Development Centres, will promote Palestinian-Israeli joint ventures, and provide guidelines for cooperation in the textile, food, pharmaceutical, electronics, diamonds, computer and science-based industries.
8. A Programme for cooperation in, and regulation of, labour relations and cooperation in social welfare issues.
9. A Human Resource Development and Cooperation Plan, providing for joint Israeli-Palestinian workshops and seminars, and for the establishment of joint vocational training centres, research institutes and data banks.
10. An Environmental Protection Plan, providing for joint and/or coordinated measures in this sphere.
11. A Programme for developing coordination and cooperation in the field of communications and media.
12. Any other programmes of mutual interest.

#### **ANNEX IV**

#### **Protocol on Israeli-Palestinian Cooperation concerning Regional Development Programmes**

1. The two sides will cooperate in the context of the multilateral peace efforts in promoting a Development Programme for the region, including the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, to be initiated by the Group of Seven. The parties will request the Group of Seven to seek the participation in this Programme of other interested States, such as members of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, regional Arab States and institutions, as well as members of the private sector.
2. The Development Programme will consist of two elements:
  - (a) An Economic Development Programme for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip;
  - (b) A Regional Economic Development Programme.
  - A. The Economic Development Programme for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip will consist of the following elements:
    - (1) A Social Rehabilitation Programme, including a Housing and Construction Programme;
    - (2) A Small and Medium Business Development Plan;
    - (3) An Infrastructure Development Programme (water, electricity, transportation and communications, etc.);
    - (4) A Human Resources Plan;
    - (5) Other programmes.

B. The Regional Economic Development Programme may consist of the following elements:

- (1) The establishment of a Middle East Development Fund, as a first step, and a Middle East Development Bank, as a second step;
- (2) The development of a joint Israeli-Palestinian-Jordanian Plan for coordinated exploitation of the Dead Sea area;
- (3) The Mediterranean Sea (Gaza) - Dead Sea Canal;
- (4) Regional desalinization and other water development projects;
- (5) A regional plan for agricultural development, including a coordinated regional effort for the prevention of desertification;
- (6) Interconnection of electricity grids;
- (7) Regional cooperation for the transfer, distribution and industrial exploitation of gas, oil and other energy resources;
- (8) A Regional Tourism, Transportation and Telecommunications Development Plan;
- (9) Regional cooperation in other spheres.

3. The two sides will encourage the multilateral working groups and will coordinate towards their success. The two parties will encourage inter-sessional activities, as well as pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, within the various multilateral working groups.

### **Agreed minutes**

#### **to the Declaration of Principles on interim self-government arrangements:**

##### **A. General understandings and agreements:**

Any powers and responsibilities transferred to the Palestinians pursuant to the Declaration of Principles prior to the inauguration of the Council will be subject to the same principles pertaining to Article IV, as set out in these agreed minutes below. B. Specific understandings and agreements:

##### **Article IV:**

It is understood that:

1. Jurisdiction of the Council will cover West Bank and Gaza Strip territory, except for issues that will be negotiated in the permanent status negotiations: Jerusalem, settlements, military locations and Israelis.
2. The Council's jurisdiction will apply with regard to the agreed powers, responsibilities, spheres and authorities transferred to it.

##### **Article VI (2):**

It is agreed that the transfer of authority will be as follows:

1. The Palestinian side will inform the Israeli side of the names of the authorised Palestinians who will assume the powers, authorities and responsibilities that will be transferred to the Palestinians according to the Declaration of Principles in the following fields: education and culture, health, social welfare, direct taxation, tourism and any other authorities agreed upon.

2. It is understood that the rights and obligations of these offices will not be affected.

3. Each of the spheres described above will continue to enjoy existing budgetary allocations in accordance with arrangements to be mutually agreed upon. These arrangements also will provide for the necessary adjustments required in order to take into account the taxes collected by the direct taxation office.

4. Upon the execution of the Declaration of Principles, the Israeli and Palestinian delegations will immediately commence negotiations on a detailed plan for the transfer of authority on the above offices in accordance with the above understandings.

**Article VII (2):**

The Interim Agreement will also include arrangements for co-ordination and co-operation.

**Article VII (5):**

The withdrawal of the military government will not prevent Israel from exercising the powers and responsibilities not transferred to the Council.

**Article VIII:**

It is understood that the Interim Agreement will include arrangements for co-operation and co-ordination between the two parties in this regard. It is also agreed that the transfer of powers and responsibilities to the Palestinian police will be accomplished in a phased manner, as agreed in the Interim Agreement.

**Article X:**

It is agreed that, upon the entry into force of the Declaration of Principles, the Israeli and Palestinian delegations will exchange the names of the individuals designated by them as members of the joint Israeli-Palestinian liaison committee. It is further agreed that each side will have an equal number of members in the joint committee. The joint committee will reach decisions by agreement. The Joint committee may add other technicians and experts, as necessary. The Joint committee will decide on the frequency and place or places of its meetings.

**Annex II:**

It is understood that, subsequent to the Israeli withdrawal, Israel will continue to be responsible for external security, and for internal security and public order of settlements and Israelis. Israeli military forces and civilians may continue to use roads freely within the Gaza Strip and the Jericho area.

## READING COMPREHENSION

### IV. Answer the questions.

1. What political and legal aims are stated in Article I?
2. How is the interim period framed as part of the overall peace process?
3. Which permanent status issues are deliberately postponed?
4. How is territorial integrity defined during the interim period?
5. How are authority and responsibility transferred according to the text?
6. What role do joint committees play in implementation?
7. How does the Declaration of Principles define the concept of Palestinian self-government during the interim period?
8. What limitations are placed on the powers of the Palestinian Interim Self-Government Authority?
9. How is security cooperation between Israel and the Palestinians structured in the text?
10. What guarantees are provided regarding the continuation of existing rights, obligations, and international agreements?
11. How does the document regulate jurisdiction over land, people, and resources during the interim period?
12. What mechanisms are established for resolving disputes arising from the implementation of the Declaration of Principles?
13. How is economic cooperation framed as part of the peace process?
14. What language in the text reflects mutual recognition and political compromise rather than final settlement?
15. How does the wording of the Accords balance ambiguity and commitment in order to sustain negotiations?

### V. Decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE. Correct the false ones.

1. The Declaration of Principles treats Palestinian self-determination as an already realized outcome rather than a goal of future negotiations.
2. The interim self-government arrangements are presented as an autonomous framework independent of prior international legal instruments.
3. By establishing the Palestinian Interim Self-Government Authority, the Declaration transfers comprehensive governing powers, including external relations and defense.
4. The reference to elections in the text serves primarily as a symbolic gesture and carries no legal or institutional function.
5. The Declaration removes uncertainty regarding borders, sovereignty, and territorial jurisdiction by deferring them to permanent status talks.
6. The question of Jerusalem is excluded from the interim period not by postponement, but by explicit prohibition of discussion until final settlement.

7. The five-year interim period is framed as a flexible guideline rather than a binding temporal limitation.
8. The creation of joint Israeli–Palestinian committees reflects an assumption of full equality of authority between the parties at all stages of implementation.
9. The security provisions imply a complete disengagement of Israeli forces from responsibility for public order during the interim period.
10. Economic cooperation is constructed as a confidence-building supplement rather than as a structurally embedded element of the peace process.
11. The Declaration legally obliges both parties to abstain from unilateral measures that might affect permanent status issues.
12. The jurisdiction of the Palestinian Authority during the interim period extends to all persons residing in the territories, irrespective of nationality.
13. The Accords provide a clear enforcement mechanism ensuring compliance in the event of non-implementation by either side.
14. The language of the Declaration consistently prioritizes legal certainty over political ambiguity.
15. The overall structure of the Declaration reflects a linear transition from interim arrangements to a predetermined permanent outcome.

**VI. Complete the following sentences using information from the text.**

1. The interim period shall not exceed \_\_\_\_\_ years.
2. Permanent status negotiations shall include issues such as Jerusalem, refugees, and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Jurisdiction of the Council covers the West Bank and Gaza Strip except for \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Disputes shall first be resolved through \_\_\_\_\_ negotiations.
5. The Declaration enters into force \_\_\_\_\_ after its signing.
6. The aim of the interim arrangements is to establish a Palestinian Interim Self-Government Authority, also referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The transitional period shall lead to a permanent settlement based on \_\_\_\_\_ resolutions.
8. The withdrawal of Israeli military forces shall take place in stages, beginning with the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ areas.
9. Elections shall be held for the Palestinian Council under agreed supervision and \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The Palestinian police force shall be responsible for maintaining \_\_\_\_\_ and internal security.
11. The two parties agree to cooperate in the field of \_\_\_\_\_ development as part of the peace process.
12. Joint Israeli–Palestinian committees shall be established to coordinate matters relating to \_\_\_\_\_ and cooperation.

13. The jurisdiction of the Palestinian Council shall not include issues to be negotiated in the \_\_\_\_\_ status talks.
14. The implementation of the Declaration shall be guided by the principle of \_\_\_\_\_ respect and cooperation.
15. The permanent status negotiations shall commence no later than the beginning of the \_\_\_\_\_ year of the interim period.

## TRANSLATION PRACTICE

### VII. Translate selected articles and annexes into Ukrainian.

#### Translation guidelines:

- Preserve **procedural precision** and formal register.
- Maintain the **conditional and phased logic** of obligations.
- Reflect **institutional terminology** consistently.
- Avoid interpretative amplification of politically sensitive terms.

### VIII. Translation Commentary (up to 300 words).

Comment on the following:

1. Difficulties in translating procedural and administrative language.
2. Rendering terms such as *interim*, *jurisdiction*, *redeployment*, *transfer of authority*.
3. Balancing neutrality with clarity for a Ukrainian reader.
4. Which elements required strict literal translation, and why.

## ACTIVE VOCABULARY

### IX. Transcribe the following words:

1. declaration
2. principles
3. jurisdiction
4. implementation
5. negotiations
6. withdrawal
7. responsibility
8. authority
9. security
10. cooperation
11. arrangements
12. permanent
13. territorial

- 14.international
- 15.resolution

**X. Define the following terms in English. Provide Ukrainian equivalents.**

- 1. interim self-government
- 2. jurisdiction
- 3. redeployment
- 4. transfer of authority
- 5. permanent status negotiations
- 6. joint liaison committee
- 7. international observation
- 8. public order
- 9. arbitration mechanism
- 10.mutual recognition
- 11.security coordination
- 12.civil affairs
- 13.territorial integrity
- 14.freely elected representatives
- 15.implementation arrangements

**XI. Find in the text the official English diplomatic formulations corresponding to the following Ukrainian expressions.**

- 1. перехідний період
- 2. обраний рада
- 3. внутрішня безпека
- 4. постійне врегулювання
- 5. мирне співіснування
- 6. тимчасові домовленості
- 7. законні політичні права
- 8. громадський порядок та безпека
- 9. перегрупування сил
- 10.виведення військ
- 11.демократичні принципи
- 12.міжнародне спостереження
- 13.передача повноважень і відповідальності
- 14.територіальна цілісність
- 15.механізми вирішення спорів

**XII. Find in the text words or expressions opposite in meaning to:**

- 1. permanent settlement
- 2. final authority

3. unilateral action
4. immediate implementation
5. exclusive jurisdiction
6. external sovereignty
7. termination of negotiations
8. non-cooperation
9. legal certainty
10. individual decision-making
11. complete withdrawal
12. absence of security responsibilities
13. binding final agreement
14. independent governance
15. fixed territorial borders

## **TRANSLATION PRACTICE**

### **XIII. Translate into Ukrainian, preserving official diplomatic style.**

1. The Government of the State of Israel and the PLO team, representing the Palestinian people, agree that it is time to put an end to decades of confrontation and conflict and recognise their mutual legitimate and political rights.
2. The aim of the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations within the current Middle East peace process is to establish a Palestinian Interim Self-Government Authority for the Palestinian people in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.
3. It is understood that the interim arrangements are an integral part of the whole peace process and that the negotiations on the permanent status will lead to the implementation of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.
4. In order that the Palestinian people in the West Bank and Gaza Strip may govern themselves according to democratic principles, direct, free and general political elections will be held for the Council.
5. These elections will constitute a significant interim preparatory step toward the realisation of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their just requirements.
6. Jurisdiction of the Council will cover West Bank and Gaza Strip territory, except for issues that will be negotiated in the permanent status negotiations.
7. The two sides view the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as a single territorial unit, whose integrity will be preserved during the interim period.
8. Permanent status negotiations will commence as soon as possible, but not later than the beginning of the third year of the interim period.
9. It is understood that these negotiations shall cover remaining issues, including Jerusalem, refugees, settlements, security arrangements, borders and relations with other neighbours.

10. Upon the entry into force of this Declaration of Principles, a transfer of authority from the Israeli military government and its Civil Administration to the authorised Palestinians will commence.
11. The Interim Agreement shall specify the structure of the Council, the number of its members, and the transfer of powers and responsibilities to the Council.
12. In order to guarantee public order and internal security for the Palestinians of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the Council will establish a strong police force.
13. A Joint Israeli-Palestinian Liaison Committee will be established in order to deal with issues requiring coordination, other issues of common interest and disputes.
14. Disputes arising out of the application or interpretation of this Declaration of Principles shall be resolved by negotiations through the Joint Liaison Committee.
15. All protocols annexed to this Declaration of Principles shall be regarded as an integral part hereof.

**XIV. Translate into English using active vocabulary, preserving official diplomatic style, modality, and conditionality.**

1. Уряд Держави Ізраїль та представники палестинського народу погоджуються, що настав час покласти край десятиліттям конфронтації та конфлікту.
2. Сторони визнають свої взаємні законні та політичні права і підтверджують прагнення до мирного співіснування у взаємній гідності та безпеці.
3. Метою ізраїльсько-палестинських переговорів у межах поточного мирного процесу на Близькому Сході є створення Палестинського тимчасового органу самоврядування.
4. Цей орган має бути обраною радою, яка представлятиме палестинський народ на Західному березі та в Секторі Гази.
5. Перехідний період не повинен перевищувати п'яти років і має привести до постійного врегулювання.
6. Переговори щодо постійного статусу мають розпочатися якомога швидше, але не пізніше початку третього року перехідного періоду.
7. Юрисдикція Ради поширюватиметься на територію Західного берега та Сектора Гази, за винятком питань, що підлягають врегулюванню під час переговорів про постійний статус.
8. Сторони розглядають Західний берег і Сектор Гази як єдину територіальну одиницю, цілісність якої повинна зберігатися протягом перехідного періоду.
9. Для забезпечення демократичного самоврядування мають бути проведені прямі, вільні та загальні вибори до Ради.
10. Вибори проводитимуться під погодженим наглядом та міжнародним спостереженням.
11. Після набуття чинності цією Декларацією принципів має розпочатися передача повноважень від ізраїльської військової адміністрації уповноваженим палестинським представникам.

