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ДВНЗ «УЖГОРОДСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»
SU “UZHHOROD NATIONAL UNIVERSITY”

**Аналітичний огляд
наукових публікацій дослідників
Транскарпатського центру Жана Моне
(за матеріалами «Міжнародного наукового вісника», 2021)**

**Analytical review
of scientific publications
of the Jean Monnet Transcarpathian Center
(based on materials of the “International Scientific Herald”, 2021)**

Uzhhorod 2021'1

Аналітичний огляд наукових публікацій, що висвітлюють результати досліджень учасників проєкту «Транскарпатський центр Жана Моне з дослідження європейських стратегій розвитку», підготовлено англійською мовою з метою якомога кращого поширення і використання напрацювань команди проєкту.

Презентує наукові розвідки дослідників ТЦЖМ за перший рік реалізації проєкту, оприлюднені в «Міжнародному науковому віснику» (№ 1-2 (23-24), 2021).

Містить як короткий огляд публікацій, так і повний текст окремих статей.

Підтримка Європейською Комісією випуску цієї публікації не означає схвалення змісту, який відображає лише думку авторів, і Комісія не може нести відповідальність за будь-яке використання інформації, що міститься в ній

Analytical review of scientific publications that highlight the results of research by participants of the project “Jean Monnet Transcarpathian Center for Studying European Development Strategies” and prepared in English for the purpose of better dissemination and use of the project team developments.

Presents scientific research of JMTC researchers for the first year of project implementation, published in the “International Scientific Herald” (№ 1-2 (23-24), 2021).

Contains both a brief overview of the publication and the full text of individual articles.

The European Commission’s support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents, which reflect the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein

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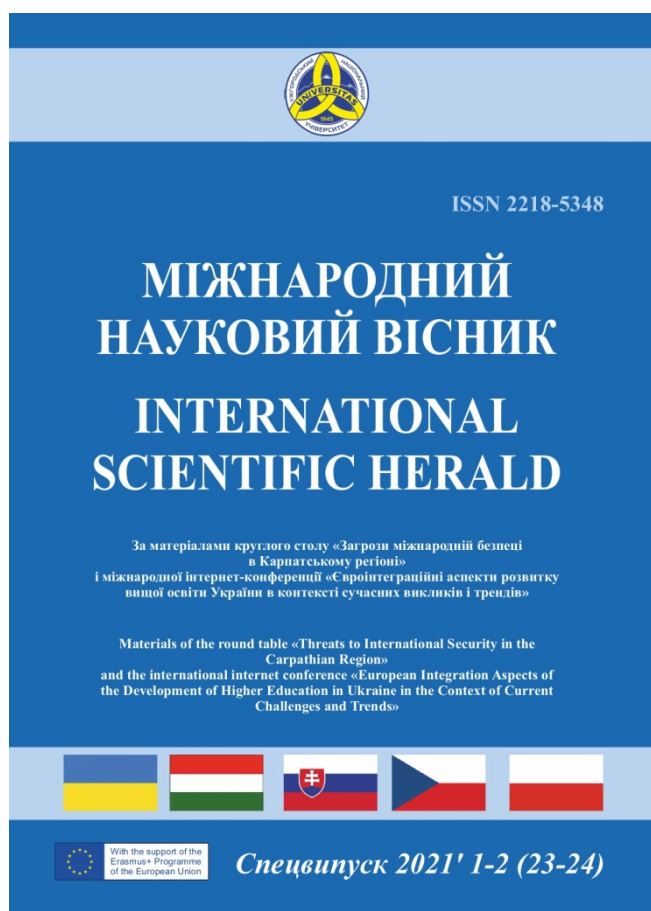
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PREFACE



The Jean Monnet Transcarpathian Center, established at Uzhhorod National University, functions as a center of competencies and knowledge related to the European Union. It not only accumulates the experience of highly qualified researchers and experts in the field of European development strategies, but also supports international transnational cooperation and strengthening relations with higher education

institutions and academic institutions of neighboring EU member states.

It is known that the dissemination and use of scientific results is an integral part of the Erasmus+ project during its validity.

The JMTC team considers this area of activity extremely important. For this purpose, such tools are used as a project site (including the “Publications” section), the Erasmus+ Project Results Platform, public events (International round tables and Internet conferences), audiovisual media (Facebook), etc.

