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HISTORICAL SCIENCE

UDK 371(477.62-2)"1864/1917"

S. Arabadzhy

V. Kharakhursakh

PRIMARY EDUCATION OF MANHUSH ZEMSTVO: ITS ESTABLISHING AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE 70'S OF XIX-XX C.

DOI 10.34079/2226-2830-2019-9-26-7-18

The question of primary school development was one of the most important for Mariupol district board. From 1869 until the beginning of XX century Mariupol district zemstvo succeeded in this sphere. The enforcement of school reform on regional level in Manhush village, Mariupol district is studied in this article.

The main sources of the topic are included and analyzed: district council enactments, Mariupol district board reports, district meetings' protocols. In response to the new source base, the stages of Manhush district schools' development are examined. The initiative to make schools went from the locals, they financially supported the operation of educational institutions, there were three of them in the village in the beginning of XX c. The reason of school amount increase was in the great amount of pupils – the first school in Manhush was the most numerous. The Public school in Manhush village was financially supported by the commune. The money went to keep school premise, to pay teachers and to provide accommodations for them. The money of the district and allocations were spent on manuals and stationery.

The main requirements regarding educational process, school year duration, frequency of attendance and reasons of pupils' absence are considered. The attitudes of the locals towards gaining primary education and difficulties along the educational process are characterized. Among the main reasons of pupils' absence there are the lack of workers in the households, field work involvement, which usually start in spring, the low level of progress in studies.

Key words: *primary education, Manhush district school, Manhush commune, Manhush district school board.*

UDK 392.3(=163.2:477.74-89Бec)"195/199"

A. Ganchev

**SPECIAL FEATURES OF BULGARIAN FAMILY INSTITUTION AND ITS
TRANSFORMATION IN THE SOUTHERN BESSARABIA IN THE SECOND HALF OF
XX CENTURY**

DOI 10.34079/2226-2830-2019-9-26-18-27

This paper investigates the changes that occurred in the Bulgarian family of Southern Bessarabia in connection with the destruction of the patriarchal and the emergence of the socialist system. With the inclusion of the Bulgarian community in the Soviet industrial information society, the involvement of state institutions in the upbringing of children, there was a change in the direction of the information broadcast from a vertical intergenerational to the horizontal one within one generation. This led to the irrelevance and loss of traditional knowledge of the group, the keeper of that has always been the third generation, and thus its significance. In this connection, during this period, there is a large percentage of two-generations families with the new functional responsibilities in comparison with large patriarchal families. There are changes in the appearance of the ethnic Bulgarian village.

Building a new socialist economy, the development of light industry in particular, led to a change in the women's distribution of labor time. In such situation half of the household responsibilities transferred to her husband. There is a dependence on the distribution of labor in the family, depending on the educational level of the husband and wife. All of these factors contributed to the emergence of a new type of socialist family of Bulgarians in the region.

Keywords: family, family relationships, social roles, intergenerational transmission, endo / exogamy, Bulgarians, Southern Bessarabia.

UDK 94(477)"1648/1657"

S. Liaskovska

A. Liaskovska

**INFORMATION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT EXERTED BY COSSACK
LEADERS DURING THE NATIONAL LIBERATION WAR OF THE UKRAINIAN
PEOPLE IN THE MID 17th CENTURY**

DOI 10.34079/2226-2830-2019-9-26-27-38

On the bases of the facts known in Ukrainian historiography and previously published documentary materials, the article suggests that information and psychological operations constituted a part of the armed struggle of Cossacks and their leaders for the creation of the Ukrainian Cossack-Hetman state during the National Liberation War of 1648-1657. The purpose of such operations was to create an information space favorable for the rebels, to unite the

masses of the Cossacks around the Cossack troops and to raise the morale of the troops; to demoralize and disorganize the enemy troops, to neutralize or even win individuals and groups over from the enemy camp. In accordance with the goals set, certain objects that fell under the influence of information and psychological actions performed by Cossack army leaders and, in particular, B. Khmelnytsky, were defined. They were Cossacks and all those who joined the Ukrainian rebellious army, the Ukrainian population (peasants, lower middle class, Orthodox clergy, nobility); registered Cossacks, who were on the Polish king's service, Polish crown army soldiers (infantrymen) and mass mobilization soldiers (noble host); the Polish population living in the Ukrainian lands – the theater of war, the king and military leaders of the Polish army and their allies. The article analyses technologies (content, forms and means of information presentation) used by Cossack leaders for information and psychological impact on great masses of Ukrainian and Polish population, taking into account their national, social, intellectual and ethno-linguistic characteristics. The paper also considers the language means used for emotional coloring of Universals (legal acts) and other documents. The peculiarities of applying methods of psychological pressure on the enemy and his allies are looked at in the paper. These methods comprise conviction, disinformation (provision of distorted, incomplete or deliberately false information), psychological subversion (acts of intimidation) in order to destabilize the situation in the rear (provoking social outbursts against the Polish regime, staging of uprisings) and disorganization of the enemy's army (stirring up perplexity, creating panic, fuelling fear, evoking the feeling of doom, inevitability of reprisals, etc.). Attention is also drawn to B. Khmelnytsky's attempts to prevent excessive cruelty and violence. The forms and channels as well as lexical means through which the impact was exerted are defined.