12. Передача повноважень у сферах освіти, культури, охорони здоров'я та соціального забезпечення має сприяти економічному розвитку Західного берега та Сектора Гази.
13. Для забезпечення громадського порядку та внутрішньої безпеки Рада має створити палестинську поліцейську службу.
14. З метою забезпечення належного виконання цієї Декларації принципів сторони створять спільний ізраїльсько-палестинський комітет зв'язку.
15. Спори, що виникають у зв'язку із застосуванням або тлумаченням цієї Декларації принципів, повинні вирішуватися шляхом переговорів між сторонами.

## **CRITICAL THINKING (Advanced Level)**

### **XV. Answer the questions.**

1. How does the Oslo text institutionalize ambiguity?
2. In what ways does procedure substitute for political resolution?
3. Does the Declaration prioritize stability over justice? Justify your answer.

## **WRITING TASK**

### **XVI. Write an analytical commentary (250–300 words).**

#### **Topic:**

*From Legal Frameworks to Interim Arrangements: Translation and Power in Middle East Peace Agreements.*

Use academic style and translation studies terminology.

## UNIT III

### DIPLOMACY, DISCOURSE, AND TRANSLATION PRACTICE

#### READING, ANALYSIS & TRANSLATION

#### LEAD-IN

**I. Comment on the following statements. Use examples from peace processes involving interim arrangements.**

1. *“Diplomacy is the art of letting someone else have your way.”* — David Frost
2. *“Peace is not the absence of conflict, but the ability to handle conflict by peaceful means.”* — Ronald Reagan
3. *“Agreements between states are written in the language of ideals, but implemented in the world of interests.”* — Anonymous
4. *“International law exists not because states obey it, but because they need it.”* — Louis Henkin
5. *“Political language is designed to make lies sound truthful and murder respectable.”* — George Orwell

#### PROBLEM DISCUSSION

**II. Discuss the problem.**

1. What functions do peace declarations perform in international politics?
2. Why do diplomatic texts often avoid direct responsibility or explicit evaluation?
3. How do political interests influence the language of international agreements?
4. Can a peace declaration shape reality, or does it merely reflect political will?
5. What role does translation play in the international circulation of diplomatic texts?

**III. Study the text.**

#### TEXT 3

#### THE ABRAHAM ACCORDS DECLARATION

The Abraham Accords Declaration We, the undersigned, recognize the importance of maintaining and strengthening peace in the Middle East and around the world based on mutual understanding and coexistence, as well as respect for human dignity and freedom, including religious freedom. We encourage efforts to promote interfaith and intercultural dialogue to advance a culture of peace among the three Abrahamic religions and all humanity. We believe that the best way to address challenges is through cooperation and dialogue and that developing friendly relations among States advances the interests of lasting peace in the Middle East and around the world. We seek tolerance

and respect for every person in order to make this world a place where all can enjoy a life of dignity and hope, no matter their race, faith or ethnicity. We support science, art, medicine, and commerce to inspire humankind, maximize human potential and bring nations closer together. We seek to end radicalization and conflict to provide all children a better future. We pursue a vision of peace, security, and prosperity in the Middle East and around the world. In this spirit, we warmly welcome and are encouraged by the progress already made in establishing diplomatic relations between Israel and its neighbors in the region under the principles of the Abraham Accords. We are encouraged by the ongoing efforts to consolidate and expand such friendly relations based on shared interests and a shared commitment to a better future.

## **READING COMPREHENSION**

### **IV. Answer the questions.**

1. Who are the signatories to the Declaration?
2. What values are explicitly emphasized in the text?
3. How is peace conceptualized in the Declaration?
4. What role does cooperation play in achieving stability?
5. Which challenges are explicitly or implicitly referred to in the text?
6. How is the concept of *normalization* presented?
7. What is the function of modality (“seek to”, “believe”, “commit to”)?
8. Why is agency often collective rather than individual?
9. How does the text avoid explicit political conflict?
10. What audience is the Declaration primarily addressing?

### **V. Decide which statements are TRUE or FALSE. Correct the false ones.**

1. The Declaration uses highly emotional and confrontational language.
2. The text emphasizes cooperation over coercion.
3. The Declaration explicitly assigns blame for regional conflicts.
4. Peace is framed as both a moral and strategic goal.
5. Economic and cultural cooperation is presented as an integral part of peace-building.
6. The Declaration relies on collective responsibility.
7. International law is indirectly referenced.
8. The text uses direct imperatives addressed to specific states.
9. The language is formal and ceremonial.
10. The Declaration reflects a diplomatic rather than analytical register.

### **VI. Complete the sentences using information from the text.**

1. The Declaration expresses a shared vision of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The signatories believe that challenges should be addressed through \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Peaceful coexistence is linked to \_\_\_\_\_ among peoples of different faiths.

4. The parties commit to promoting a \_\_\_\_\_ of peace.
5. Normalization of relations is presented as serving the interests of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Peace in the Declaration is based on \_\_\_\_\_ and coexistence.
7. The document promotes interfaith and intercultural dialogue in order to advance a \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Friendly relations among States are presented as a means of achieving \_\_\_\_\_ peace.
9. Science, art, medicine, and commerce are viewed as tools to \_\_\_\_\_ nations.
10. The ultimate vision articulated in the Declaration includes peace, security, and \_\_\_\_\_.

## TRANSLATION PRACTICE

### VII. Translate the Declaration into Ukrainian.

#### Translation guidelines:

- Preserve the **official diplomatic style**: formal, solemn, neutral.
- Use **established international-law terminology** where applicable.
- Avoid emotional intensification or ideological reinterpretation.
- Maintain syntactic balance and rhetorical parallelism.

### VIII. Translation Commentary (up to 300 words).

Comment on the following points:

1. What difficulties did you encounter when translating diplomatic modality (e.g. *seek to, encourage, believe, pursue*)?
2. How did you render key abstract concepts such as *coexistence, mutual understanding, culture of peace*?
3. Which elements required a more literal translation, and which allowed limited adaptation for Ukrainian diplomatic discourse?
4. Did you preserve the neutrality and universality of the original text? Why or why not?

## ACTIVE VOCABULARY:

### IX. Transcribe the following words:

1. coexistence

2. normalization
3. commitment
4. moderation
5. diplomacy
6. prosperity
7. extremism
8. mutual
9. security
10. interfaith
11. declaration
12. cooperation.

**X. Define or explain the following terms (use an English–English dictionary). Provide Ukrainian equivalents:**

1. diplomatic declaration
2. mutual understanding
3. coexistence
4. interfaith dialogue
5. culture of peace
6. normalization of relations
7. collective agency
8. soft power
9. diplomatic neutrality

**XI. Find in the text the official English diplomatic formulations corresponding to the following Ukrainian expressions.**

1. намір
2. спільні цілі
3. дружні відносини
4. спільні дії
5. довгострокова стабільність
6. правова основа / рамки
7. глобальні виклики
8. сприяти співпраці
9. довгостроковий мир
10. повага до різноманітності
11. спільні цінності
12. міжнародна взаємодія / участь

**XII. Find in the text words or expressions opposite in meaning to:**

1. conflict
2. isolation

3. hostility
4. unilateralism
5. confrontation.

## **TRANSLATION PRACTICE**

### **XIII. Translate into Ukrainian, preserving official diplomatic style.**

1. The parties reaffirm their commitment to peaceful coexistence and mutual understanding.
2. Normalization of relations contributes to regional stability and prosperity.
3. Diplomatic engagement is viewed as a tool for conflict prevention.
4. The Declaration reflects a shared vision of peace grounded in international law.
5. The signatories emphasize the importance of interfaith and intercultural dialogue in advancing a culture of peace.
6. Cooperation and dialogue are identified as the most effective means of addressing common challenges.
7. Friendly relations among States are presented as a foundation for lasting peace in the Middle East.
8. The promotion of tolerance and respect is seen as essential for ensuring dignity and hope for all people.
9. Scientific, cultural, and economic cooperation is encouraged to bring nations closer together.
10. The parties express support for ongoing efforts to consolidate and expand diplomatic relations in the region.

### **XIV. Translate into English using active vocabulary.**

1. Сторони заявили про намір розвивати дипломатичні відносини на основі взаємної поваги.
2. Декларація має урочистий характер і відображає принципи міжнародного права.
3. Мир розглядається як довгостроковий політичний процес.
4. Сторони визнають важливість підтримання та зміцнення миру на основі взаєморозуміння і співіснування.
5. Декларація підкреслює повагу до людської гідності та свободи, зокрема свободи віросповідання.
6. У документі заохочуються міжрелігійний та міжкультурний діалог як засоби формування культури миру.
7. Співпраця та діалог визначаються як найефективніші шляхи подолання регіональних і глобальних викликів.
8. Розвиток дружніх відносин між державами розглядається як основа тривалого миру та стабільності.

9. Наука, мистецтво, медицина та торгівля представлені як чинники, що сприяють зближенню народів.
10. Декларація відображає спільне прагнення забезпечити майбутнє, засноване на мирі, безпеці та процвітанні.

### CRITICAL THINKING (Advanced)

#### XV Answer in writing (150–200 words):

1. How does the language of the Declaration reflect soft power?
2. Which stylistic features must be preserved in translation, and which may require adaptation for Ukrainian readers?
3. Can diplomatic neutrality itself be ideological?

#### XVI. Write a short analytical summary (200–250 words).

##### Topic:

*The Abraham Accords Declaration as an Example of Contemporary Diplomatic Discourse.*

Use appropriate linking devices and academic style.

### COMPARATIVE TASK (Triadic Analysis: 1978–1993–2020)

#### XVII. Compare the three documents.

Aspect	Camp David (1978)	Oslo (1993)	Abraham Accords (2020)
Type of agreement	Framework treaty	Interim declaration	Normative declaration
Legal density	High	Medium–high	Low–medium
Role of UN law	Central	Foundational	Implicit
Concept of peace	Legal-security	Procedural-processual	Value-oriented
Translation challenge	Legal precision	Procedural neutrality	Ideological framing

#### Guiding questions:

1. How does the concept of peace evolve across the three texts?
2. How does the role of the translator change from treaty to declaration?
3. Which document allows the least interpretative freedom in translation, and why?

## UNIT IV

### DIPLOMACY, DISCOURSE, AND TRANSLATION PRACTICE READING, ANALYSIS & TRANSLATION

#### LEAD-IN

#### I. Comment on the following statements. Use examples from peace processes involving interim arrangements.

1. *“Parity of esteem between communities often matters more than formal legislative authority in transitional governance.”*
2. *“Consent principle can legitimize contested arrangements while preserving ambiguity about ultimate sovereignty.”*
3. *“Interim institutions operationalize compromise through procedural mechanisms that mask substantive tensions.”*
4. *“Power-sharing agreements are linguistic constructs as much as political frameworks, encoding limits and permissions.”*
5. *“The stability of transitional arrangements depends on both enforceable clauses and the performative acts of negotiation.”*
6. *“Cultural and symbolic recognition can be a decisive factor in sustaining negotiated settlements during interim periods.”*

#### PROBLEM DISCUSSION

#### II. Discuss the problem.

1. What functions do interim agreements perform in managing contested political spaces?
2. How does power-sharing influence both the content and language of transitional governance documents?
3. Why do peace agreements often use procedural or ambiguous wording rather than clear prescriptions?
4. Can negotiated frameworks create legitimacy for contested authorities, or do they simply formalize existing power dynamics?
5. What role does cultural and linguistic recognition play in sustaining transitional settlements?
6. How can translation or interpretation of a peace agreement affect its international perception and domestic implementation?

### **III. Study the text.**

#### **TEXT 4**

#### **Good Friday Agreement (1998)**

#### **DECLARATION OF SUPPORT**

1. We, the participants in the multi-party negotiations, believe that the agreement we have negotiated offers a truly historic opportunity for a new beginning.

2. The tragedies of the past have left a deep and profoundly regrettable legacy of suffering. We must never forget those who have died or been injured, and their families. But we can best honour them through a fresh start, in which we firmly dedicate ourselves to the achievement of reconciliation, tolerance, and mutual trust, and to the protection and vindication of the human rights of all.

3. We are committed to partnership, equality and mutual respect as the basis of relationships within Northern Ireland, between North and South, and between these islands.

4. We reaffirm our total and absolute commitment to exclusively democratic and peaceful means of resolving differences on political issues, and our opposition to any use or threat of force by others for any political purpose, whether in regard to this agreement or otherwise.

5. We acknowledge the substantial differences between our continuing, and equally legitimate, political aspirations. However, we will endeavour to strive in every practical way towards reconciliation and rapprochement within the framework of democratic and agreed arrangements. We pledge that we will, in good faith, work to ensure the success of each and every one of the arrangements to be established under this agreement. It is accepted that all of the institutional and constitutional arrangements - an Assembly in Northern Ireland, a North/South Ministerial Council, implementation bodies, a British-Irish Council and a British-Irish Intergovernmental Conference and any amendments to British Acts of Parliament and the Constitution of Ireland - are interlocking and interdependent and that in particular the functioning of the Assembly and the North/South Council are so closely inter-related that the success of each depends on that of the other.

6. Accordingly, in a spirit of concord, we strongly commend this agreement to the people, North and South, for their approval.

#### **CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES**

1. The participants endorse the commitment made by the British and Irish Governments that, in a new British-Irish Agreement replacing the Anglo-Irish Agreement, they will:

(i) recognise the legitimacy of whatever choice is freely exercised by a majority of the people of Northern Ireland with regard to its status, whether they prefer to continue to support the Union with Great Britain or a sovereign united Ireland;

(ii) recognise that it is for the people of the island of Ireland alone, by agreement between the two parts respectively and without external impediment, to exercise their right of self-determination on the basis of consent, freely and concurrently given, North and South, to bring about a united Ireland, if that is their wish, accepting that this right must be achieved and exercised with and subject to the agreement and consent of a majority of the people of Northern Ireland;

(iii) acknowledge that while a substantial section of the people in Northern Ireland share the legitimate wish of a majority of the people of the island of Ireland for a united Ireland, the present wish of a majority of the people of Northern Ireland, freely exercised and legitimate, is to maintain the Union and, accordingly, that Northern Ireland's status as part of the United Kingdom reflects and relies upon that wish; and that it would be wrong to make any change in the status of Northern Ireland save with the consent of a majority of its people;

(iv) affirm that if, in the future, the people of the island of Ireland exercise their right of self-determination on the basis set out in sections (i) and (ii) above to bring about a united Ireland, it will be a binding obligation on both Governments to introduce and support in their respective Parliaments legislation to give effect to that wish;

(v) affirm that whatever choice is freely exercised by a majority of the people of Northern Ireland, the power of the sovereign government with jurisdiction there shall be exercised with rigorous impartiality on behalf of all the people in the diversity of their identities and traditions and shall be founded on the principles of full respect for, and equality of, civil, political, social and cultural rights, of freedom from discrimination for all citizens, and of parity of esteem and of just and equal treatment for the identity, ethos, and aspirations of both communities;

(vi) recognise the birthright of all the people of Northern Ireland to identify themselves and be accepted as Irish or British, or both, as they may so choose, and accordingly confirm that their right to hold both British and Irish citizenship is accepted by both Governments and would not be affected by any future change in the status of Northern Ireland.