The results of scientific research of team members during the first year of the project implementation are published in a periodical – “International Scientific Herald” No. (23-24). Its materials can be found both on the platform “Scientific Periodicals of Ukraine” (URL: <http://www.irbis->

nbuv.gov.ua/cgibin/irbis_nbuv/cgiirbis_64.exe?C21COM=F&I21DBN=UJRN&P21DBN=UJRN), and on the Erasmus+ Project Results Platform.

In order to disseminate information among as many users as possible, the project team considers it appropriate to translate the materials of the publications of “International Scientific Herald” in English, for which, in fact, prepares an analytical review.

The first issue of analytical review of the JMTC for Studying European Development Strategies contains the results of scientific research of team members, expert assessments, published in this publication. Some articles are submitted in full, others – in a brief review.

As for educational publications (manuals, didactic materials) on European studies, which are developed by researchers-teachers of JMTC, the following issues of the digest of scientific publications will be devoted to them in English.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА



Транскарпатський центр Жана Моне, створений в Ужгородському національному університеті, функціонує як осередок компетентностей і знань, пов'язаних із Євросоюзом. Він не тільки акумулює досвід висококваліфікованих дослідників і експертів у сфері європейських стратегій розвитку, а й підтримує міжнародне транснаціональне співробітництво і зміцнення зв'язків із закладами вищої освіти й

академічними установами сусідніх країн - членів ЄС.

Як відомо, поширення та використання наукових результатів є невід'ємною частиною проекту програми Еразмус + упродовж його терміну дії.

Команда ТЦЖМ вважає цей напрям діяльності надзвичайно важливим. З цією метою використовуються такі інструменти, як сайт проекту (зокрема рубрика «Публікації»), платформа поширення результатів проектів програми Еразмус+, публічні заходи (міжнародний круглий стіл і інтернет-конференції), аудіовізуальні засоби (Facebook) тощо.

Результати наукових досліджень членів команди протягом першого року реалізації проекту вміщено у періодичному виданні -

«Міжнародний науковий вісник» №1-2 (23-24). З його матеріалами можна ознайомитись як на платформі «Наукова періодика України» ([URL:http://www.irbisnbuv.gov.ua/cgi-bin/irbis_nbuv/cgiirbis_64.exe?C21COM=F&I21DBN=UJRN&P21DBN=UJRN](http://www.irbisnbuv.gov.ua/cgi-bin/irbis_nbuv/cgiirbis_64.exe?C21COM=F&I21DBN=UJRN&P21DBN=UJRN)), так і на платформі поширення результатів проєктів програми Еразмус+ .

З метою поширення інформації серед якомога більшої кількості користувачів команда проєкту вважає за доцільне перекладати матеріали публікацій «Міжнародного наукового вісника» англійською мовою, для чого, власне, і готує аналітичний огляд.

Перший випуск аналітичного огляду ТЦЖМ з дослідження європейських стратегій розвитку містить результати наукових розвідок членів команди, експертні оцінки, оприлюднені у зазначеному виданні. Окремі статті подано повністю, інші - у короткому огляді.

Що стосується навчальних видань (посібників, дидактичних матеріалів) з питань європейських студій, які розробляються дослідниками - викладачами ТЦЖМ, то їм буде присвячено наступні випуски англomовного дайджесту наукових публікацій.

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CHAPTER I.
THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
IN THE CARPATHIAN REGION

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PROBLEMATIC ISSUES IN UKRAINE'S PARTNERSHIP WITH
THE NEIGHBORING EU MEMBER STATES AND THEIR IMPACT
ON SECURITY IN THE CARPATHIAN REGION

The paper highlights some problematic issues in Ukraine's relations with neighbouring European Union Member States - the Republic of Poland, Hungary, Romania and the Slovak Republic, that have been escalated and exploited from time to time by the Russian Federation. These problems pose a threat to Ukraine and international security in the Carpathian region and need to be addressed as soon as possible. The author stresses that Ukraine belongs geographically and politically to Central Europe, therefore the states of this region are its most obvious friends and partners, and the task of governmental, regional and public institutions, international organisations and associations is to overcome existing conflict situations and problems in mutual relations by joint active and consistent efforts. The factor of

European integration, Russian aggression and the latest threats in contemporary international relations are strong levers for this, as well as for deepening interstate partnership and neighbourly, mutually beneficial cooperation.