Key words: *B. Khmelnytsky, Cossacks, National Liberation War, information and psychological impact, misrepresentation of information, disorganization, psychological subversion.*

UDK 929Тетчер:364(410)"193/200"

A. Papazova

K. Andriushchenko

MARGARET THATCHER'S STANCE ON STATE PENSION

DOI 10.34079/2226-2830-2019-9-26-38-50

The author establishes the formation and development of Margaret Thatcher's views on state pension provision. Family traditions, classical English schooling and public life are stated to have been the dawn of her judgements. Father's conservative ideas, participation in the activities of the Conservative Party's branches during her studies at Oxford University, and the provisions of a report by economist W. Beveridge significantly shaped Thatcher's views on state pension. Thatcher's outlook picked up momentum while working at the Ministry of Pensions and State Insurance as she began formally putting forward pension improvement proposals. It was not till she became a prime minister that she implemented her ideas in a certain way.

At the outset of her political career, M. Thatcher agreed with the provisions of W. Beveridge's report on the creation of a social security system financed by the introduction of a

special tax, so that this system would protect both the active population and pensioners. While working at the Ministry of Pensions and State Insurance, she had to constantly consider the consequences and find ways to overcome the difficulties that emerged between Beveridge theory and how the pension system and public expectations worked de facto. Special consideration was granted to "differentiated pensions", the "rule of earnings", the rules of earnings of widowed mothers.

As Conservative Party leader and Prime Minister, M. Thatcher embodied in the documents and reforms the right of pension scheme members to participate in the administration of their schemes, the abolition of the "rule of earnings", the exemption from pension taxes of widows of the military men, the increase of the standard rate of old age pension based on price or income changes, transition to private pension systems, etc.

Thus, Thatcher's perceptions of state pension varied throughout her political career and depended on the belief system and worldview in general as well as on the socio-political and economic situation in the country. Aside from financial problems of state during the downturn, Thatcher also engaged with the issue of justice for pensioners and working people.

Key words: *Margaret Thatcher views, retirement security, Thatcherism, conservatism.*

UDK 930.1:37(560)“1839/1937”

A. Papazova

A. Pandazi

A STUDY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE IN TURKEY (1839-1937) BY SOVIET RESEARCHERS

DOI 10.34079/2226-2830-2019-9-26-50-58

An attempt is made to analyze the subject of studies on the development of education and science in the Ottoman Empire, and later, in the Republic of Turkey (1839 - 1937) by Soviet researchers. Separate thoughts and conclusions of scientists about certain issues of the formation and reform of Turkish education and science are presented.

In the following article an attempt was made to analyze the subject of works on the study of the development of education and science in the Ottoman Empire, and, later, in the Turkish Republic (1839 - 1937) by researchers of modern times: foreign, Soviet, modern scholars of independent Ukraine.

It is revealed that scientific works are more devoted to the development of education. Some opinions and conclusions on certain issues of formation and reformation of Turkish education and science are presented below. It has been identified and highlighted that scientific achievements are devoted to the development of education in bigger extent.

Researchers, who had been analyzing the studies of scholars on the development of education and science in the Ottoman Empire and in the Turkish Republic noted the achievements of historians in observing the formation of university education in this country, as well as educational reforms, ideology and activities of ideologists reforms.

First of all, scholars were interested in the policies of Turkish governments in the field of education, educational reforms in the Ottoman Empire, and moreover - in reforming the

education system under K. Ataturk. Questions of the organization of the educational process, teaching methods, quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the educational process were fascinating the researchers in a lesser extent. There are some achievements in studying the process of setting up educational institutions and in the study of women's education in Turkey.

There were few works devoted to the study of science in the Ottoman Empire and the Turkish Republic (1839 - 1937). Researchers have paid their attention to the reforms in the science of the 20-30's of the twentieth century, the achievements of individually selected sciences, the work of scientists.

Furthermore, historians were interested in the development of ideology, engineering and military affairs (especially in the Ottoman Empire), thus the achievement of the geographical and historical sciences. Among the studies devoted to this problem, the work of Ukrainian Turkologists and historians occupies a prominent place.

Key words: *historiographic analysis, education, science, Ottoman Empire, Republic of Turkey.*

UDK 371(477.6) ".../19"

A. Papats

REFORMING OF SECONDARY EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN THE 1960S IN KATERYNOSLAV PROVINCE

DOI 10.34079/2226-2830-2019-9-26-58-66

In the 19th century Katerynoslav province consisted of Katerynoslav, Mariupol (which separated from Olexandriv county in 1874), Olexandriv, Slavyanoserbsk, Verkhodniprovsk, Bakhmutsk and Pavlogradsk counties which were on the territory of Ukraine but were included into Russian Empire. So, secondary education development in the region must be considered in the context of socio-educational processes which took part in the Empire. After the defeat in the Crimean War, Alexander II saw the social and economic backwardness of Russia. The country needs radical changes. The former great- power status had to be restored.