2. The participants also note that the two Governments have accordingly undertaken in the context of this comprehensive political agreement, to propose and support changes in, respectively, the Constitution of Ireland and in British legislation relating to the constitutional status of Northern Ireland.

## **RIGHTS, SAFEGUARDS AND EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY**

### **Human Rights**

1. The parties affirm their commitment to the mutual respect, the civil rights and the religious liberties of everyone in the community. Against the background of the recent history of communal conflict, the parties affirm in particular:

- the right of free political thought;
- the right to freedom and expression of religion;
- the right to pursue democratically national and political aspirations;
- the right to seek constitutional change by peaceful and legitimate means;
- the right to freely choose one's place of residence;
- the right to equal opportunity in all social and economic activity, regardless of class, creed, disability, gender or ethnicity;
- the right to freedom from sectarian harassment; and
- the right of women to full and equal political participation.

### **United Kingdom Legislation**

2. The British Government will complete incorporation into Northern Ireland law of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), with direct access to the courts, and remedies for breach of the Convention, including power for the courts to overrule Assembly legislation on grounds of inconsistency.

3. Subject to the outcome of public consultation underway, the British Government intends, as a particular priority, to create a statutory obligation on public authorities in Northern Ireland to carry out all their functions with due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity in relation to religion and political opinion; gender; race; disability; age; marital status; dependants; and sexual orientation. Public bodies would be required to draw up statutory schemes showing how they would implement this obligation. Such schemes would cover arrangements for policy appraisal, including an assessment of impact on relevant categories, public consultation, public access to information and services, monitoring and timetables.

4. The new Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission (see paragraph 5 below) will be invited to consult and to advise on the scope for defining, in Westminster legislation, rights supplementary to those in the European Convention on Human Rights, to reflect the particular circumstances of Northern Ireland, drawing as appropriate on international instruments and experience. These additional rights to reflect the principles of mutual respect for the identity and ethos of both communities and parity of esteem, and - taken together with the ECHR - to constitute a Bill of Rights for Northern Ireland. Among the issues for consideration by the Commission will be:

- the formulation of a general obligation on government and public bodies fully to respect, on the basis of equality of treatment, the identity and ethos of both communities in Northern Ireland; and
- a clear formulation of the rights not to be discriminated against and to equality of opportunity in both the public and private sectors.

### **New Institutions in Northern Ireland**

5. A new Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission, with membership from Northern Ireland reflecting the community balance, will be established by Westminster legislation, independent of Government, with an extended and enhanced role beyond that currently exercised by the Standing Advisory Commission on Human Rights, to include keeping under review the adequacy and effectiveness of laws and practices, making recommendations to Government as necessary; providing information and promoting awareness of human rights; considering draft legislation referred to them by the new Assembly; and, in appropriate cases, bringing court proceedings or providing assistance to individuals doing so.

6. Subject to the outcome of public consultation currently underway, the British Government intends a new statutory Equality Commission to replace the Fair Employment Commission, the Equal Opportunities Commission (NI), the Commission for Racial Equality (NI) and the Disability Council. Such a unified Commission will advise on, validate and monitor the statutory obligation and will investigate complaints of default.

7. It would be open to a new Northern Ireland Assembly to consider bringing together its responsibilities for these matters into a dedicated Department of Equality.

8. These improvements will build on existing protections in Westminster legislation in respect of the judiciary, the system of justice and policing.

### **Comparable Steps by the Irish Government**

9. The Irish Government will also take steps to further strengthen the protection of human rights in its jurisdiction. The Government will, taking account of the work of the All-Party Oireachtas Committee on the Constitution and the Report of the Constitution Review Group, bring forward measures to strengthen and underpin the constitutional protection of human rights. These proposals will draw on the European Convention on Human Rights and other international legal instruments in the field of human rights and the question of the incorporation of the ECHR will be further examined in this context. The measures brought forward would ensure at least an equivalent level of protection of human rights as will pertain in Northern Ireland. In addition, the Irish Government will:

- establish a Human Rights Commission with a mandate and remit equivalent to that within Northern Ireland;
- proceed with arrangements as quickly as possible to ratify the Council of Europe Framework Convention on National Minorities (already ratified by the UK);
- implement enhanced employment equality legislation;
- introduce equal status legislation; and
- continue to take further active steps to demonstrate its respect for the different traditions in the island of Ireland.

### **A Joint Committee**

10. It is envisaged that there would be a joint committee of representatives of the two Human Rights Commissions, North and South, as a forum for consideration of human rights issues in the island of Ireland. The joint committee will consider, among other matters, the possibility of establishing a charter, open to signature by all democratic political parties, reflecting and endorsing agreed measures for the protection of the fundamental rights of everyone living in the island of Ireland.

### **Reconciliation and Victims of Violence**

11. The participants believe that it is essential to acknowledge and address the suffering of the victims of violence as a necessary element of reconciliation. They look forward to the results of the work of the Northern Ireland Victims Commission.

12. It is recognised that victims have a right to remember as well as to contribute to a changed society. The achievement of a peaceful and just society would be the true memorial to the victims of violence. The participants particularly recognise that young people from areas affected by the troubles face particular difficulties and will support the development of special community-based initiatives based on international best practice. The provision of services that are supportive and sensitive to the needs of victims will also be a critical element and that support will need to be channelled through both statutory and community-based voluntary organisations facilitating locally-based self-help and support networks. This will require the allocation of sufficient resources, including statutory funding as necessary, to meet the needs of victims and to provide for community-based support programmes.

13. The participants recognise and value the work being done by many organisations to develop reconciliation and mutual understanding and respect between and within communities and traditions, in Northern Ireland and between North and South, and they see such work as having a vital role in consolidating peace and political agreement. Accordingly, they pledge their continuing support to such organisations and will positively examine the case for enhanced financial assistance for the work of reconciliation. An essential aspect of the reconciliation process is the promotion of a

culture of tolerance at every level of society, including initiatives to facilitate and encourage integrated education and mixed housing.

## **RIGHTS, SAFEGUARDS AND EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY**

### **Economic, Social and Cultural Issues**

1. Pending the devolution of powers to a new Northern Ireland Assembly, the British Government will pursue broad policies for sustained economic growth and stability in Northern Ireland and for promoting social inclusion, including in particular community development and the advancement of women in public life.

2. Subject to the public consultation currently under way, the British Government will make rapid progress with:

(i) a new regional development strategy for Northern Ireland, for consideration in due course by a the Assembly, tackling the problems of a divided society and social cohesion in urban, rural and border areas, protecting and enhancing the environment, producing new approaches to transport issues, strengthening the physical infrastructure of the region, developing the advantages and resources of rural areas and rejuvenating major urban centres;

(ii) a new economic development strategy for Northern Ireland, for consideration in due course by a the Assembly, which would provide for short and medium term economic planning linked as appropriate to the regional development strategy; and

(iii) measures on employment equality included in the recent White Paper ("Partnership for Equality") and covering the extension and strengthening of anti-discrimination legislation, a review of the national security aspects of the present fair employment legislation at the earliest possible time, a new more focused Targeting Social Need initiative and a range of measures aimed at combating unemployment and progressively eliminating the differential in unemployment rates between the two communities by targeting objective need.

3. All participants recognise the importance of respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to linguistic diversity, including in Northern Ireland, the Irish language, Ulster-Scots and the languages of the various ethnic communities, all of which are part of the cultural wealth of the island of Ireland.

4. In the context of active consideration currently being given to the UK signing the Council of Europe Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, the British Government will in particular in relation to the Irish language, where appropriate and where people so desire it:

- take resolute action to promote the language;
- facilitate and encourage the use of the language in speech and writing in public and private life where there is appropriate demand;

- seek to remove, where possible, restrictions which would discourage or work against the maintenance or development of the language;
- make provision for liaising with the Irish language community, representing their views to public authorities and investigating complaints;
- place a statutory duty on the Department of Education to encourage and facilitate Irish medium education in line with current provision for integrated education;
- explore urgently with the relevant British authorities, and in co-operation with the Irish broadcasting authorities, the scope for achieving more widespread availability of Teilifis na Gaeilige in Northern Ireland;
- seek more effective ways to encourage and provide financial support for Irish language film and television production in Northern Ireland; and
- encourage the parties to secure agreement that this commitment will be sustained by a new Assembly in a way which takes account of the desires and sensitivities of the community.

5. All participants acknowledge the sensitivity of the use of symbols and emblems for public purposes, and the need in particular in creating the new institutions to ensure that such symbols and emblems are used in a manner which promotes mutual respect rather than division. Arrangements will be made to monitor this issue and consider what action might be required.

## **DECOMMISSIONING**

1. Participants recall their agreement in the Procedural Motion adopted on 24 September 1997 "that the resolution of the decommissioning issue is an indispensable part of the process of negotiation", and also recall the provisions of paragraph 25 of Strand 1 above.

2. They note the progress made by the Independent International Commission on Decommissioning and the Governments in developing schemes which can represent a workable basis for achieving the decommissioning of illegally-held arms in the possession of paramilitary groups.

3. All participants accordingly reaffirm their commitment to the total disarmament of all paramilitary organisations. They also confirm their intention to continue to work constructively and in good faith with the Independent Commission, and to use any influence they may have, to achieve the decommissioning of all paramilitary arms within two years following endorsement in referendums North and South of the agreement and in the context of the implementation of the overall settlement.

4. The Independent Commission will monitor, review and verify progress on decommissioning of illegal arms, and will report to both Governments at regular intervals.

6. Both Governments will take all necessary steps to facilitate the decommissioning process to include bringing the relevant schemes into force by the end of June.

## **SECURITY**

1. The participants note that the development of a peaceful environment on the basis of this agreement can and should mean a normalisation of security arrangements and practices.

2. The British Government will make progress towards the objective of as early a return as possible to normal security arrangements in Northern Ireland, consistent with the level of threat and with a published overall strategy, dealing with:

(i) the reduction of the numbers and role of the Armed Forces deployed in Northern Ireland to levels compatible with a normal peaceful society;

(ii) the removal of security installations;

(iii) the removal of emergency powers in Northern Ireland; and

(iv) other measures appropriate to and compatible with a normal peaceful society.

3. The Secretary of State will consult regularly on progress, and the response to any continuing paramilitary activity, with the Irish Government and the political parties, as appropriate.

4. The British Government will continue its consultation on firearms regulation and control on the basis of the document published on 2 April 1998.

5. The Irish Government will initiate a wide-ranging review of the Offences Against the State Acts 1939-85 with a view to both reform and dispensing with those elements no longer required as circumstances permit.

## **POLICING AND JUSTICE**

1. The participants recognise that policing is a central issue in any society. They equally recognise that Northern Ireland's history of deep divisions has made it highly emotive, with great hurt suffered and sacrifices made by many individuals and their families, including those in the RUC and other public servants. They believe that the agreement provides the opportunity for a new beginning to policing in Northern Ireland with a police service capable of attracting and sustaining support from the community as a whole. They also believe that this agreement offers a unique opportunity to bring about a new political dispensation which will recognise the full and equal legitimacy and worth of the identities, senses of allegiance and ethos of all sections of the community in Northern Ireland. They consider that this opportunity should inform and underpin the development of a police service representative in terms of the make-up of the

community as a whole and which, in a peaceful environment, should be routinely unarmed.

2. The participants believe it essential that policing structures and arrangements are such that the police service is professional, effective and efficient, fair and impartial, free from partisan political control; accountable, both under the law for its actions and to the community it serves; representative of the society it polices, and operates within a coherent and co-operative criminal justice system, which conforms with human rights norms. The participants also believe that those structures and arrangements must be capable of maintaining law and order including responding effectively to crime and to any terrorist threat and to public order problems. A police service which cannot do so will fail to win public confidence and acceptance. They believe that any such structures and arrangements should be capable of delivering a policing service, in constructive and inclusive partnerships with the community at all levels, and with the maximum delegation of authority and responsibility, consistent with the foregoing principles. These arrangements should be based on principles of protection of human rights and professional integrity and should be unambiguously accepted and actively supported by the entire community.

3. An independent Commission will be established to make recommendations for future policing arrangements in Northern Ireland including means of encouraging widespread community support for these arrangements within the agreed framework of principles reflected in the paragraphs above and in accordance with the terms of reference at Annex A. The Commission will be broadly representative with expert and international representation among its membership and will be asked to consult widely and to report no later than Summer 1999.

4. The participants believe that the aims of the criminal justice system are to:

- deliver a fair and impartial system of justice to the community;
- be responsive to the community's concerns, and encouraging community involvement where appropriate;
- have the confidence of all parts of the community; and
- deliver justice efficiently and effectively.

5. There will be a parallel wide-ranging review of criminal justice (other than policing and those aspects of the system relating to the emergency legislation) to be carried out by the British Government through a mechanism with an independent element, in consultation with the political parties and others. The review will commence as soon as possible, will include wide consultation, and a report will be made to the Secretary of State no later than Autumn 1999. Terms of Reference are attached at Annex B.

6. Implementation of the recommendations arising from both reviews will be discussed with the political parties and with the Irish Government.

7. The participants also note that the British Government remains ready in principle, with the broad support of the political parties, and after consultation, as appropriate, with the Irish Government, in the context of ongoing implementation of the relevant recommendations, to devolve responsibility for policing and justice issues.