Keywords: *security, European Union, Carpathian region.*

UDK 323.2-049.5(477.8)+32.019.5:327.8(477+470)

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**CURRENT PROBLEMS OF STABILITY AND SECURITY IN THE
CARPATHIAN REGION IN THE CONTEXT OF THE HYBRID WAR
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AGAINST UKRAINE**

The purpose of the article is to investigate topical security problems in the Carpathian region in the context of the hybrid war of the Russian Federation against Ukraine. The research methodology is based on the general scientific principles of historicism, objectivity, system approach, the study of events, in particular their origin and development, interconnection, interdependence and complexity.

The author states that Russia's aggression against Ukraine has become a real challenge to stability and peace in Europe. It has exposed vulnerabilities both in the security and defense sectors of Ukraine, the EU and the US, NATO, and in the international security system as a whole. That is why the Ukrainian-Russian interstate confrontation should be viewed

through the prism of an exacerbation of the global and regional international situation.

The annexation of the Crimea and Russian aggression in eastern Ukraine have shaken the region of Central and Eastern Europe. Despite the fact that the countries of the Carpathian region are now part of the European Union and the North Atlantic Alliance, Moscow's brutal behavior and disregard for the basic principles of international law made the states of the region feel threatened, not least because they view the political security in Ukraine as an element of the security architecture of the entire Carpathian region. That is why the states of the region condemned Russia's aggression against Ukraine and supported the territorial integrity of our state.

The aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine has created an ever-growing security and hybrid threat to Central and Eastern Europe. It is known that Russia is a skilled master in the use of hybrid aggression, and it is this fact that threatens the issue of peace and security in the entire Carpathian region. The need to resist the aggressive policy of the Russian Federation that through hybrid instruments can destabilize the internal situation in the countries of the Carpathian region necessitates the search for new models of subregional cooperation and activation of existing ones in order to strengthen their own security in the face of uncertainty in the effectiveness of guarantees that are determined by their membership in the EU and NATO. We believe that institutionalization of the geographical Baltic-Black Sea region can potentially become such a model, while cooperation within the framework of regional initiatives, in particular with the Visegrad Four countries, remains promising.

Keywords: *Ukraine, Russian Federation, Carpathian region, security, hybrid war, aggression, subregional cooperation.*

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MIGRATION AND SECURITY: THE QUESTION OF INTERCONNECTION AND INTERACTION

The article provides a systematic analysis of the migration situation in Ukraine in the context of interaction with EU countries, including in crisis conditions, which poses a serious challenge to the usual paradigm of confidence and order, national, social and personal security. The main position is presented in the relationship between migration and security, which reflects public opinion, political struggle, government decisions, assessments of the state and legal framework for managing the migration process in Ukraine. A new vision of the migratory security segment is substantiated, which took place relatively recently, when after the end of the Cold War more and more attention began to be drawn not to "hard", ie military, but to so-called "soft" security threats, such as environmental degradation, drug addiction, crime, illegal migration, refugees, terrorism, etc. The breakthrough in understanding this issue is largely related to the new paradigm that security should be considered in several areas, highlighting, in addition to military, political, economic, social, environmental, in the context of which migration issues will be viewed as in the international arena, so in the national with all its consequences, in particular for the economy, social security, culture and identity.

Key words: *migration, security, Ukraine, EU.*

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REGIONAL RESILIENCE IN CENTRAL EUROPE AFTER THE TRUMP PRESIDENCY, BREXIT AND COVID-19

The author's goal is to identify variables that will affect Ukraine's national resilience and the corresponding state of Central Europe (to which it, from a constructivist point of view, Ukraine should gravitate) under the influence of domestic and international transformation in / around the US, UK / EU and post-COVID 19 situation. In particular, the factors that contribute to the achievement of regional stability in the period of radical changes in the international environment in relation to the Central European region will be systematized, as well as those that play a disintegrating role in the formation of Central European unity with the "outside" world. The last task is define as to to determine the significance of the "Ukrainian question" for the formation of the agenda of ensuring the stability of Central European countries.

In recent years, the concept of resilience has begun to be used as a dimension of European Union policy, which is forced to respond to a number of challenges that call into question even the feasibility of its existence as a system. Resilience in international relations, like the societal

dimension, is perceived as a state of self-organization, adaptation, transformation and survival in times of trouble or crisis.