Therefore, since the beginning of their reign, they have taken the course to modernize the country through reforms. At the same time, he knew that updating of Russia required educated people. For this purpose, in the 60's of the 19th century a number of reforms were carried out: Zemsky, city, educational, judicial, military and others. On September 8, 1802, the Ministry of Public Education was established to prepare educational reform. On November 19, 1864, a new «Statute of Gymnasiums and Progymnasiums» was approved, it reformed secondary education institutions. In accordance with this statute Gymnasiums were divided into real and classical and education became universal.

Key words: *Katerynoslav province, educational reform, institutions of secondary education, gymnasium, progymnasium, real school, Ministry of Public Education, Russian Empire.*

UDK 930.2:324(4.477.8)“1895–1917“

Ya. Tsetsyk

**DOCUMENTS OF STATE ARCHIVES AS THE SOURCE OF RESEARCH OF
SOCIAL AND POLITICAL PROCESSES ON THE VALLEY AT THE END OF THE XIX
- AT THE EARLY XX CENTURY**

DOI 10.34079/2226-2830-2019-9-26-66-73

In the article, different directions of activity of authorities in Volyn province are investigated on the basis of archival documents. It was found that the key focus was on the fight against opponents of the imperial power and the politically "bad guys". Particular attention was paid to the control of the activity of secondary schools and especially pedagogical staff, which was reflected in a number of documents at the time, whose studies make it possible to objectively analyze the situation in the educational field. One of the effective mechanisms for controlling the educational industry was the annual characteristics of employees of secondary schools, which were directly prepared by the directors of educational institutions. Depending on them, promotion, obtaining ranks or awards. Persons who were dismissed from universities or expelled from universities for political «bad faith» were deprived of their right to teach, and their data were sent to the directors of all secondary schools in the empire.

An unbiased analysis of the documents revealed that the power structures of the empire had been fighting the proliferation of illegal publications and had been persecuted. Despite this active participation in the illegal distribution of flyers and brochures was attended by elementary school teachers and seminarians. However, increased police control has contributed to the fact that the vast majority of them have been detained by police and imprisoned. At the same time, all cases with political implications were investigated by the provincial gendarmerie department, and the governor and prosecutor were informed about the progress of the investigation.

A separate group of documents are cases related to the activities of magistrates. Their analysis indicates that they have considered cases of minor offenses. A separate group is made up of documents covering the mechanism for imposing penalties for the illegal importation of manufactured goods into the country. Given the small amounts of persons detained by the border guards, fines were imposed. However, the status of the defendants, and overwhelmingly local villagers, hardly understood the nature of the offense. However, many of them visited their relatives who lived in Austria-Hungary during the study period. And they were repeatedly detained on the state border with things they had received as a gift from relatives. However, they also paid a fine of five times the value of the goods.

Key words: *Volyn province, authorities, gendarmes, real school, county directory.*

UDK 314.15(4-6ЄЄ)“2015/2019”

K. Balabanov
A. Pichakhchi

MIGRATION CRISIS IN THE CONTEXT OF EU REGIONAL SECURITY

DOI 10.34079/2226-2830-2019-9-26-74-82

The article analyzes the migration crisis that began in Europe in 2015 because of an increase in the flow of refugees and illegal migrants to the European Union from the countries of the Middle East (Syria, Iraq), Africa (Eritrea, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan) and South Asia (Afghanistan, Pakistan). This crisis is the largest since the Second World War. At that moment, Europe was not ready for their reception and distribution.

This leads to a number of problems that directly affect the state of regional security of the European Union. The authors identified the main causes and prerequisites of the crisis. This, for example, the wars in Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq, the expansion of the territory that was under the control of the Islamic state, the deterioration of the financing of refugee camps in Turkey, etc. It was found that the security of the EU at the present stage is threatened by a number of problems of “soft security”, namely: the active process of Islamization of Europe and, as a result, the creation of movements against it, which leads to a split of society into two parts; the growing popularity of Euro-skeptics and radical right-wing parties; refusal of some states to place migrants according to quotas; increasing crime and terrorism, etc.

The article also describes the main variants for overcoming the migration crisis. For example, the authors found that first of all it is necessary to resolve conflicts in the Middle East and Afghanistan. Wars in the Middle East, Africa and South Asia, especially in Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan, remain the main cause of migration from these countries. It is also necessary to promote the economic development of these countries, as many migrate through poor economic opportunities. European countries also need to increase border control and offer better legal migration options at their embassies in Africa.

Key words: migration, migration crisis, security, regional security, EU, Europe.