## **READING COMPREHENSION**

### **IV. Answer the questions.**

1. How do the participants frame the Good Friday Agreement as both a historical rupture and a moral response to past violence?
2. What values are presented as the foundation for relationships within Northern Ireland and between the neighbouring jurisdictions?
3. How does the Declaration reconcile the acknowledgement of differing political aspirations with a commitment to shared democratic arrangements?
4. Why do the participants emphasise exclusively peaceful and democratic means of resolving political differences?
5. How are the various institutional arrangements described as “interlocking and interdependent,” and why is this interdependence significant?
6. What role is assigned to public approval in legitimising the Agreement?
7. How is the principle of consent articulated in relation to the constitutional status of Northern Ireland?
8. In what way does the Agreement balance the legitimacy of competing constitutional aspirations with the current will of the majority?
9. How are sovereignty and governmental authority constrained by principles of impartiality, equality, and parity of esteem?
10. What rights related to identity and citizenship are explicitly recognised, and why are they politically significant?
11. How does the incorporation of the European Convention on Human Rights strengthen the legal framework of the Agreement?
12. What functions are assigned to the new Human Rights Commission and Equality Commission, and how do they differ from previous bodies?
13. How do the provisions on victims of violence link remembrance with reconciliation and future-oriented social change?
14. Why are linguistic diversity, symbols, and cultural expression treated as sensitive political issues within the Agreement?
15. How do the sections on decommissioning, security normalisation, and policing collectively contribute to building public confidence in a post-conflict society?

**V. Decide which statements are TRUE or FALSE. Correct the false ones.**

1. The Declaration of Support presents the Agreement primarily as a legal settlement rather than a moral and political turning point.
2. The participants explicitly reject the use or threat of force for any political purpose, including in relation to the Agreement itself.
3. The Agreement assumes that political aspirations in Northern Ireland are uniform and broadly shared by all communities.
4. The functioning of the Northern Ireland Assembly is described as independent of the North/South Ministerial Council.
5. Public approval of the Agreement is presented as an essential element of its legitimacy.
6. The constitutional status of Northern Ireland may be altered without popular consent if supported by both Governments.
7. The right to self-determination is framed as a collective right exercised exclusively by the people of Northern Ireland.
8. The Agreement obliges both Governments to legislate in favour of a united Ireland if that outcome is democratically endorsed.
9. The exercise of sovereign power in Northern Ireland is required to be impartial and grounded in equality and parity of esteem.
10. The Agreement recognises a single, exclusive national identity for the people of Northern Ireland.
11. The incorporation of the European Convention on Human Rights allows courts to review Assembly legislation for compatibility.
12. The Human Rights Commission is granted advisory functions only and has no role in legal proceedings.
13. The protection of victims' rights is framed solely in terms of remembrance rather than social support and reconciliation.
14. Linguistic diversity and the use of symbols are treated as politically neutral cultural matters.
15. The decommissioning of paramilitary arms is described as optional and detached from the broader implementation of the Agreement.

**VI. Complete the sentences using information from the text.**

1. The Agreement affirms that the constitutional status of Northern Ireland shall be determined by \_\_\_\_\_.

2. It is explicitly recognized that a change in the status of Northern Ireland can occur only with the \_\_\_\_\_ of a majority of its people.
3. The British Government declares that it has \_\_\_\_\_ interest in maintaining sovereignty over Northern Ireland.
4. The Irish Government acknowledges that any alteration to Northern Ireland's status requires the \_\_\_\_\_ of its population.
5. The principle of \_\_\_\_\_ is described as fundamental to the relationships within Northern Ireland.
6. The institutions established under the Agreement are based on the need for \_\_\_\_\_ participation across communities.
7. The Northern Ireland Assembly is granted authority over matters that are \_\_\_\_\_ rather than reserved or excepted.
8. The Agreement provides for the establishment of a \_\_\_\_\_ Ministerial Council to manage North/South cooperation.
9. Cross-border bodies are empowered to act only within the \_\_\_\_\_ agreed by both administrations.
10. The Agreement commits the parties to the \_\_\_\_\_ of paramilitary organizations.
11. The issue of prisoners is addressed through arrangements for \_\_\_\_\_ release under specified conditions.
12. The text emphasizes that human rights protections must be consistent with \_\_\_\_\_ standards.
13. The Agreement establishes mechanisms to ensure \_\_\_\_\_ between the British and Irish governments.
14. The use of language and symbolism by public authorities must reflect principles of \_\_\_\_\_ and mutual respect.
15. The implementation of the Agreement is contingent upon \_\_\_\_\_ by the people of Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

## TRANSLATION PRACTICE

### VII. Translate the Declaration into Ukrainian.

#### Translation guidelines:

- Preserve the **official diplomatic style**: formal, solemn, and neutral.
- Use established **international-law and constitutional terminology** where applicable.

- Avoid emotional intensification, evaluative additions, or ideological reinterpretation.
- Maintain syntactic balance and rhetorical parallelism.
- Carefully preserve conditionality, modality, and degrees of obligation (shall / may / recognize/ affirm).
- Avoid introducing explicit agency where the source text relies on institutional or collective formulations.

### **VIII. Translation Commentary (up to 300 words).**

Comment on the following points:

1. How does the Agreement use language to balance constitutional clarity with political ambiguity, and how should this balance be reflected in translation?
2. What challenges arise when translating expressions of consent, recognition, and legitimacy in a context of divided sovereignty?
3. How is neutrality constructed through syntactic choices (passives, nominalizations, parallel clauses), and what risks emerge if these structures are simplified in translation?
4. In what ways does the Agreement avoid assigning responsibility or blame, and how can translation preserve this strategic avoidance?
5. How should culturally and politically sensitive terms (e.g. identity, status, consent, parity) be handled to avoid unintended interpretive shifts?
6. To what extent can translation influence the perceived legal force of provisions related to future change or conditional implementation?
7. Does the target language allow the same degree of interpretive openness as the source text, or does it push the translator toward greater explicitness?

### **ACTIVE VOCABULARY**

#### **IX. Transcribe the following words:**

1. constitutional
2. sovereignty
3. self-determination
4. jurisdiction
5. implementation
6. legitimacy
7. reconciliation
8. decommissioning
9. intergovernmental
10. institutional

11. participation
12. accountability
13. parity
14. consensus
15. referendum

**X. Define or explain the following terms (use an English–English dictionary).**

**Provide Ukrainian equivalents.:**

1. self-determination
2. consent of a majority
3. constitutional status
4. binding obligation
5. rigorous impartiality
6. parity of esteem
7. civil and political rights
8. freedom from discrimination
9. mutual respect
10. democratic and peaceful means
11. legitimate political aspirations
12. exclusive use of force (negated)
13. institutional arrangements
14. interlocking and interdependent
15. endorsement in referendums

**XI. Find in the text the official English diplomatic formulations corresponding to the following Ukrainian expressions.**

1. легально обов'язковий обов'язок
2. вільно виражена воля
3. відсутність зовнішнього втручання
4. захист основних свобод
5. мирне врегулювання спорів
6. спільні органи управління
7. демократична легітимність
8. визнання множинних ідентичностей
9. інституційна співпраця
10. рівність перед законом
11. формальне схвалення населенням
12. відмова від насильства
13. політичне примирення
14. конституційні зміни
15. міжнародно-правові стандарти

**XII. Find in the text words or expressions opposite in meaning to:**

1. coercion
2. unilateral decision
3. illegitimate authority
4. partial governance
5. armed confrontation
6. exclusion
7. discrimination
8. instability
9. imposed settlement
10. political violence
11. inequality
12. secrecy
13. repression
14. fragmentation
15. disregard for human rights

**TRANSLATION PRACTICE**

**XIII. Translate into Ukrainian, preserving official diplomatic style.**

1. The Agreement is founded on the principles of mutual respect, equality, and the protection of the human rights of all.
2. Any change in the constitutional status of Northern Ireland shall take place only with the consent of a majority of its people.
3. The Parties reaffirm their total and absolute commitment to exclusively democratic and peaceful means of resolving political issues.
4. The exercise of governmental authority shall be carried out with rigorous impartiality on behalf of all the people.
5. The right of the people of the island of Ireland to self-determination shall be exercised on the basis of consent, freely and concurrently given, North and South.
6. All institutional arrangements established under the Agreement are interlocking and interdependent.
7. The success of each institution depends upon the effective functioning of the others.
8. The Governments acknowledge the legitimacy of differing political aspirations within Northern Ireland.
9. The Parties pledge to work in good faith to ensure the successful implementation of every arrangement established by the Agreement.
10. The protection of civil, political, social, and cultural rights shall be guaranteed without discrimination.
11. The use of symbols and emblems in public life shall promote mutual respect rather than division.

12. The establishment of a Human Rights Commission reflects the commitment to safeguarding fundamental rights and freedoms.
13. The decommissioning of paramilitary arms is regarded as an indispensable element of the overall settlement.
14. Measures aimed at reconciliation shall acknowledge the suffering of victims while contributing to the development of a peaceful and just society.
15. The Agreement is commended to the people, North and South, as a historic opportunity for a new beginning.

**XIV. Translate into English using active vocabulary, preserving official diplomatic style, modality, and conditionality.**

1. Статус Північної Ірландії може змінюватися лише за умови, що цього бажає більшість її населення.
2. Сторони зобов'язуються діяти виключно в межах демократичних та мирних процедур при вирішенні будь-яких політичних питань.
3. Всі інституційні механізми, створені угодою, є взаємопов'язаними та взаємозалежними; успіх кожного залежить від функціонування інших.
4. Право народу Ірландського острова на самовизначення визнається обома урядами і має здійснюватися з дотриманням принципу згоди Півночі та Півдня.
5. Будь-яка майбутня зміна конституційного статусу Північної Ірландії повинна здійснюватися лише після отримання демократичної згоди її населення.
6. Використання владних повноважень має здійснюватися неупереджено і з повагою до прав та ідентичності всіх громад.
7. Сторони підтверджують прихильність до parity of esteem та рівних можливостей у всіх сферах суспільного життя.
8. Законодавчі ініціативи обох урядів мають забезпечувати імплементацію угоди у повному обсязі.
9. Процес декомісіонування парамілітарних організацій має відбуватися у строки, погоджені сторонами, та у контексті реалізації угоди.
10. Використання символів, емблем та культурних знаків у публічному просторі має здійснюватися з урахуванням взаємної поваги.
11. Нова Комісія з прав людини матиме повноваження не лише консультувати уряд, а й брати участь у розгляді законодавчих ініціатив та судових процесах, якщо це буде доречно.

12. Положення щодо жертв насильства мають поєднувати право на пам'ять із можливістю брати участь у формуванні справедливого і мирного суспільства.
13. Сторони підтверджують, що будь-які ініціативи щодо рівності та недискримінації повинні враховувати особливості культурної та релігійної різноманітності Північної Ірландії.
14. Впровадження угоди залежить від схвалення її населенням Північної Ірландії та Республіки Ірландія, а також від належної імплементації інституційних механізмів.
15. Сторони прагнуть, щоб угода стала основою довготривалого миру, взаєморозуміння та політичної стабільності, не створюючи додаткових юридичних зобов'язань поза її межами.

### **CRITICAL THINKING (Advanced Level)**

#### **XV. Answer the questions. (Choose ONE question)**

1. How does the Agreement reconcile the principle of self-determination with the requirement of consent and constitutional continuity?
2. In what ways does the language of the Agreement manage political disagreement without attempting to resolve it explicitly?
3. How is the concept of “parity of esteem” constructed linguistically and politically in the text?
4. To what extent does the Agreement function as a performative act rather than a purely descriptive legal document?
5. How does the text balance moral discourse (reconciliation, victims, trust) with legal and institutional precision?
6. What role does deliberate ambiguity play in sustaining the viability of the Agreement?
7. How does the Agreement redistribute responsibility between institutions, governments, and “the people” through its use of agency?

### **WRITING TASK**

#### **XVI. Write a short analytical summary (200–250 words)**

*Topic options (choose ONE):*

1. The linguistic construction of peace: how diplomatic language shapes political reality in the Good Friday Agreement.

2. Consent, legitimacy, and governance: key constitutional principles in the Agreement.
3. Human rights as a stabilising framework in post-conflict political settlements.
4. Institutional interdependence as a strategy for conflict management.
5. Reconciliation and memory: the treatment of victims in the Agreement's normative framework.
6. The role of international legal standards in domestic constitutional transformation.

Use academic style and translation studies terminology.

## UNIT V

### DIPLOMACY, DISCOURSE, AND TRANSLATION PRACTICE

#### READING, ANALYSIS & TRANSLATION

##### LEAD-IN

**I. Comment on the following statements. Use examples from peace processes involving interim arrangements.**

1. *“Regional organizations are often born not out of unity, but out of shared vulnerability.”*
2. *“Founding declarations prioritize consensus over enforceability.”*
3. *“The language of cooperation frequently masks underlying security concerns.”*
4. *“Institutional frameworks are political compromises rather than neutral administrative tools.”*
5. *“Early regional agreements tend to define aspirations more clearly than obligations.”*
6. *“Peace is framed not as an end state, but as a process requiring continuous cooperation.”*

##### PROBLEM DISCUSSION

**II. Discuss the problem.**

1. What political functions does a founding declaration serve beyond formal institution-building?
2. Why does the ASEAN Declaration rely heavily on collective values rather than binding legal mechanisms?
3. How does the text balance regional cooperation with the protection of national sovereignty?
4. In what ways does the Declaration respond to Cold War–era security concerns without naming them explicitly?
5. How is “regional identity” linguistically constructed in the absence of a shared political system?
6. Why is non-interference emphasized indirectly rather than codified as a strict legal principle?
7. How does the enumeration of aims function rhetorically in legitimizing the Association?
8. What role does institutional minimalism play in ensuring broad participation at the founding stage?

9. How does the Declaration conceptualize development as a component of peace and stability?
10. Can the ASEAN Declaration be interpreted as an interim framework rather than a final constitutional act?

### **III. Study the text.**

#### **TEXT 5**

#### **1967 ASEAN DECLARATION**

*Signed in Bangkok, Thailand on 8 August 1967*

The Presidium Minister for Political Affairs/ Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, the Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand:

**MINDFUL** of the existence of mutual interests and common problems among countries of South-East Asia and convinced of the need to strengthen further the existing bonds of regional solidarity and cooperation;

**DESIRING** to establish a firm foundation for common action to promote regional cooperation in SouthEast Asia in the spirit of equality and partnership and thereby contribute towards peace, progress and prosperity in the region;

**CONSCIOUS** that in an increasingly interdependent world, the cherished ideals of peace, freedom, social justice and economic well-being are best attained by fostering good understanding, good neighbourliness and meaningful cooperation among the countries of the region already bound together by ties of history and culture;

**CONSIDERING** that the countries of South East Asia share a primary responsibility for strengthening the economic and social stability of the region and ensuring their peaceful and progressive national development, and that they are determined to ensure their stability and security from external interference in any form or manifestation in order to preserve their national identities in accordance with the ideals and aspirations of their peoples;

**AFFIRMING** that all foreign bases are temporary and remain only with the expressed concurrence of the countries concerned and are not intended to be used directly or indirectly to subvert the national independence and freedom of States in the area or prejudice the orderly processes of their national development;

**DO HEREBY DECLARE:**

**FIRST**, the establishment of an Association for Regional Cooperation among the countries of SouthEast Asia to be known as the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

**SECOND**, that the aims and purposes of the Association shall be:

1. To accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of South-East Asian Nations;
2. To promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter;
3. To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields;
4. To provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional, technical and administrative spheres;
5. To collaborate more effectively for the greater utilization of their agriculture and industries, the expansion of their trade, including the study of the problems of international commodity trade, the improvement of their transportation and communications facilities and the raising of the living standards of their peoples;
6. To promote South-East Asian studies;
7. To maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes, and explore all avenues for even closer cooperation among themselves.