The Central European region in the context of this publication is defined as the area of countries which, in addition to the border location of Central, South-Eastern Europe, the Baltics (by geographical criteria), also have a common historical past associated with being in a socialist camp in the postwar period. Therefore, there is still a similar trajectory of development in the phase of being a member of the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. However, special emphasis will be placed on the regional stability of the Visegrad Four countries (Czech and Slovak Republics, Republic of Poland, Hungary), which have some experience of cooperation with Ukraine in the "Plus" format and can potentially use it as an institutional platform to develop a common position.

It is concluded that Central Europe, of which Ukraine is an integral part, received unpredictable opportunities in 2021 to strengthen regional stability, in particular by restarting relations dominated by conflict potential, reducing the role of populism, and Russian disinformation. The COVID 19 challenge, domestic policy changes in the United States, and Britain's new international position have strengthened the potential for positive cooperation between Central European states and societies, which, if applied creatively, can create a breakthrough and undoubtedly strengthen regional resilience.

Keywords: *resilience, security, Ukraine. Central Europe, the European Union, COVID-19, integration, disintegration.*

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THE IMPACT OF THE RUSSIAN AGGRESSION ESCALATION ON SECURITY IN THE CARPATHIAN REGION

The article reveals the effects of Russian aggression against Ukraine on the security of the Carpathian region. The region is seen by the Kremlin as an area of its domination in which it is ready to fight by all means, including military aggression. The state and prospects of the Intermarium project are determined, the role of the Bucharest Nine in counteracting Russian expansion is outlined, the specific features of the modern aggressive policy of the Russian Federation are shown. Russia's aggression against Ukraine and Russia's hybrid actions against the West have put on the agenda the need to strengthen strategic solidarity in the Carpathian region. The main motive of the Baltic-Black Sea Union is a military-political confrontation with Russia over Russian aggression in the Crimea and Donbas. All countries of the Carpathian region support the territorial integrity of Ukraine during all votes in the UN and other international organizations and express concern over the militarization of the occupied Crimea and Donbas. The security of the Carpathian region depends on the defence of Ukraine, which is at the forefront of the struggle on the border of the democratic world with the so-called "Russian world". The attitude to Russian aggression in Ukraine works as a criterion for strategic partnership in the region.

Russia's attack on Ukraine gave impetus to creating the Bucharest Nine. At the same time, it is worth mentioning that not all countries in the Carpathian region clearly see Russia's threats, due to economic and energy interests. Russia's aggressive actions and growing military presence in the immediate vicinity of NATO, including the recent escalation in the Black Sea, near Ukraine's borders and in the illegally annexed Crimea, as well as aggressive hybrid activities, continue to threaten Euro-Atlantic security and challenge the rules based on international law.

The challenges to the democratic world on the part of the Russian Federation include international legal, economic, political and informational aspects. Russia views Ukraine, as well as the West, as its existential enemies. At the heart of this position are the values' discrepancies. It is Russia's rejection and denial of such values as human rights, liberalism, democracy, individual freedom, property rights and freedom of enterprise, people's right to self-determination, respect for the sovereignty of countries, and ideological pluralism that Russia's aggressive policy is based on. Russia is not a troublesome neighbour with whom one can come to an agreement "simply by ceasefire", but an "existential enemy" whose goal is the complete destruction of the Ukrainian state, the demolition of the European Union and NATO. The consolidation of the West (including Ukraine and all the countries of the Carpathian region, as an integral part of it) can stop Russian aggression and punish it for systemic violations of international law.

Keywords: *Carpathian region, NATO, Intermarium, Bucharest Nine, aggressive policy of Russia.*

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**THE INFLUENCE OF THE MASS MEDIA ON THE PROCESSES OF
UKRAINE'S EUROPEAN AND EURO-ATLANTIC INTEGRATION:
EXPERIENCE OF THE CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN
COUNTRIES**

The influence of the mass media on shaping public opinion is especially important for those countries in which fundamental transformations are taking place in the context of integration processes. It is in such countries that public opinion has not yet been shaped, and the media can become a decisive factor in further intensifying or leveling these processes. Therefore, the problem of the media's impact on shaping public opinion can be successfully analyzed on the example of the Visegrad Four countries, which have recently been at the center of integration processes, as a result of which they have become members of the European Union and NATO. This issue is especially relevant for Ukraine, as the country's foreign policy is determined in pursuit of European and Euro-Atlantic integration, and in neighboring

countries, in light of current events, it is increasingly thought that without independent Ukraine, there will be no independent European Community.