UDK 327(44:6)“2017/2019”

K. Balabanov
O. Rabchevska

**AFRICAN VECTOR OF FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY DURING THE
PRESIDENCY OF PRESIDENT EMMANUEL MACRON - INHERITANCE OR
INNOVATION?**

DOI 10.34079/2226-2830-2019-9-26-83-91

The article provides an overview of the African vector of French foreign policy during the presidency of President Emmanuel Macron. African direction has traditionally been important to the French foreign policy. Most of the countries of West Africa are former French colonies. These countries are still closely connected to the erstwhile metropolis politically, economically and culturally, though had received formal independence long ago.

The historical retrospective traces the factors that had determined the formation of the African vector, as one of the highest priority areas in the foreign policy strategy of all the presidents of the Fifth Republic. The following are: adjacent economic cooperation since the African countries have always been considered by France as an important source of minerals, raw materials, markets and human resources. France was one of the first European countries to «discover» Africa, which became its main supplier of raw materials, cheap labor and a market for French goods. The French type of colonization was characterized by a special type of relationship between the metropolis and the colonies, which was called «franzafrica». The aforementioned meant close interconnection and interdependence in economic, political, cultural and mundane life.

The following article identifies the key features of President Macron's conceptual approaches in French foreign policy in the African region subsequently. To analyze the evolution of this vector of French foreign policy, the authors impart a comparative description of the foreign policy concepts of N. Sarkozy and F. Hollande. Under the presidency of N. Sarkozy, the policy of intervention to affairs on the African continent had intensified, but his proactive policy did not contribute to the resolution of multiple conflicts and crisis that became the legacy of the next president. F. Hollande, as the representative of the socialist party, who was focused on solving a wide range of internal problems, from reducing unemployment to combating terrorism. E. Macron demonstrates a Gaullist approach to the vision of the role of France in the world. This approach gives African vector a crucial place, since the greatness of France is built on close relations with Africa and strong Europe. E. Macron considers France as a leader in his concept of foreign policy, which should become a balancer in the new multi-polar world.

Key words: French foreign policy, African vector, speech by E. Macron, Gaullisme.

UDK 327(73):323.28-043.865]:343.301(477+73)](045)

M. Grynchuk

**FIGHTING TERRORISM AS A TENDENCY
OF THE US FOREIGN POLICY**

DOI 10.34079/2226-2830-2019-9-26-91-99

The article describes key aspects of the US foreign policy in terms of combating terrorism. Major changes that radically transformed the vector of American politics after terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 were analyzed and systematized. After the 2001 terrorist attacks, the United States' government put the issue of terrorism at the forefront of the global agenda, as it has become one of the most dangerous threats not only for the United States, but for the whole world community. Key instruments of counterterrorism, formulated by Paul R. Pillar, were reviewed in the article, including diplomacy, criminal law, financial controls, military force, intelligence, and others. Also, the national and international legislative and legal framework in the field of counter-terrorism was analyzed, and the basic documents of this field were considered, including the US National Cyber Strategy, National Strategy for Counterterrorism of the United States, and others. The purpose of strategies is to ensure the safety and security of the United States of America and its citizens.

The activity of the Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism was thoroughly examined, and Country Reports on Terrorism were reviewed. It was also stated that the Global Counterterrorism Forum provides a unique platform for its members and gives an opportunity to create a safer environment by addressing major counterterrorism challenges. The article also provides an information on the way the United States of America cooperates with countries of the European Union in terms of countering terrorism. It was concluded that countering terrorism is currently the US foreign policy trend and a key aspect of it.

Keywords: terrorism, US foreign policy, counterterrorism, security.

UDK 339.92-044.247(4)

L. Dorosh

P. Shtepa

**EURO-ATLANTIC AND EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AS A FOREIGN POLICY
SECURITY STRATEGY OF NEUTRAL STATES OF EUROPE**

DOI 10.34079/2226-2830-2019-9-26-99-107

The implementation peculiarities of the foreign policy strategies of neutrality and non-alignment of European states (Switzerland, Austria, Sweden, Finland and Ireland) have been analyzed. The implementation features and new aspects of the neutral and non-aligned status of the European region countries, arising as a result of their foreign and security policy adaptation

to modern integration processes in the European / Euro-Atlantic region have been identified. It has been found out that in order to effectively defend their national interests within a post-bipolar international system, neutral states need to be involved into modern integration processes. According to their status, each neutral state determines its own model of integration and interaction with international structures. It is claimed that in order to ensure their national interests and security, European neutral states concede some of the principles of their neutral status. The five neutral countries are revealed to be the member-states of international organizations (UN, OSCE), to participate in "Partnership for Peace" NATO program, and the four of them are ascertained to have joined the EU and to take part in its Common Security and Defense Policy. It is highlighted that both the government and the public in the majority of states considered support neutral and non-aligned status. Coincidentally, the modern neutrality of European states is transforming under the influence of integration processes, resulting into the deviation of the concept practical implementation from its classical understanding. The neutrality of European states has been proofed to be undergoing the transformation, thus, a strict adherence to it is inferior to an active position on the international arena.