**THIRD**, that to carry out these aims and purposes, the following machinery shall be established:

- (a) Annual Meeting of Foreign Ministers, which shall be by rotation and referred to as ASEAN Ministerial Meeting. Special Meetings of Foreign Ministers may be convened as required.
- (b) A Standing committee, under the chairmanship of the Foreign Minister of the host country or his representative and having as its members the accredited Ambassadors of the other member countries, to carry on the work of the Association in between Meetings of Foreign Ministers.
- (c) Ad-Hoc Committees and Permanent Committees of specialists and officials on specific subjects.
- (d) A National Secretariat in each member country to carry out the work of the Association on behalf of that country and to service the Annual or Special Meetings of

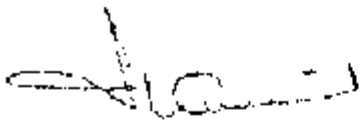
Foreign Ministers, the Standing Committee and such other committees as may hereafter be established.

**FOURTH**, that the Association is open for participation to all States in the South-East Asian Region subscribing to the aforementioned aims, principles and purposes.

**FIFTH**, that the Association represents the collective will of the nations of South-East Asia to bind themselves together in friendship and cooperation and, through joint efforts and sacrifices, secure for their peoples and for posterity the blessings of peace, freedom and prosperity.

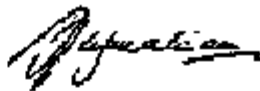
**DONE** in Bangkok on the Eighth Day of August in the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and SixtySeven.

**For the Republic of Indonesia :**



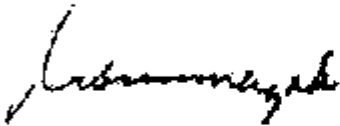
**ADAM MALIK**  
Presidium Minister for Political  
Minister for Foreign Affairs

**For the Republic of Singapore :**



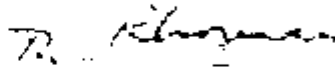
**S. RAJARATNAM**  
Minister of Foreign Affairs

**For Malaysia :**



**TUN ABDUL RAZAK**  
Deputy Prime Minister,  
Minister of Defence and  
Minister of National Development

**For the Kingdom of Thailand :**



**THANAT KHOMAN**  
Minister of Foreign Affairs

**For the Republic of the Philippines :**



**NARCISO RAMOS**  
Secretary of Foreign Affairs

## READING COMPREHENSION

### IV. Answer the questions.

1. What common conditions and challenges among the countries of South-East Asia are acknowledged in the opening paragraph of the Declaration?

2. Why do the signatory states consider regional solidarity and cooperation to be necessary at the time of signing the Declaration?
3. What principles underpin the idea of “common action” mentioned in the document?
4. How does the Declaration link regional cooperation with peace, progress, and prosperity?
5. According to the text, why is regional cooperation particularly important in an “increasingly interdependent world”?
6. What shared responsibility do the countries of South-East Asia assume regarding economic and social stability?
7. How does the Declaration address the issue of external interference in the region?
8. What position does the document take on the presence and purpose of foreign military bases in South-East Asia?
9. What is officially established in the FIRST clause of the Declaration?
10. What are the main aims and purposes of ASEAN as outlined in the SECOND clause?
11. Which areas of cooperation are specifically mentioned as priorities for collaboration among member states?
12. How does the Declaration envisage cooperation in education, training, and research?
13. What mechanisms or institutional structures are created to implement ASEAN’s aims and purposes?
14. Under what conditions is ASEAN open to participation by other states in the region?
15. How does the FIFTH clause express the long-term vision and collective aspirations of the ASEAN member states?

**V. Decide which statements are TRUE or FALSE. Correct the false ones.**

1. The ASEAN Declaration recognizes that the countries of South-East Asia share mutual interests and common regional problems.
2. The signatory states declare that regional cooperation should be based on hierarchy and political alignment rather than equality and partnership.
3. The document links regional cooperation with the promotion of peace, progress, and prosperity in South-East Asia.
4. According to the Declaration, peace and social justice are best achieved through isolation from neighbouring states.
5. The countries of South-East Asia are described as sharing historical and cultural ties.
6. The Declaration assigns primary responsibility for regional economic and social stability to external powers.

7. The signatory states express their determination to safeguard their stability and security from external interference.
8. The document states that foreign military bases in the region are permanent and unrestricted.
9. The establishment of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) is formally proclaimed in the Declaration.
10. One of ASEAN's aims is to accelerate economic growth, social progress, and cultural development through joint efforts.
11. Respect for justice, the rule of law, and the principles of the United Nations Charter is identified as a basis for regional peace and stability.
12. ASEAN aims to promote cooperation only in economic matters, excluding social, cultural, and scientific fields.
13. The Declaration provides for regular meetings of Foreign Ministers as part of ASEAN's institutional machinery.
14. Participation in ASEAN is limited exclusively to the five original signatory states.
15. The Declaration presents ASEAN as an expression of the collective will of the peoples of South-East Asia to ensure peace, freedom, and prosperity for future generations.

**VI. Complete the sentences using information from the text.**

1. The Declaration was signed in \_\_\_\_\_ on 8 August 1967.
2. The signatory states are described as being mindful of \_\_\_\_\_ and common problems among the countries of South-East Asia.
3. The Declaration emphasizes the need to strengthen the existing bonds of \_\_\_\_\_ and cooperation in the region.
4. Regional cooperation is to be promoted in the spirit of \_\_\_\_\_ and partnership.
5. The document states that peace, freedom, social justice, and economic well-being are best attained by fostering \_\_\_\_\_ among the countries of the region.
6. The countries of South-East Asia are said to be bound together by ties of \_\_\_\_\_ and culture.
7. The Declaration affirms that the countries of the region share a primary responsibility for strengthening the \_\_\_\_\_ and social stability of South-East Asia.
8. The signatory states express their determination to ensure their stability and security from \_\_\_\_\_ in any form or manifestation.

9. According to the Declaration, all foreign bases in the region are \_\_\_\_\_ and remain only with the expressed concurrence of the countries concerned.
10. The Association established by the Declaration is to be known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
11. One of the main aims of the Association is to accelerate \_\_\_\_\_ growth, social progress, and cultural development in the region.
12. Regional peace and stability are to be promoted through respect for justice and the \_\_\_\_\_ in relations among countries.
13. The Declaration provides for an Annual Meeting of \_\_\_\_\_, referred to as the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting.
14. To carry out its aims and purposes, the Association shall establish a \_\_\_\_\_ in each member country.
15. The Declaration concludes by stating that the Association represents the \_\_\_\_\_ of the nations of South-East Asia to secure peace, freedom, and prosperity for their peoples and for posterity.

## TRANSLATION PRACTICE

### VII. Translate the Declaration into Ukrainian.

#### Translation guidelines:

- Preserve the **official diplomatic style**: formal, solemn, neutral.
- Use established **international-law and institutional terminology** where applicable.
- Avoid emotional intensification, evaluative additions, or ideological reinterpretation.
- Maintain syntactic balance and rhetorical parallelism, especially in enumerations and preambular clauses.
- Respect conventional formulations of declarative and constitutive acts (*DO HEREBY DECLARE, MINDFUL of, DESIRING to*).
- Ensure terminological consistency throughout the text (e.g. *Association, cooperation, regional stability*).
- Preserve the collective, non-personal voice of the document.

### VIII. Translation Commentary (up to 300 words).

Comment on the following points:

1. The function of the preambular participial clauses (*MINDFUL, DESIRING, CONSCIOUS, CONSIDERING, AFFIRMING*) and challenges in rendering their cumulative rhetorical effect in Ukrainian.

2. Translation of institutional naming and capitalization (e.g. *Association of South-East Asian Nations, Standing Committee, National Secretariat*).
3. Strategies for translating modal and purposive constructions expressing intent rather than legal obligation.
4. Preservation of parallelism and rhythm in long enumerations of aims and purposes.
5. Rendering abstract political values (*peace, stability, cooperation, partnership*) without semantic dilution.
6. The balance between literal translation and functional equivalence in foundational declarations.
7. Translation of collective agency and avoidance of national or individual personalization.
8. Handling historically marked terminology (e.g. *foreign bases, external interference*) in a neutral, non-anachronistic way.
9. Consistency in translating key concepts such as *regional cooperation, solidarity, mutual assistance*.
10. The role of translation in shaping the perceived authority and legitimacy of the founding document.

## ACTIVE VOCABULARY

### IX. Transcribe the following words:

1. Presidium
2. interdependent
3. neighbourliness
4. meaningful
5. solidarity
6. prosperity
7. manifestation
8. subvert
9. concurrence
10. prejudice
11. endeavours
12. utilization
13. collaboration
14. administrative
15. posterity

### X. Define or explain the following terms (use an English–English dictionary). Provide Ukrainian equivalents:

1. regional solidarity

2. common action
3. mutual assistance
4. meaningful cooperation
5. national development
6. external interference
7. foreign bases
8. expressed concurrence
9. joint endeavours
10. regional stability
11. rule of law
12. collective will
13. institutional machinery
14. ad-hoc committees
15. beneficial cooperation

**XI. Find in the text the official English diplomatic formulations corresponding to the following Ukrainian expressions.**

1. спільні інтереси
2. довгострокова рамкова співпраця
3. мирне співіснування сусідніх держав
4. економічний та соціальний розвиток
5. правово обґрунтовані міждержавні відносини
6. скоординовані регіональні зусилля
7. допомога через навчання та дослідження
8. покращені транспортні та комунікаційні системи
9. захист національної ідентичності
10. колективна відповідальність за стабільність
11. дотримання міжнародного права
12. організаційна структура Асоціації
13. механізм ротаційного керівництва
14. відкритість для нових членів
15. зобов'язання перед майбутніми поколіннями

**XII. Find in the text words or expressions opposite in meaning to:**

1. isolation
2. unilateral action
3. rivalry
4. instability
5. external domination
6. permanent military presence
7. disorderly development

8. hostility
9. fragmentation
10. economic stagnation
11. exclusion
12. secrecy
13. inequality
14. confrontation
15. short-term interests

## **TRANSLATION-ORIENTED TERMINOLOGY BANK**

### **1. Institutional & Legal Framework**

<b>English term / expression</b>	<b>Recommended Ukrainian equivalent</b>
Association of South-East Asian Nations	Асоціація держав Південно-Східної Азії
Association for Regional Cooperation	асоціація регіонального співробітництва
ASEAN Ministerial Meeting	Міністерська зустріч АСЕАН
Standing Committee	Постійний комітет
Ad-Hoc Committees	тимчасові (ad hoc) комітети
National Secretariat	Національний секретаріат

### **2. Political Intent & Modality**

DO HEREBY DECLARE	Цим проголошують
DESIRING to establish	прагнучи заснувати
CONSCIOUS that	усвідомлюючи, що
CONSIDERING that	беручи до уваги, що
AFFIRMING that	підтверджуючи, що
determined to ensure	сповнені рішучості забезпечити

### **3. Cooperation & Solidarity Concepts**

regional solidarity	регіональна солідарність
joint endeavours	спільні зусилля
meaningful cooperation	змістовна співпраця
mutual assistance	взаємна допомога
common action	спільні дії
partnership	партнерство

### **4. Security & Sovereignty Language**

external interference	зовнішнє втручання
foreign bases	іноземні бази
expressed concurrence	чітко висловлена згода
national independence	національна незалежність
national identity	національна ідентичність

peaceful development мирний розвиток

## **5. Development & Progress**

economic growth економічне зростання

social progress соціальний прогрес

cultural development культурний розвиток

living standards рівень життя

utilization of resources використання ресурсів

prosperity процвітання

## **6. Collective Identity & Temporality**

collective will колективна воля

peoples of the region народи регіону

for posterity для прийдешніх поколінь

cherished ideals заповітні ідеали

in an interdependent world у взаємозалежному світі

## **TRANSLATION PRACTICE**

### **XIII. Translate into Ukrainian, preserving official diplomatic style.**

1. The Member States of the Association pledge to strengthen friendly relations on the basis of mutual respect and equality.
2. The Parties reaffirm the importance of the peaceful settlement of disputes among regional states.
3. ASEAN shall promote cooperation in economic, social, and cultural fields among its members.
4. The Member States recognize the primacy of sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country.
5. The Parties agree to coordinate efforts to maintain stability and security in the region.
6. ASEAN encourages the exchange of information and technical expertise for regional development.
7. The Member States commit to ensuring equitable access to resources and opportunities for growth.
8. The Association shall foster respect for the cultural identity and traditions of the peoples of the region.
9. All Member States shall adhere to international norms and legal standards in interstate relations.

10. ASEAN establishes mechanisms for collective coordination in case of threats to regional security.
11. The Parties renounce any use of force in resolving disputes between Member States.
12. Joint programs in education and culture will contribute to strengthening mutual understanding.
13. The Member States agree on periodic rotation of the organization's leadership and holding regular meetings.
14. The Association remains open to states wishing to join, provided they adhere to principles of equality and partnership.
15. ASEAN confirms its commitment to long-term regional development for the benefit of future generations.

**XIV. Translate into English using active vocabulary, preserving official diplomatic style, modality, and conditionality.**

1. Країни Південно-Східної Азії усвідомлюють наявність спільних інтересів і взаємних проблем.
2. Вони переконані в необхідності подальшого зміцнення існуючих зв'язків регіональної солідарності та співпраці.
3. Держави бажають встановити надійну основу для спільних дій, спрямованих на розвиток регіональної співпраці у дусі рівності та партнерства.
4. Метою є внесок у мир, прогрес і процвітання у регіоні.
5. Країни усвідомлюють, що в умовах зростаючої взаємозалежності миру, свободи, соціальної справедливості та економічного добробуту найкраще досягти через доброзичливе порозуміння та значущу співпрацю.
6. Вони розглядають регіон як об'єднаний історичними та культурними зв'язками.
7. Держави Південно-Східної Азії несуть первинну відповідальність за зміцнення економічної та соціальної стабільності регіону.
8. Вони прагнуть забезпечити мирний і поступовий національний розвиток та захистити свої національні ідентичності.
9. Всі іноземні бази є тимчасовими і залишаються лише з письмової згоди держав, на території яких вони розташовані.
10. Бази не призначені для порушення національної незалежності та свободи держав або для шкоди процесам їх національного розвитку.
11. Було ухвалено заснувати Асоціацію держав Південно-Східної Азії, відому як ASEAN.
12. Основними цілями Асоціації є прискорення економічного зростання, соціального прогресу та культурного розвитку через спільні зусилля.