The pragmatic analysis shows that the most relevant is the function of social control over mass behavior, so mass communication is aimed at shaping public opinion, individual consciousness, creating various social stereotypes that contribute to the manipulation and management of public consciousness. The main link in mass communication is the mass media, which in fact assume the role of mediator of socially significant events. That is why they primarily become the object of attention of politicians in almost all countries. The mass media take a direct part in the formation of public opinion by disseminating certain information and publishing certain facts, which become an event precisely due to the activities of the media. Given the influence of the media on all spheres of society, due to which they have become an integral part of modern communication, the media can directly produce public opinion, to reproduce certain information meanings and codes. It is important to realize that the media do not talk about the world around them, but construct it; namely, they modulate the subjective, inadequate perception of reality, change the behavior of society and attitudes to certain events and phenomena.

Given that the Visegrad Four countries became part of the European community in May 2004, it may seem that the debate on accession began at least a decade earlier, especially since political decisions on European integration processes were made in the early 1990s. Indeed, the first steps aimed at providing the public with access to information on European integration were taken during this period.

Keywords: *European and Euro-Atlantic integration, mass media, Visegrad countries, mass media, Ukrainian society*

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KREMLIN INFORMATION AGGRESSION IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

An important component of the hybrid war unleashed by the Russian leadership against the democratic West in the 21st century is the information aggression carried out by Russia in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. This aggression aims to weaken or, if possible, to eliminate completely the ties that connect the former socialist countries and individual republics of the former Soviet Union with the Western integration groupings (European Union, NATO). It was these ties that were formed as a result of the reform of society and changes in the foreign policy orientation after the fall of the communist regimes.

The conceptual basis of Russia's information aggression is a full-scale rejection of liberal democracy as a model of social order, which in turn leads to the formation of international alliances and partnerships between Russia and those social and political forces that are considered by Russia as adversary of liberal democracy.

The system-forming framework of the Russian state's policy towards the countries of Central and Eastern Europe is a combination of a great-power approach to foreign policy with the rejection of democracy and the principle of free choice of nations. This policy can be characterized as a mixture of geopolitical revisionism and socio-political revanchism.

Socio-political revanchism manifests itself primarily in the desire to reverse the social reforms that allowed the countries of Central and Eastern Europe to radically change their internal structure and external orientation – what the current Kremlin views as a development leading to the weakening of the Russian state's positions. The strategic goal of the policy of the Kremlin leadership is to question the entire process of transformation after 1989, to downplay the significance of the reform measures carried out in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe after the fall of communist regimes and the collapse of the Soviet Union and to disconnect these countries from the West.

In its information aggression in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, Russia for strengthening its influence uses a number of socio-political and historical narratives disseminated with the help of local pro-Kremlin actors – politicians, activists, and representatives of the media sphere.

Keywords: *hybrid war, information aggression, Russia, West, Central and Eastern Europe, Ukraine, liberal democracy, geopolitical revisionism, socio-political revanchism.*

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**PREVENTING THE SPREAD OF INTERETHNIC XENOPHOBIA
BASED ON THE BEST PRACTICES OF THE EU AND UKRAINE:
A SOCIOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL ANALYSIS**

The existence and development of the state as a multinational, democratic, legal society and ensuring its national security and territorial integrity are possible only if the preservation of interethnic peace and the achievement of social harmony. The process of globalization, conflict formation, increased migration and an increase in the number of refugees contributes to the involvement in intercultural communication of huge masses of people belonging to different geographical and cultural areas, social, national and religious groups. The experience of recent decades has demonstrated the failure of many ethno-national concepts based on the inevitability of erasing ethnic differences and reducing interethnic tensions under the influence of globalization, industrialization and urbanization. On the contrary, increasing the opportunities for free will of peoples and democratizing society only exacerbate ethnic identity. Integration and assimilation processes, closely related to globalization, are opposed by the disintegration force of ethnic and religious intolerance, which has become

even more acute in the context of a global pandemic. Therefore, the formation of positive realities of modern society is possible only on the basis of achieving tolerant relations, especially in post-totalitarian countries.