Keywords: *neutrality, non-alignment, integration, Switzerland, Austria, Sweden, Finland, Ireland.*

UDK 341.67:623.458.3

**O. Ivasechko,
M. Livitska**

INTERNATIONAL BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS NON-PROLIFERATION REGIME: PROBLEMS OF FUNCTIONING

DOI 10.34079/2226-2830-2019-9-26-108-113

An important epidemiological problem of the XXI century, which continues to pose a threat to international security, is the development and spread of bacteriological weapons for anti-humanitarian purposes, which primarily involves the development of bio-aggression and bioterrorism. Feeling its inability to resist a civilized world, terrorists choose alternative methods of struggle in order to achieve their goals. Moreover, considering the availability of dangerous agents, the relatively low cost, ease of use, the primacy of use and the subsequent consequences of the damage, it is precisely biological weapons that are now considered one of the most realistic means of use during terrorist attacks.

It becomes clear that in order to effectively protect against bacteriological weapons, it is necessary to introduce additional measures that would be sufficiently effective to restrict the production of weapons. That is when a system of prevention comes up that includes a wide range of issues. Subsequently, it becomes a global verification system, which includes: a strict international regime for the prohibition of bacteriological weapons, large-scale monitoring of research on dangerous microorganisms, as well as their use and distribution, response plans, and the definition of international action in response to the use of weapons. The concept of a prevention system is an integrated approach that combines international and national security issues to counteract biological weapons. In addition, for the comprehensive implementation of

the prevention system, the G-7 participants at the Canada Summit launched a Global Partnership Against the Proliferation of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, which later included 28 countries. The Partnership Program included four priority areas: nuclear security, weapons of mass destruction, implementation of the Security Council resolution and biological protection.

As we see, the development of biotechnology is being implemented together with the management of new mechanisms for their regulation. More and more updated national and international documents are being developed, aimed at legal regulation and control over the production and distribution of "fresh" biological substances. The maintenance of these documents becomes mandatory for the results of the activities of bioscientists to be available to more users.

Key words: *international regime, functioning, bacteriological weapon, bioterrorism, nonproliferation, concept of prevention, bioprotection.*

UDK 329.1/6

K. Karaman

THE PROBLEM OF TYPOLOGY IN CONTEMPORARY PARTY STUDIES

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The processes of transformation of party systems in European countries are analyzed in the article. The emphasis is done on one of its processes of new parties appearing and their identification. On the basis of analysis of literature the thesis is grounded that the problem of classification of new parties is too disputable. Nowadays there are no common criteria in terms of which it is possible to carry out the process of identification. The commonly spread approach is their classification into parties of systematic type or mainstream parties and antisystematic parties. In terms of antisystematic parties there no common criteria that allow to define such parties. Antisystematic parties as the most part of researchers think, are the right-wing parties which are characterized by populism, antiglobalism, negative attitude towards any type of integration. In literature it is also possible to come across with such notions as hybrid parties or one-issue parties. The conclusion is made that in party studies there is a kind of search for new criteria for describing and analyzing new parties.

Key words: *typology, partology, mainstream party, system parties, antisystem parties.*

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THE ILLEGAL MIGRATION PROBLEM IN US RELATIONS WITH LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF DONALD TRUMP

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In the present article, the authors analyze illegal migration in the context of United States' relations with Latin America under the presidency of Trump. The problem of illegal migration is highly significant nowadays primarily because one of the major trends in the development of global migration processes is a steady increase in the extent of illegal migration that began in the middle of the 20th century.

Currently, illegal migration has become a sustainable and large-scale phenomenon that affects socio-economic and political processes in many countries all around the globe. This problem is also becoming extremely significant in the context of relations between the United States and Latin American countries.

The US southern neighbor is the main “donor” of migrants for the United States, and the US-Mexican border, as is known, is the most “active” one in the world and serves as the “beginning of a new life” for illegal migrants.

More than 50% of illegal immigrants living in the United States came from Mexico. Therefore, control overseas is the main objective of US policy over the past decade.

This article also analyzes a change in the discourse of US foreign policy under various political leaders.

Barack Obama planned to solve the problem through the liberalization of immigration policy. Donald Trump, the current president of the United States, has set the task to build a wall on the border with Mexico. Back in 2015, Donald Trump promised to deport all illegal immigrants from the United States. It is worth mentioning that the number of illegal migrants from Mexico who crossed the border in the first month of Donald Trump's rule fell by 40%.

The construction of the wall on the border with Mexico is one of the primary tasks of the Trump administration, which takes a lot of time in building the line of the president's foreign policy. The famous wall has become the subject of numerous discussions, disputes and conflicts.

The key argument in Trump's controversy over the émigré threat was the “caravans of migrants,” which began to organize in Latin America and move towards the American border since 2018. In April 2019, he tweeted that “it's better to stop them before they reach their final destination.”

According to the head of state, a critical situation has developed on the southern borders of the United States and lawlessness reigns, “incompatible with the standards of life, security and sovereignty” of the American people.