13. Асоціація повинна сприяти мирному співіснуванню та стабільності у регіоні шляхом дотримання принципів справедливості та верховенства права.
14. Для досягнення цих цілей встановлюються ротаційні щорічні засідання міністрів закордонних справ та постійний комітет за участі акредитованих послів.
15. Асоціація відкрита для всіх держав Південно-Східної Азії, що поділяють згадані цілі, принципи та завдання.

### **CRITICAL THINKING (Advanced Level)**

#### **XV. Answer the questions. (Choose ONE question)**

1. What are the core objectives of ASEAN as formulated in the Declaration, and how are they linguistically constructed?
2. How does the Declaration balance national sovereignty with the need for regional cooperation?
3. What diplomatic strategies are used to avoid political confrontation in the text?
4. How is the concept of “regional identity” implicitly constructed in the document?
5. What role does modality (e.g., *shall*, *agree*, *undertake*) play in shaping obligations?
6. How does the text reflect the geopolitical context of the 1960s?
7. In what way does the Declaration address the issue of external influence in the region?
8. What rhetorical devices contribute to the persuasive and unifying tone of the document?
9. How are economic and cultural cooperation framed as instruments of peace?
10. What translation challenges may arise when rendering this text into Ukrainian?

### **WRITING TASK**

#### **XVI. Write a short analytical summary (200–250 words)**

*Topic options (choose ONE):*

1. The Role of Diplomatic Language in Shaping Regional Cooperation: A Case Study of the 1967 ASEAN Declaration.
2. Balancing Sovereignty and Integration: An Analysis of Principles in the ASEAN Declaration.
3. Linguistic Features of International Declarations: Modality, Neutrality, and Persuasion.
4. The ASEAN Declaration in Historical Context: Language as a Tool of Regional Stability.
5. Translation Challenges in Rendering Diplomatic Texts: The Case of ASEAN Declaration.

## UNIT VI

### DIPLOMACY, DISCOURSE, AND TRANSLATION PRACTICE

#### READING, ANALYSIS & TRANSLATION

##### LEAD-IN

##### I. Comment on the following statements. Use examples from peace negotiations.

1. *"Pacta sunt servanda." (Agreements must be kept) — Latin Legal Maxim.*
2. *"Trust is the glue of life. It's the most essential ingredient in effective communication." — Stephen Covey*
3. *"Law is the order of the world." — Cicero*

##### PROBLEM DISCUSSION

##### II. Discuss the problem.

1. Why has the 2002 Declaration (DOC) struggled to prevent the escalation of tensions and land reclamation, despite the commitment to "self-restraint" in Paragraph 5?
2. What are the primary legal and political obstacles preventing the Parties from transitioning from this 2002 Declaration to a formal, legally binding Code of Conduct as proposed in Paragraph 10?
3. To what extent do the territorial claims in the South China Sea conflict with the "universally recognized principles of international law" and UNCLOS 1982 mentioned in Paragraph 1?
4. Can joint activities in marine environmental protection and search and rescue (Paragraph 6) effectively build enough "mutual trust" to resolve high-stakes jurisdictional disputes?
5. How do differing interpretations of what constitutes "activities that would complicate or escalate disputes" (Paragraph 5) affect the stability of the region?

##### III. Study the text.

##### TEXT 6

<https://asean.org/declaration-on-the-conduct-of-parties-in-the-south-china-sea-2/>

## **The Governments of the Member States of ASEAN and the Government of the People's Republic of China**

**REAFFIRMING** their determination to consolidate and develop the friendship and cooperation existing between their people and governments with the view to promoting a 21st century-oriented partnership of good neighbourliness and mutual trust;

**COGNIZANT** of the need to promote a peaceful, friendly and harmonious environment in the South China Sea between ASEAN and China for the enhancement of peace, stability, economic growth and prosperity in the region;

**COMMITTED** to enhancing the principles and objectives of the 1997 Joint Statement of the Meeting of the Heads of State/Government of the Member States of ASEAN and President of the People's Republic of China;

**DESIRING** to enhance favourable conditions for a peaceful and durable solution of differences and disputes among countries concerned;

**HEREBY DECLARE** the following:

1. The Parties reaffirm their commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, and other universally recognized principles of international law which shall serve as the basic norms governing state-to-state relations;
2. The Parties are committed to exploring ways for building trust and confidence in accordance with the above-mentioned principles and on the basis of equality and mutual respect;
3. The Parties reaffirm their respect for and commitment to the freedom of navigation in and overflight above the South China Sea as provided for by the universally recognized principles of international law, including the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea;
4. The Parties concerned undertake to resolve their territorial and jurisdictional disputes by peaceful means, without resorting to the threat or use of force, through friendly consultations and negotiations by sovereign states directly concerned, in accordance with universally recognized principles of international law, including the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea;
5. The Parties undertake to exercise self-restraint in the conduct of activities that would complicate or escalate disputes and affect peace and stability including, among others, refraining from action of inhabiting on the presently uninhabited islands, reefs, shoals, cays, and other features and to handle their differences in a constructive manner.

Pending the peaceful settlement of territorial and jurisdictional disputes, the Parties concerned undertake to intensify efforts to seek ways, in the spirit of cooperation and understanding, to build trust and confidence between and among them, including:

- a. holding dialogues and exchange of views as appropriate between their defense and military officials;
- b. ensuring just and humane treatment of all persons who are either in danger or in distress;
- c. notifying, on a voluntary basis, other Parties concerned of any impending joint/combined military exercise; and
- d. exchanging, on a voluntary basis, relevant information.

6. Pending a comprehensive and durable settlement of the disputes, the Parties concerned may explore or undertake cooperative activities. These may include the following:

- a. marine environmental protection;
- b. marine scientific research;
- c. safety of navigation and communication at sea;
- d. search and rescue operation; and
- e. combating transnational crime, including but not limited to trafficking in illicit drugs, piracy and armed robbery at sea, and illegal traffic in arms.

The modalities, scope and locations, in respect of bilateral and multilateral cooperation should be agreed upon by the Parties concerned prior to their actual implementation.

7. The Parties concerned stand ready to continue their consultations and dialogues concerning relevant issues, through modalities to be agreed by them, including regular consultations on the observance of this Declaration, for the purpose of promoting good neighbourliness and transparency, establishing harmony, mutual understanding and cooperation, and facilitating peaceful resolution of disputes among them;

8. The Parties undertake to respect the provisions of this Declaration and take actions consistent therewith;

9. The Parties encourage other countries to respect the principles contained in this Declaration;

10. The Parties concerned reaffirm that the adoption of a code of conduct in the South China Sea would further promote peace and stability in the region and agree to work, on the basis of consensus, towards the eventual attainment of this objective.

Done on the Fourth Day of November in the Year Two Thousand and Two in Phnom Penh, the Kingdom of Cambodia.

## READING COMPREHENSION

### IV. Answer the questions.

1. Is the DOC a legally binding treaty or a political statement? How does the phrase "*Hereby Declare*" affect its enforcement compared to "*Hereby Agree*"?
2. How does the Declaration attempt to reconcile regional political interests with the global "Constitution of the Oceans"?
3. What is the strategic legal significance of this distinction in territorial disputes?
4. Why is the lack of a precise definition for "activities that complicate disputes" considered a major diplomatic weakness of this document?
5. How does this "opt-in" transparency reflect the "ASEAN Way" of non-interference?
6. Why has the transition from a "Declaration" (DOC) to a "Code" (COC) remained stalled for over two decades?
7. How does this wording favor China's preference for bilateralism over ASEAN's multilateral approach?
8. Paragraph 5 specifically mentions "refraining from action of inhabiting on the presently uninhabited islands." Does this clause effectively freeze the status quo, or does it leave room for "civilian" development?
9. Which of these confidence building measures (dialogue, notification, information exchange) is the most difficult to implement in the current geopolitical climate?
10. Can functional cooperation (e.g., marine research) exist independently of sovereignty disputes, or is it inherently political?
11. To what extent has this shared security threat served as a genuine catalyst for ASEAN-China unity?
12. Given the South China Sea's ecological importance, why is "marine environmental protection" often subordinated to security interests in regional dialogues?
13. Can functional cooperation (e.g., marine research) exist independently of sovereignty disputes, or is it inherently political?
14. To what extent has this shared security threat served as a genuine catalyst for ASEAN-China unity?
15. Why is "marine environmental protection" often subordinated to security interests in regional dialogues?

**V. Decide which statements are TRUE or FALSE. Correct the false ones.**

1. The Declaration was signed between the Governments of ASEAN Member States and the Government of the United States.
2. One of the primary goals is to promote a "21st century-oriented partnership of good neighbourliness and mutual trust."
3. The Parties agree to resolve their territorial disputes through the use of force if diplomatic consultations fail.
4. The 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) is recognized as a basic norm governing state-to-state relations.
5. Freedom of navigation and overflight in the South China Sea is strictly prohibited under this Declaration.
6. The Parties undertake to exercise self-restraint in activities that would complicate or escalate disputes.
7. Inhabiting presently uninhabited islands, reefs, and shoals is encouraged as a way to establish sovereignty.
8. According to the document, defense and military officials should hold dialogues and exchange views to build trust.
9. Notifying other Parties of impending joint military exercises is a mandatory requirement for all signatories.
10. The Parties are committed to ensuring just and humane treatment of all persons in danger or distress at sea.
11. Cooperative activities, such as marine scientific research, can only begin after all territorial disputes are fully settled.
12. Combating transnational crime, including piracy and armed robbery at sea, is listed as a potential area of cooperation.
13. The modalities and locations for bilateral cooperation must be agreed upon by the Parties prior to implementation.
14. The adoption of a "Code of Conduct" (COC) in the South China Sea is rejected as a future objective.
15. The Declaration was signed in 2002 in Phnom Penh, the Kingdom of Cambodia.

**VI. Complete the sentences using information from the text.**

1. The Governments of ASEAN and China are determined to promote a 21st century-oriented partnership of \_\_\_\_\_

2. The Parties aim to enhance a peaceful, friendly, and harmonious environment for the enhancement of \_\_\_\_\_
3. According to Paragraph 1, the basic norms governing state-to-state relations include the Charter of the United Nations and \_\_\_\_\_
4. The Parties are committed to exploring ways for building trust and confidence on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_
5. Respect for and commitment to the freedom of navigation in and overflight above the South China Sea is provided for by \_\_\_\_\_
6. Territorial and jurisdictional disputes should be resolved by peaceful means, without \_\_\_\_\_ resorting to \_\_\_\_\_
7. Paragraph 4 specifies that disputes should be settled through friendly consultations \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ negotiations by \_\_\_\_\_
8. The Parties undertake to exercise self-restraint in the conduct of activities that would \_\_\_\_\_
9. One specific form of self-restraint is refraining from action of inhabiting on the \_\_\_\_\_
10. Pending the peaceful settlement of disputes, the Parties undertake to intensify efforts \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ seek \_\_\_\_\_ ways \_\_\_\_\_ to build \_\_\_\_\_
11. To build trust, the Parties may hold dialogues and exchange of views between their \_\_\_\_\_
12. Notification of any impending joint or combined military exercises is to be done on a \_\_\_\_\_
13. Cooperative activities, such as marine scientific research, may be undertaken pending a \_\_\_\_\_
14. Before the actual implementation of bilateral cooperation, the Parties concerned must agree upon the \_\_\_\_\_
15. The Parties agree that the adoption of a Code of Conduct (COC) would further promote \_\_\_\_\_

## TRANSLATION PRACTICE

### VII. Translate the Document into Ukrainian.

#### Translation guidelines:

- Preserve the **official diplomatic style**: formal, solemn, neutral.

- Use established **international-law and institutional terminology** where applicable.
- Avoid emotional intensification, evaluative additions, or ideological reinterpretation.
- Maintain syntactic balance and rhetorical parallelism, especially in enumerations and preambular clauses.
- Respect conventional formulations of declarative and constitutive acts (*DO HEREBY DECLARE, MINDFUL of, DESIRING to*).
- Ensure terminological consistency throughout the text (e.g. *Association, cooperation, regional stability*).
- Preserve the collective, non-personal voice of the document.

### **VIII. Translation Commentary (up to 300 words).**

Comment on the following points:

1. The function of the preambular participial clauses (*MINDFUL, DESIRING, CONSCIOUS, CONSIDERING, AFFIRMING*) and challenges in rendering their cumulative rhetorical effect in Ukrainian.
2. Translation of institutional naming and capitalization (e.g. *Association of South-East Asian Nations, Standing Committee, National Secretariat*).
3. Strategies for translating modal and purposive constructions expressing intent rather than legal obligation.
4. Preservation of parallelism and rhythm in long enumerations of aims and purposes.
5. Rendering abstract political values (*peace, stability, cooperation, partnership*) without semantic dilution.
6. The balance between literal translation and functional equivalence in foundational declarations.
7. Translation of collective agency and avoidance of national or individual personalization.
8. Handling historically marked terminology (e.g. *foreign bases, external interference*) in a neutral, non-anachronistic way.
9. Consistency in translating key concepts such as *regional cooperation, solidarity, mutual assistance*.
10. The role of translation in shaping the perceived authority and legitimacy of the founding document.

## **ACTIVE VOCABULARY**

### **IX. Transcribe the following words:**

1. sovereignty
2. jurisdictional
3. neighbourliness
4. cognizant
5. reaffirming
6. coexistence
7. restraint
8. modalities
9. multilateral
10. consensus
11. transnational
12. amity
13. inhabiting
14. prosperity
15. implementation.