Thus, illegal migration is one of the key places on the agenda of the world community. The problem of illegal migration for the United States is extremely acute, which significantly affects its relations with Latin America, since the latter are the main suppliers of migrants. Unlike the policies of the predecessor, President Trump's policy is based on tough measures, such as:

strengthening the border by increasing the number of border guards and attracting the National Guard, building a wall on the border with Mexico, strengthening migration laws and so on.

Keywords: *migration, illegal migration, USA, Mexico, Latin America, internal security, regional security.*

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THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GENDER MAINSTREAMING OF UN POLICE IN THE INTERNAL PERSONNEL POLICY NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE

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The UN Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. It is for the Security Council to determine when and where a UN peace operation should be deployed. So, it is advisable to consider the standards of the gender mainstreaming implementation by peacekeepers, namely UN Police, in the context of their possible integration into the composition of the National Police of Ukraine. Ukraine has been in a state of war for 5 years that is reason why today there is an urgent need to recruit and train national police personnel according to UN Police standards. Gender mainstreaming is one of the essential principles of UN peacekeeping tools, outlined in three modules to prepare UN Police for peacekeeping.

The main purpose of the article is to study the level of compliance of the internal policy of the National Police of Ukraine with the standards and policies of UN Police and to research the creation of the necessary conditions for implementation of the gender mainstreaming in the police activity by the state of Ukraine.

To analyze the compliance of the National Police of Ukraine with the standards and policies of UN peacekeepers, the Plan of Implementation of Gender Policy 2021 of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, other normative documents and practices of the National Police of Ukraine in comparison with «Guidelines for integrating gender perspectives into the work of United Nations Police in peacekeeping missions», published by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support in 2008, have been used in this study.

Thus, this article outlines key objectives and considerations for gender mainstreaming, followed by checklists of actions which can be taken, as appropriate in a mission context, for the composition of the National Police, including recruitment, career development and ensuring non-discrimination in the workplace. The article gives the examples of integration the gender mainstreaming into the policies, plans and real actions of the National Police of Ukraine to achieve the gender equality.

It is worth noting that, firstly, Ukraine has created necessary conditions to implement the gender mainstreaming in police activity, secondly, the compliance of the internal policy of the National Police of Ukraine with the standards and policies of UN Police is at a high level, but it still needs significant improvement in the field of recruitment, equal career development for men

and women, and the introduction of an effective mechanism to prevent gender discrimination in the workplace.

Keywords: *gender mainstreaming, UN police, peacekeeping, National Police of Ukraine, gender equality, internal personnel policy.*

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THE SYRIAN CONFLICT IN THE CONTEXT OF THE MODERN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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We have the opportunity to analyze the orphan conflict in international humanitarian organizations. The authorization analyzed a special confessional confederation in the all-Ukrainian region, within which political expertise was conducted, as well as criminal policy expertise was conducted. Revealed historical and polyclinical causes and put into order the Syrian conflict. An environment of respect for the courtly formation of the Syrian divine in the red, gloomy lands and in society.

In order to preserve existing territories and create new zones of influence, IS combats are increasingly using methods of guerrilla warfare, avoiding direct armed clashes. According to some experts, the most convenient areas for combat operations by ISL Islamists are sites adjacent to both sides of the Syrian-Iraqi border. In these territories, militants may try to revive the Islamic State.

Many political scientists are of the opinion that the outcome of the civil war in Syria depends not only on the future of the country itself, the effectiveness of the fight against international terrorism, but also on the deployment of forces in the Middle and Middle East and possibly a new world order. Since the start of the Syrian crisis, the international community has made considerable efforts to reach political settlement in the country. Negotiations were held in a variety of formats between the Syrian government and representatives of the opposition. The negotiation processes in Geneva, Vienna, Astana and Lausanne differed only in the composition of the participants. In addition, Russia supports the Astana process, while the US insists on prioritizing the Geneva format.

Keywords: *Syrian conflict, “Arab Spring”, insurgents, Islamic State, migration crisis, refugees, Kurds.*

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D. Lubinets

THE ISSUE OF LOBBYING IN UKRAINIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY

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The paper analyzes the current state of research on the issue of lobbying in Ukraine. Presently representatives of all socio-economic and political sciences greatly contribute to the study of the matter, which results in a large number of approaches to its definition, to understanding the essence of the concept, its typology, means of implementation, etc. Nowadays, scholars still provide no unanimously agreed upon interpretation of these subjects. The majority of lobbying-related issues are controversial and debatable. The study of Ukrainian historiography allows to find out how well it corresponds to the trends that so far define the scientific research level of this phenomenon in the world.

Ukrainian researchers contribute to the development of theoretical and methodological principles of lobbyism. Ukrainian researchers started addressing the lobbying issues long after the Western colleagues did. The issue of lobbyism as a subject of scientific research in Ukraine started developing only in the 90's of the twentieth century along with establishment of an independent Ukrainian state. From now on, the interest in this matter is constantly increasing. To date, more than hundred articles, a number of monographs, dissertations and analytical studies of Ukrainian authors are published on the issue of lobbying. In the present article, the outputs of Ukrainian scientific works are conceived and split in two main groups. The first of pattern comprises works examining the theoretical-methodological and conceptual basis of the phenomenon of lobbying, as well as incorporating approaches to the definition of its scholarly apparatus. The second one is made up of literature devoted to the problem of institutionalization of lobbying; the practical significance of this problem in the life of Ukrainian society justifies the increased interest in this aspect of lobbying.

Based on the study and classification of a wide range of scientific works, the author has established that in Ukraine there are two fundamental approaches to the study of this phenomenon, namely: legal and political one, however, the opinions of Ukrainian researchers clash when it comes to its interpretation, typology, characteristics, etc., although it is acknowledged that it shall be introduced into the legal terrain of Ukraine as a framework for combating corruption.

Key words: *lobbyism, lobbying, political system, political communication, “interest group”, historiography.*

UDK 316.72:323.2

N. Pashyna

**MACRO-POLITICAL IDENTITY AS THE POLITICAL FACTOR OF SECURITY
IN MULTI-COMPOUND SOCIETIES
(THEORETICAL ASPECT)**

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The article examines the correlation of macro-political identity and political security in multi-compound society. It is determined, that while enhancing political conduct, political identity, especially in its collective macro formats, establishes the direction and is one of the most crucial resource for political development, it ensures stability in political regime and political system, it strengthens political security. On the contrary, the lack of collective forms of political identity on macro-level deepens political contradictions in multi-compound countries. It is the reason of political turbulence, secessionist tendencies and it is the threat to the political security.

The role and meaning of macro-political identity for political security of the countries are characterized by their functions in society. First of all, it is the integration and consolidation of segmented community citizens (state and suprastate) on the foundation of generally recognized aims and values. The agreement on the main strategic development issues provides coordination of social-political conduct and its formation in acceptable for a country direction.

The issues of creating political identity on macro-level in multicultural, multi-compound countries and suprastate communities, determination of approaches for creating a common field of social communication for representatives of diverse cultural and political beliefs are becoming more and more essential in current communities.

The new reality, which is closely connected with globalization, increase of migration washes out state borders, makes fragmentariness of society and identifying directions complicated. State and suprastate communities are attached to the demand to develop new models of identity policy, which are supposed to properly depict the current dynamic of social consciousness and segmentation of multi-compound communities. Macro-political identity in multi-compound communities is directly connected with political security and provides social consensus regarding the main political, development and social-cultural issues as well as other discrepancies. It is the fundamental factor of multi-compound communities, social-cultural basement, which enables stability in the whole social system, and the main element of national security in general.

Key words: *identity, macro-political identity, multi-compound societies, political security.*

UDK 327(485)

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STAGES OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF SWEDISH NEUTRALITY

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After collapse of the international relations bipolar system, with alteration of the nature of threats to international security, increase of the number of regional conflicts, the process of reviewing national security policies by current states is becoming relevant. The experience of highly developed states with clear positions in the international arena, such as Sweden, is of special scientific interest. Sweden's experience in this area can help other countries to seek new models of security, solutions to overcome conflicts, and also helps to appreciate the potential for the development of the institution of neutrality in modern international conditions.

The article analyzes the phenomenon of Swedish neutrality. It is devoted to the analysis of the main stages in the process of formation and transformation of Sweden's neutrality policy and also highlights their specific features. The article explores the evolution of this policy since 1814, identifies the current characteristics of Swedish neutrality and its features.

Basing on the history of this country, we have distinguished the stages of its neutrality. The first stage - from 1814 to 1907- is the period when Sweden begins its first attempts to proclaim the neutral status. This was due to the fact that the country stopped to occupy a leading position in the world and could not properly ensure the security of its citizens. Also the stage is characterized by the first attempt of Sweden and other countries to create general rules of neutrality. At this stage, the documents contain information on the rights and obligations of neutral states in the case of war or military conflict. The second stage dates from 1907 until 1939, when the Scandinavian countries formed the general principles of neutrality. It also highlights the traditional character of neutrality policy during the World War I and its flexibility in the face of external threats. Third stage: from 1939 to 1946. It is connected to the Second World War and ends with the beginning of the Cold War. During this period, Sweden declared "non-hostility" instead of non-aligned status to prevent threats from the Russia. The fourth stage is the stage dated from the 1950s to the 1990s (the Cold War stage). During this period, in 1949, the Riksdag changed its position of neutrality to "non-aligned status in peacetime aimed at neutrality during the war" to avoid nuclear exchange between great powers. Also during this period, Sweden worked closely with the UN, participating in peacekeeping operations around the world. The fifth stage can be distinguished from the 1990s to the present time. It is formed at the end of the Cold War and continues to this day. It is influenced by factors of globalization and political situation in the world.