### **X. Define or explain the following terms (use an English–English dictionary).**

#### **Provide Ukrainian equivalents:**

1. good neighbourliness and mutual trust
2. territorial and jurisdictional disputes
3. freedom of navigation and overflight
4. universally recognized principles of international law
5. basic norms governing state-to-state relations
6. without resorting to the threat or use of force
7. exercise self-restraint
8. complicate or escalate disputes
9. in a constructive manner
10. on a voluntary basis
11. marine environmental protection
12. combating transnational crime
13. bilateral and multilateral cooperation
14. on the basis of consensus
15. peaceful and durable solution

### **XI. Find in the text the official English diplomatic formulations corresponding to the following Ukrainian expressions.**

1. зміцнювати та консолідувати позицію або відносини

2. будучи повністю обізнаними про певний факт
3. підтверджувати знову з належною визначеністю
4. довготривалий і стійкий (до змін або занепаду)
5. правові спори щодо прав чи територіальної належності
6. вдаватися до певних заходів (часто небажаного характеру)
7. утримуватися від вчинення певних дій
8. призводити до загострення ситуації
9. незаселений (без постійного населення)
10. до остаточного врегулювання / до настання відповідних обставин
11. посилювати інтенсивність або масштаби дії
12. конкретні процедури або механізми реалізації
13. дотримання (виконання) норм або зобов'язань
14. дії, що здійснюються відповідно до / узгоджуються з
15. досягнення рішення на основі загальної згоди (консенсусу)

## **XII. Find in the text words or expressions opposite in meaning to:**

1. dependency; subjugation
2. extraterritorial; non-justiciable
3. hostility; enmity
4. oblivious; disregardful
5. repudiating; renouncing
6. confrontation; conflict
7. aggression; provocation
8. indeterminacy; lack of framework
9. unilateral.
10. dissent; discord
11. domestic; intra-state
12. animosity; hostility
13. vacating; deserting
14. destitution; economic decline
15. non-compliance; inaction

## **TRANSLATION-ORIENTED TERMINOLOGY BANK**

### **1. Institutional & Legal Framework**

#### **English term / expression**

#### **Recommended Ukrainian equivalent**

ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations)

Асоціація держав Південно-Східної Азії

Member States of ASEAN

Держави-члени АСЕАН

**English term / expression****Recommended Ukrainian equivalent**

The People's Republic of China

Китайська Народна Республіка (КНР)

The United Nations (UN)

Організація Об'єднаних Націй (ООН)

Heads of State/Government

Глави держав та урядів

Sovereign states

Суверенні держави

The Kingdom of Cambodia

Королівство Камбоджа

Parties (The Parties concerned)

Сторони (Зацікавлені сторони)

**2. Political Intent & Modality**

REAFFIRMING підтверджуючи знову

COGNIZANT of усвідомлюючи

COMMITTED to зобов'язуючись

DESIRING to Прагнучи

UNDERTAKE to зобов'язуються

REFRAINING from утримуючись від

PENDING до моменту вирішення

CONSISTENT herewith відповідно до цього

**3. Cooperation & Solidarity Concepts**

Consolidate and develop the friendship and cooperation Зміцнювати та розвивати дружбу і співробітництво

Promoting a partnership of good neighbourliness and mutual trust Сприяти партнерству добросусідства та взаємної довіри

Friendly and harmonious environment Дружнє та гармонійне середовище

In the spirit of cooperation and understanding У дусі співробітництва та взаєморозуміння

Building trust and confidence Розбудова довіри та впевненості.

On the basis of equality and mutual respect На основі рівності та взаємної поваги

#### 4. Security & Sovereignty Language

overeign states	Суверенні держави
Jurisdictional disputes	Юрисдикційні спори
Territorial and jurisdictional disputes	Територіальні та юрисдикційні спори
Interference in internal affairs	Втручання у внутрішні справи
Inhabiting on the presently uninhabited islands	Заселення нині незаселених островів

#### 5. Development & Progress

consolidate and develop	зміцнювати та розвивати
prosperity in the region	процвітання в регіоні
cooperative activities	спільна діяльність
marine scientific research	морські наукові дослідження
intensify efforts	активізувати зусилля
durable solution	довготривале (стале) рішення

#### 6. Collective Identity & Temporality

reaffirming their determination	підтверджуючи свою рішучість
committed to enhancing	віддані справі зміцнення.
desiring to enhance	бажаючи покращити
on the basis of consensus	на основі консенсусу
eventual attainment	кінцеве досягнення (мети)
impending joint military exercise	майбутні (що наближаються) спільні військові навчання.

### TRANSLATION PRACTICE

#### XIII. Translate into Ukrainian, preserving official diplomatic style.

1. The high-contracting parties reaffirmed their determination to consolidate a 21st century-oriented partnership based on mutual trust.
2. Being cognizant of the volatile security situation, the regional powers sought to establish a peaceful and harmonious environment.

3. The resolution emphasized the need to uphold the universally recognized principles of international law as the basic norms governing state-to-state relations.
4. Both nations undertook to resolve their long-standing territorial and jurisdictional disputes exclusively through friendly consultations.
5. It is imperative for all maritime actors to exercise self-restraint in activities that could potentially complicate or escalate disputes.
6. The agreement ensures unimpeded freedom of navigation and overflight, consistent with the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.
7. Pending a comprehensive and durable settlement, the parties agreed to explore various cooperative activities in the disputed waters.
8. The joint statement highlighted the importance of combating transnational crime, including piracy and armed robbery at sea.
9. All modalities, scope, and locations of the joint exercises must be agreed upon prior to their actual implementation.
10. The ministers expressed their commitment to enhancing favourable conditions for economic growth and prosperity across the region.
11. On the basis of consensus, the member states reached an accord on the adoption of a mandatory code of conduct.
12. The parties are encouraged to handle their differences in a constructive manner to avoid any resort to the threat or use of force.
13. Marine environmental protection remains a priority for multilateral cooperation among the coastal states.
14. The document was signed with the view to facilitating the peaceful resolution of disputes and promoting transparency.
15. Strategic stability depends on whether the involved states take actions consistent with the provisions of the established treaties.

**XIV. Translate into English using active vocabulary, preserving official diplomatic style, modality, and conditionality.**

1. Сторони підтверджують свою рішучість зміцнювати **добросусідство** та **взаємну довіру** для забезпечення стабільності в регіоні.
2. Створення гармонійного середовища є необхідною умовою для подальшого **економічного зростання** та процвітання.
3. Декларація спрямована на пошук **мирного та довготривалого вирішення** розбіжностей між країнами, що мають спільні інтереси.

4. Сторони зобов'язуються дотримуватися загально визнаних принципів **міжнародного права**, які є базовими нормами міждержавних відносин.
5. Угода наголошує на важливості дотримання **свободи судноплавства** та польотів над акваторією згідно з конвенцією ООН.
6. Будь-які **територіальні та юрисдикційні спори** мають вирішуватися виключно **мирними засобами** без застосування сили.
7. Сторони погоджуються проявляти **самообмеження** у діяльності, яка може призвести до **ескалації спорів**.
8. Важливим аспектом співпраці є утримання від заселення нині безлюдних островів, рифів та інших **морських об'єктів**.
9. До остаточного врегулювання конфліктів сторони мають активізувати зусилля для побудови **атмосфери довіри**.
10. Проведення діалогів між представниками оборонних відомств сприяє **прозорості** та взаєморозумінню.
11. Сторони можуть добровільно повідомляти про проведення спільних **військових навчань** у зоні спільних інтересів.
12. Спільна діяльність може включати охорону морського середовища та **морські наукові дослідження**.
13. Особлива увага приділяється спільній боротьбі з **транснаціональною злочинністю**, зокрема з піратством на морі.
14. Ухвалення **кодексу поведінки** в Південнокитайському морі має стати стратегічною метою для зміцнення миру.
15. Ефективна реалізація положень цієї декларації залежить від досягнення **консенсусу** між усіма зацікавленими сторонами.

## CRITICAL THINKING (Advanced Level)

### XV. Answer the questions. (Choose ONE question)

1. **Legal Status and Enforceability:** Given that the document is titled a "Declaration" rather than a "Treaty," to what extent is it **legally binding** under international law, and what specific mechanisms for **enforcement** or **dispute resolution** are missing?
2. **Ambiguity of "Inhabiting":** How does the provision to refrain from "**inhabiting on the presently uninhabited islands**" (Article 5) address modern challenges such as land reclamation or the construction of artificial structures that do not strictly constitute "inhabitation"?

3. **The Role of UNCLOS:** *The text frequently cites the 1982 UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. How do conflicting interpretations of what constitutes an "island" versus a "rock" impact the practical application of this Declaration?*
4. **Consensus as a Hurdle:** *Article 10 stipulates that the adoption of a Code of Conduct must be based on consensus. Does this requirement effectively grant a "veto power" to any single party, potentially leading to the indefinite stalling of a final settlement?*
5. **Voluntary Transparency:** Paragraph 5(c) mentions notifying other parties of military exercises on a "voluntary basis." In a high-stakes security environment, is "voluntary" transparency sufficient to prevent **miscalculations** or accidental escalations?
6. **Exclusion of Third Parties:** Article 4 states that disputes should be resolved by "sovereign states directly concerned." Does this phrasing deliberately attempt to delegitimize the involvement of **third-party mediators** or international judicial bodies (like the PCA)?
7. **Temporality and Strategic Patience:** The document uses terms like "pending a comprehensive settlement" and "eventual attainment." Without specific **timelines** or deadlines, does the Declaration serve as a genuine roadmap for peace or merely as a tool for maintaining a "frozen conflict"?

## WRITING TASK

### XVI. Write a short analytical summary (200–250 words)

*Topic options (choose ONE):*

1. The Legal Character and Enforceability of the 2002 Declaration
2. Mechanisms for Conflict Prevention and Strategic Self-Restraint
3. UNCLOS 1982 as a Foundational Framework for Dispute Resolution
4. Functional Cooperation as a Catalyst for Confidence-Building
5. Bilateralism vs. Multilateralism: The Scope of Negotiations
6. The Evolution Toward a Formal Code of Conduct (CoC)

Use academic style and translation studies terminology.

## UNIT VII

### DIPLOMACY, DISCOURSE, AND TRANSLATION PRACTICE

#### READING, ANALYSIS & TRANSLATION

##### LEAD-IN

#### I. Comment on the following statements that concern democracy, European integration and the Supremacy of Law.

1. "The Association Agreement is not an end in itself, but it is a means to achieve the goal of a modern, democratic and economically successful Ukraine." — *Angela Merkel (Former Chancellor of Germany)*
2. "This is a historic day, not only for Ukraine, but for Europe as a whole. It shows that our Eastern Partnership is a project for peace, stability, and prosperity." — *José Manuel Barroso (Former President of the European Commission)*
3. "The European Union is the only successful project of peaceful cooperation of states in history, and Ukraine's desire to join is a desire for normality and the rule of law." — *Timothy Snyder (American historian and author)*

##### PROBLEM DISCUSSION

#### II. Discuss the problem.

1. How essential are democracy, the rule of law, and human rights as a foundation for a functional economic and political partnership?
2. To what extent does "regulatory approximation" and a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) impact a country's ability to make independent decisions?
3. Is a shared "European identity" and history a strong enough basis for building a deep and sustainable strategic alliance?
4. Can international agreements effectively promote regional stability, disarmament, and the "inviolability of borders" in the modern world?
5. Is it more effective for a country to implement socio-economic and legal reforms to meet international treaty standards or to address purely domestic needs?

### III. Study the text.

#### TEXT VII

<https://www.kmu.gov.ua/storage/app/sites/1/uploaded-files/ASSOCIATION%20AGREEMENT.pdf>

#### ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT

between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part

#### PREAMBLE

THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM,  
THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA,  
THE CZECH REPUBLIC,  
THE KINGDOM OF DENMARK,  
THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY,  
THE REPUBLIC OF ESTONIA,  
IRELAND,  
THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC,  
THE KINGDOM OF SPAIN,  
THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,  
THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA,  
THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC,  
THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS,  
THE REPUBLIC OF LATVIA,  
THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA,  
THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG,  
HUNGARY,  
THE REPUBLIC OF MALTA,  
THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS,  
THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA  
THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND,  
THE PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC,

ROMANIA,  
THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA,  
THE SLOVAK REPUBLIC,  
THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND,  
THE KINGDOM OF SWEDEN,  
THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,  
Contracting Parties to the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty on the Functioning of  
the European Union, hereinafter referred to as the 'Member States', and  
THE EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY, hereinafter referred to as 'the  
EURATOM'  
on the one part, and  
UKRAINE  
on the other part,  
Hereafter jointly referred to as 'the Parties',  
TAKING ACCOUNT of the close historical relationship and progressively closer links  
between the Parties as well as their desire to strengthen and widen relations in an  
ambitious and innovative way;  
COMMITTED to a close and lasting relationship that is based on common values,  
namely respect for democratic principles, the rule of law, good governance, human  
rights and fundamental freedoms, including the rights of persons belonging to national  
minorities, non-discrimination of persons belonging to minorities and respect for  
diversity, human dignity and commitment to the principles of a free market economy,  
which would facilitate the participation of Ukraine in European policies;  
RECOGNISING that Ukraine as a European country shares a common history  
and common values with the Member States of the European Union (EU) and is  
committed to promoting those values;  
NOTING the importance Ukraine attaches to its European identity;  
TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the strong public support in Ukraine for the country's  
European choice;  
CONFIRMING that the European Union acknowledges the European aspirations of  
Ukraine and welcomes its European choice, including its commitment to building a deep  
and sustainable democracy and a market economy;

RECOGNISING that the common values on which the European Union is built – namely democracy, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law – are also essential elements of this Agreement;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the political association and economic integration of Ukraine with the European Union will depend on progress in the implementation of this Agreement as well as Ukraine's track record in ensuring respect for common values, and progress in achieving convergence with the EU in political, economic and legal areas;

COMMITTED to implementing all the principles and provisions of the United Nations Charter, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), in particular the Helsinki Final Act of 1975 of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the concluding documents of the Madrid and Vienna Conferences of 1991 and 1992 respectively, the Charter of Paris for a New Europe of 1990, the United Nations Universal Declaration on Human Rights of 1948 and the Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of 1950;

DESIROUS of strengthening international peace and security as well as engaging in effective multilateralism and the peaceful settlement of disputes, in particular by closely cooperating to that end within the framework of the United Nations (UN), the OSCE and the Council of Europe;

COMMITTED to promoting the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders;

DESIROUS of achieving an ever-closer convergence of positions on bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest, taking into account the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) of the European Union, including the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP);

COMMITTED to reaffirming the international obligations of the Parties, to fighting against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, and to cooperating on disarmament and arms control;

DESIROUS of moving the reform and approximation process forward in Ukraine, thus contributing to the gradual economic integration and deepening of political association;

CONVINCED of the need for Ukraine to implement the political, socio-economic, legal and institutional reforms necessary to effectively implement this Agreement and committed to decisively supporting those reforms in Ukraine;

DESIROUS of achieving economic integration, inter alia through a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) as an integral part of this Agreement, in compliance with rights and obligations arising out of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) membership of the Parties, and through extensive regulatory approximation;

RECOGNISING that such a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area, linked to the broader process of legislative approximation, will contribute to further economic integration with the European Union Internal Market as envisaged in this Agreement;

COMMITTED to developing a new climate conducive to economic relations between the Parties, and above all for the development of trade and investment and stimulating competition, factors which are crucial to economic restructuring and modernisation;