Today, a peculiar feature of Swedish neutrality policy is its informal nature. Due to this, Swedish neutrality is quite flexible, its interpretation changes depending on internal and external circumstances, which in its turn makes it possible for the state to adapt quickly enough to new conditions in the international environment and new challenges of the present.

Keywords: *neutrality, Sweden, foreign policy, EU, NATO.*

UDK 327.82

M. Trofymenko

**THE ROLE OF PUBLIC DIPLOMACY IN THE PROVISION OF THE NATIONAL
STATE SECURITY**

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The article analyzes the interaction between public diplomacy and national security. Modern international relations are stated to have undergone significant changes due to globalization. State has particularly lost its monopoly when it comes to development and implementation of foreign policy, non-state actors are gaining more weight and influence on the image of the country abroad which is promoted through numerous communication mechanisms provided by information technologies. In this situation, diplomatic activity comes with domestic and international communication. A growing number of states are kicking off information campaigns in order to achieve foreign policy goals, as well as to strengthen domestic support of population.

The article states that in terms of national security, public diplomacy performs the following functions: promoting and securing vital national interests; acting as a major foreign policy tool; serving as a tool of reasonable power; influencing the opinions of the target audience abroad; representing and promoting national values; encouraging alliances and international cooperation; acting as a bridge for communication with citizens living abroad; initiating economic, cultural, educational and scientific exchanges.

The article focuses on the study of public diplomacy in the context of ensuring national state security. The pioneer investigators of the issue were the statesman Elihu Root, journalist Walter Lippmann and diplomat Edmund Gullion. The American authorities believe that major objective of public diplomacy in the context of national security is to establish trust and confidence of locals abroad to the US, its armed forces, especially in hotspots. This confidence in the US should gradually develop into a long-term cooperation between the states.

The current United States National Security Strategy, approved by President Donald Trump in December 2017, also highlights the importance of public diplomacy to ensure US national security.

The article suggests that considering the continuing military aggression of Russia in the East of Ukraine, the annexation of Crimea, the need to effectively counter Russian attacks in the information sphere, to convey objective information about Ukraine in the occupied territories of Donetsk, Luhansk regions, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the territory of Russia, the issue of public diplomacy for the sake of national security is gaining particular importance for Ukraine. The author provides analysis of the Military Doctrine of Ukraine and the Concept of Development of the Security and Defense Sector of Ukraine on the role of public diplomacy and strategic communications in ensuring the national security of Ukraine.

Public diplomacy is concluded to be one of the principal, central non-military foundations of national security against the background of active development of information technologies. The governments of the countries across the world pay considerable attention to the development

of public diplomacy. At the legislative level, through allocation of considerable resources Ukraine has confirmed its intentions to develop public diplomacy.

Keywords: *national security, public diplomacy, defense diplomacy, military public diplomacy, strategic communications, inclusive diplomacy, national security strategy.*

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CONCEPTS' FIELDS OF POLITICAL ANALYTICS AS A SUBFIELD OF APPLIED POLITICAL SCIENCE

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This article is aimed at a very specific methodological problem: what makes the concepts' fields (a term taken from linguistics that denotes a system of interrelated notions and terms within a specific discourse which can also be a professional discourse – as in the case of political analytics or political science in general) in political analytics? It is obvious that political analytics is a part of broader subject of political science and it uses the terms and definition that are also used by political scientists and policy analysts (not to be confused with political analytics that is a bit different area of studies) but as a practical art and craft political analytics aim to provide politicians, governmental officials, and local authorities with very specific recommendations on political actions. The nature and content of such recommendations depend both upon the area of analysis (or the very specific phenomenon being analysed) and upon the power and authority of those who will have to deal i.e. implement such recommendations. It is claimed in this article that despite the fact that the concepts' sphere of both political science and political analysts is basically the same (any professional analysts should be familiar with the key concepts of 'power', 'authority' etc.), the concepts' fields in political analysis are by definition very narrow since the expertise of analysts in particular field should be very precise – it inevitably demands solid in-depth knowledge of the subject matter. A political analyst cannot be an expert in all possible fields of politics thus his or her level of expertise can be defined by his knowledge of concepts, terms, definitions in very specific and at times even situational concepts' fields – it is one of the many ways to evaluate the level of expertise of a given analyst: he or she should be more than just familiar with the basic terms but be able to follow the complexity of paths and interrelations between different concepts and discourses. Despite this, as it is also stated in this article, a narrow specialisation of political analysts still means that they should possess a solid practical knowledge of research methodology – be it in quantitative or in qualitative tradition. Conducting statistical analysis or discourse analysis also implies that the analysts understand the very important notions of validity, objectivity, intertextuality etc. The authors of this article arrive at a conclusion that the next step might lead to the development of not only categorial requirements, but also processual requirement by which the authors mean the quality of analytical process itself.

***Key words:** conceptology, concept studies, political science methodology, concepts' sphere of political science, social science research methodology, applied political sciences, interdisciplinary linguistic-political studies.*

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