COMMITTED to enhancing energy cooperation, building on the commitment of the Parties to implement the Energy Community Treaty;

COMMITTED to enhancing energy security, facilitating the development of appropriate infrastructure and increasing market integration and regulatory approximation towards key elements of the EU acquis, promoting energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources as well as achieving a high level of nuclear safety and security;

COMMITTED to increasing dialogue – based on the fundamental principles of solidarity, mutual trust, joint responsibility and partnership – and cooperation on migration, asylum and border management, with a comprehensive approach paying attention to legal migration and to cooperating in tackling illegal immigration, and trafficking in human beings, and ensuring the efficient implementation of the readmission agreement;

RECOGNISING the importance of the introduction of a visa-free travel regime for the citizens of Ukraine in due course, provided that the conditions for well-managed and secure mobility are in place;

COMMITTED to combating organised crime and money laundering, to reducing the supply of and demand for illicit drugs and to stepping up cooperation in the fight against terrorism;

COMMITTED to enhancing cooperation in the field of environmental protection and to the principles of sustainable development and green economy;

DESIROUS of enhancing people-to-people contacts;

COMMITTED to promoting cross-border and inter-regional cooperation;

COMMITTED to gradually approximating Ukraine's legislation with that of the Union along the lines set out in this Agreement and to effectively implementing it;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that this Agreement will not prejudice and leaves open future developments in EU-Ukraine relations;

CONFIRMING that the provisions of this Agreement that fall within the scope of Part III, Title V of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union bind the United Kingdom and Ireland as separate Contracting Parties, and not as part of the European Union, unless the European Union together with the United Kingdom and/or Ireland jointly notify Ukraine that the United Kingdom or Ireland is bound as part of the

European Union in accordance with Protocol No. 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the area of Freedom, Security and Justice annexed to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. If the United Kingdom and/or Ireland ceases to be bound as part of the European Union in accordance with Article 4a of Protocol No. 21 or in accordance with Article 10 of Protocol No. 36 on transitional provisions annexed to the Treaties, the European Union together with the United Kingdom and/or Ireland shall immediately inform Ukraine of any change in their position, in which case they shall remain bound by the provisions of the Agreement in their own right. The same applies to Denmark, in accordance with Protocol No. 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaties.

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS

### *Article 1*

#### *Objectives*

1. An association between the Union and its Member States, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part, is hereby established.

2. The aims of this association are:

(a) to promote gradual rapprochement between the Parties based on common values and close and privileged links, and increasing Ukraine's association with EU policies and participation in programmes and agencies;

(b) to provide an appropriate framework for enhanced political dialogue in all areas of mutual interest;

(c) to promote, preserve and strengthen peace and stability in the regional and international dimensions in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter, and of the Helsinki Final Act of 1975 of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the objectives of the Charter of Paris for a New Europe of 1990;

(d) to establish conditions for enhanced economic and trade relations leading towards Ukraine's gradual integration in the EU Internal Market, including by setting up a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area as stipulated in Title IV (Trade and Trade-related Matters) of this Agreement, and to support Ukrainian efforts to complete the transition into a functioning market economy by means of, inter alia, the progressive approximation of its legislation to that of the Union;

(e) to enhance cooperation in the field of Justice, Freedom and Security with the aim of reinforcing the rule of law and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(f) to establish conditions for increasingly close cooperation in other areas of mutual interest.

## **TITLE I**

### **GENERAL PRINCIPLES**

#### *Article 2*

Respect for democratic principles, human rights and fundamental freedoms, as defined in particular in the Helsinki Final Act of 1975 of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Charter of Paris for a New Europe of 1990, and other relevant human rights instruments, among them the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, and respect for the principle of the rule of law shall form the basis of the domestic and external policies of the Parties and constitute essential elements of this Agreement. Promotion of respect for the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity, inviolability of borders and independence, as well as countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, related materials and their means of delivery also constitute essential elements of this Agreement.

#### Article 3

The Parties recognise that the principles of a free market economy underpin their relationship. The rule of law, good governance, the fight against corruption, the fight against the different forms of trans-national organised crime and terrorism, the promotion of sustainable development and effective multilateralism are central to enhancing the relationship between the Parties.

## **READING COMPREHENSION**

### **IV. Answer the questions.**

1. Who are the "Contracting Parties" mentioned at the beginning of the document?
2. What specific common values are identified as the basis for the relationship between the Parties?
3. What does the term "DCFTA" stand for, and what is its role in this Agreement?
4. How does the Agreement define the historical relationship between Ukraine and the EU?
5. Which international organizations and documents are cited as the framework for international peace and security?
6. What is the significance of "regulatory approximation" mentioned in the text?
7. According to the Preamble, what determines the success of Ukraine's political association and economic integration?
8. What specific commitment does the Agreement make regarding the "inviolability of borders"?

9. How does the Agreement address the issue of "visa-free travel" for Ukrainian citizens?
10. What are the key areas of energy cooperation highlighted in the text?
11. How is the fight against organized crime and terrorism addressed in the document?
12. What is the role of "civil society" and "people-to-people contacts" in this partnership?
13. What does Article 1 state as the primary objectives of the association?
14. How does the Agreement handle the legal positions of the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Denmark?
15. Is this Agreement considered the "final step" in EU-Ukraine relations, or does it leave room for future developments?

**V. Decide whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE. Correct the false ones.**

1. The Agreement is founded on common values such as democracy, the rule of law, and human rights.
2. Ukraine is referred to as one of the 'Member States' in this document.
3. The European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) is one of the parties to this Agreement.
4. The Agreement explicitly states that Ukraine is NOT a European country.
5. Political association depends on Ukraine's progress in implementing the Agreement and respecting common values.
6. The Parties are committed to the principles of a centrally planned economy.
7. The Agreement aims to strengthen the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Ukraine.
8. A "Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area" (DCFTA) is an integral part of this Agreement.
9. The document mandates an immediate visa-free travel regime regardless of any conditions.
10. Energy cooperation includes a commitment to achieving a high level of nuclear safety.
11. The Agreement states that it will prejudice and close off any future developments in EU-Ukraine relations.
12. The Parties agree to cooperate in the fight against terrorism and organized crime.

13. According to Article 1, one of the aims is to promote gradual rapprochement between the Parties.
14. The United Kingdom, Ireland, and Denmark have special provisions regarding their position in this Agreement.
15. The Agreement is based solely on economic interests, ignoring social and cultural links.

**VI. Complete the following sentences using information from the text.**

1. The Agreement is established between the European Union, its Member States, and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The relationship is based on common values, namely respect for democratic principles, the \_\_\_\_\_, and human rights.
3. Ukraine is recognized as a \_\_\_\_\_ country that shares a common history and values with the EU.
4. The political association and economic integration will depend on progress in the \_\_\_\_\_ of this Agreement.
5. The Parties are committed to promoting the independence, sovereignty, and \_\_\_\_\_ of borders.
6. A key part of the Agreement is the establishment of a \_\_\_\_\_ and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA).
7. One of the main goals is the gradual \_\_\_\_\_ of Ukraine's legislation with that of the Union.
8. The Parties aim to strengthen international peace and security through effective \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The Agreement emphasizes the importance of the introduction of a \_\_\_\_\_ travel regime for the citizens of Ukraine in due course.
10. Cooperation in the \_\_\_\_\_ sector includes building on the Energy Community Treaty and promoting efficiency.
11. The Parties are committed to combating organized crime, money laundering, and the fight against \_\_\_\_\_.
12. The Agreement aims to promote \_\_\_\_\_-to-people contacts and cross-border cooperation.
13. Article 1 states that the aims of this association are to promote gradual \_\_\_\_\_ between the Parties.
14. The Agreement acknowledges the strong public \_\_\_\_\_ in Ukraine for the country's European choice.

15. This Agreement will not \_\_\_\_\_ and leaves open future developments in EU-Ukraine relations.

## **TRANSLATION PRACTICE**

### **VII. Translate the selected excerpts into Ukrainian.**

#### **Translation guidelines:**

- Preserve **international legal terminology** and formal register.
- Maintain **syntactic complexity** typical of treaty language.
- Avoid simplification that could weaken legal precision.
- Pay special attention to **modal verbs and conditional structures**.

### **VIII. Translation Commentary (up to 300 words).**

Comment on the following:

1. What difficulties arose when translating legal-diplomatic syntax (long sentences, enumerations, embedded clauses)?
2. How did you render references to UN resolutions and Charter provisions?
3. Which parts required literal translation to preserve legal force?
4. Where was cautious adaptation necessary for Ukrainian legal-diplomatic norms?

## **ACTIVE VOCABULARY**

### **IX. Transcribe the following words:**

1. sovereignty
2. inviolability
3. approximation
4. acquis
5. rapprochement
6. infrastructure
7. multilateralism
8. asylum
9. prejudice
10. sustainable
11. convergence
12. entrepreneurship
13. pluralism
14. conducive
15. transitional

**X. Define the following terms in English. Provide Ukrainian equivalents.**

1. member States
2. common values
3. human rights
4. democratic principles
5. market economy
6. political association
7. economic integration
8. international peace
9. territorial integrity
10. internal market
11. energy security
12. sustainable development
13. organised crime
14. legal migration
15. mutual trust

**XI. Find in the text the official English diplomatic formulations corresponding to the following Ukrainian expressions..**

1. тісні зв'язки / тісна взаємозалежність
2. ефективне врядування / належне управління
3. основоположні свободи / базові права
4. спільне історичне минуле / спільна спадщина
5. широка суспільна підтримка / загальне схвалення
6. загальноєвропейські цілі / європейські стратегічні орієнтири
7. стале самоврядування / усталена демократія
8. міжнародні зобов'язання / договірні зобов'язання
9. контроль над озброєннями / нагляд за роззброєнням
10. гармонізація законодавства / узгодження правових норм
11. фінансова реструктуризація / трансформація ринку
12. оптимізація енергоспоживання / енергоефективність
13. спільна відповідальність / колективна відповідальність
14. нелегальна міграція / несанкціонований в'їзд
15. екологічно сталий ринок / «зелена» економіка

**XII. Find in the text words or expressions opposite in meaning to:**

1. divergent beliefs
2. authoritarian tenets
3. command economy
4. diplomatic isolation
5. financial fragmentation

6. global conflict
7. border violation
8. external market
9. resource vulnerability
10. short-term exploitation
11. lawful activities
12. Illegal immigration
13. reciprocal suspicion
14. popular opposition
15. distant connection

## TRANSLATION PRACTICE

### XIII. Translate into Ukrainian, preserving official diplomatic style.

1. The success of the agreement hinges on the parties' unwavering commitment to **common values** and democratic norms.
2. Promoting **good governance** is essential for ensuring that institutional reforms yield long-term benefits for the citizenry.
3. The treaty seeks to foster a **political association** that transcends simple diplomatic cooperation.
4. Achieving **economic integration** requires a comprehensive overhaul of the existing regulatory framework to meet international standards.
5. The principle of **territorial integrity** remains a cornerstone of international law and a prerequisite for regional stability.
6. **Regulatory approximation** is a meticulous process of aligning national legislation with the EU acquis.
7. The establishment of a **Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area** is intended to stimulate competition and attract foreign investment.
8. Addressing **human rights** violations is not merely a legal obligation but a moral imperative for all **Member States**.
9. **Energy security** can only be guaranteed through the diversification of supply routes and the modernisation of infrastructure.
10. The parties are **committed to** strengthening their cooperation in the fight against **organised crime** and money laundering.
11. **Sustainable development** requires a delicate balance between economic growth and environmental protection.

12. The introduction of a **visa-free travel regime** is contingent upon the implementation of secure and well-managed mobility protocols.
13. **Mutual trust** between the partners is the bedrock upon which any effective multilateralism is built.
14. The transition to a **market economy** has necessitated significant **economic restructuring** across various industrial sectors.
15. **Fundamental freedoms** must be protected to ensure the full participation of national minorities in public life.

**XIV. Translate into English using active vocabulary, preserving official diplomatic style, modality, and conditionality.**

1. Сторони підтверджують свою відданість принципам **спільної зовнішньої та безпекової політики**.
2. Угода наголошує на важливості **ефективної багатосторонності** для розв'язання глобальних проблем.
3. Фундаментальним принципом міжнародного права є **непорушність кордонів** та територіальна цілісність.
4. Процес **законодавчого наближення** вимагає детальної адаптації національних норм до стандартів ЄС.
5. Повага до **людської гідності** є основою для побудови демократичного суспільства.
6. Сторони прагнуть забезпечити **мирне врегулювання спорів** у межах міжнародних організацій.
7. Розбудова **вільної ринкової економіки** сприятиме глибшій економічній інтеграції.
8. Проведення успішних **інституційних реформ** є ключовою умовою для виконання цієї Угоди.
9. Підвищення **енергоефективності** є пріоритетним завданням у сфері енергетичної співпраці.
10. Спільні зусилля спрямовані на **боротьбу з нелегальною імміграцією** та торгівлею людьми.
11. Сторони зобов'язуються підтримувати найвищий рівень **ядерної безпеки** та захисту.
12. Розвиток **транскордонного співробітництва** стимулює економічне зростання на місцевому рівні.

- 13.Ця асоціація спрямована на **поступове зближення** між Україною та Європейським Союзом.
- 14.Запровадження **безвізового режиму** стало можливим завдяки виконанню технічних умов безпеки.
- 15.Захист прав осіб, що належать до **національних меншин**, є невід'ємною частиною спільних цінностей.

## CRITICAL THINKING (Advanced Level)

### XV. Answer the questions.

1. **The Sovereignty Paradox in Regulatory Approximation** The Agreement mandates "gradual approximation" of Ukraine's legislation to the EU acquis. To what extent does this process represent a genuine partnership versus a form of "legal Europeanization" where a non-member state adopts rules it did not help create? Analyze whether this alignment strengthens or diminishes national sovereignty.
2. **The "Open-Ended" Nature of Political Association** The preamble states that the Agreement "leaves open future developments in EU-Ukraine relations." Critically evaluate this strategic ambiguity. Does the absence of an explicit "membership perspective" in the original text serve as a flexible roadmap for integration, or was it a diplomatic compromise that hindered more rapid institutional reforms?
3. **Conditionality: Values as a Prerequisite for Economic Integration** The text links the benefits of the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) directly to Ukraine's "track record in ensuring respect for common values." Discuss the effectiveness of using economic market access as a lever for political and judicial reform. Is it a sustainable model for international relations, or does it create an asymmetrical power dynamic?

## WRITING TASK

### XVI. Write an analytical commentary (250–300 words).

The Interdependence of Legal Approximation and Political Values in the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement.

Use academic style and relevant terminology.