To better understand the phenomenon of interethnic xenophobia, the causes and conditions of its manifestations, study the experience of prevention of this global "disease" on the planet, the article analyzes this problem in 15 countries and three large regions, outlines best practices to prevent the spread of interethnic xenophobia in the EU, Ukraine and of the Russian Federation.

Keywords: *xenophobia, European Union, Ukraine, Russia, conflicts.*

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REGULATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY THROUGH CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION IN THE CARPATHIAN REGION

The author of this article focuses on the potential threats to environmental security in the international security system of the Carpathian region. Environmental safety is considered a socially necessary state of the environment, characterized by no threat to human health and society. A state that does not worsen living conditions in the future and creates a system of measures to prevent and eliminate natural disasters.

The article substantiates the need to study ways to solve environmental problems of the cross-border area. Cross-border cooperation in the region is said to be important for the formation of the principles of achieving environmental security. Access to the European Neighborhood Instrument and its cross-border cooperation programs opens up significant opportunities for environmental security regulation for the western cross-border regions of Ukraine. Materials of several international projects aimed at emergency prevention and energy saving in the Carpathian region are presented as successful attempts to achieve environmental safety. Due to the implementation of such projects through the practical, scientific, and educational components, environmental protection of the Carpathian region is also widely promoted.

The main conclusions are as follows: the achievement of international environmental security of the Carpathian region should be carried out taking into account the priority of cross-border cooperation in environmental emergencies, which primarily involves the obligation of countries to provide early warning of emergencies and provide objective information about them; the development of the mechanism for effective international consulting and assistance in shaping international environmental security.

Keywords: *environmental security, the Carpathian region, cross-border cooperation, prevent and eliminate natural disasters, energy saving.*

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THE PLACE OF THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY AMONG OTHER COMMUNITIES IN THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Ukrainians are one of the largest ethnic groups in the Czech Republic. Although they have been living here for more than a hundred years and on the one hand are members of the Ukrainian national minority, on the other hand they form the largest migrant group, which is growing every year. At the beginning of 2021 there are already more than two hundred thousand people of Ukrainian descent who temporarily or permanently reside in the Czech Republic. In the early 1990s monoethnic Czech Republic began to accept immigrants from around the world on an ever-increasing scale, and Ukrainians were one of the largest groups. That is why it is important to study their living conditions, the level of integration and engagement in society.

The article examines the modern Ukrainian organized community in the Czech Republic, which was formed after several waves of emigration, and clarifies the conditions and circumstances under which they found themselves here. These circumstances changed from time to time and were both internal and external in Ukraine and the Czech Republic. No doubt, historical, geographical, socio-political and educational reasons have always played an important role in the migration of Ukrainians to the Czech Republic, and they are discussed in detail in the article as well.

Particular attention is paid to the activities of public organizations that carry out activities to preserve Ukrainian identity, language, culture and provide legal, educational or social support.

The article was prepared as part of a study supported by the Visegrad Foundation.

Keywords: *Ukrainians, Czech Republic, national minority, migrants, public organizations, migration policy, ethno-national policy, community.*

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INFORMATION SECURITY OF UKRAINE IN THE CONTEXT OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

The article is devoted to information security of Ukraine as an important component of domestic and foreign policy of the state. Its biggest problems are noted, in particular the influence of oligarchs on the media and the danger of Russian propaganda in the framework of a hybrid war.

The author gives examples of Russia's influence on the activities of the Ukrainian media and the problems it causes for Ukrainian European integration. Emphasis is placed on the importance of information security in the context of globalization.

The importance of information security in the European Union, Ukraine's efforts to adopt European experience in this area and possible

risks of Russian propaganda in the region are indicated. The problem of personal data collection in the context of potential information threat to stability in the country is considered.

Keywords: *information security, Ukraine, Russia, propaganda, European Union.*

CHAPTER II.
**EUROPEAN INTEGRATION ASPECTS OF UKRAINE'S HIGHER
EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF MODERN
CHALLENGES AND TRENDS**

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**MONITORING, MOTIVATION, MOBILIZATION FOR THE
COMPETITIVENESS OF UKRAINIAN UNIVERSITIES:
MECHANISMS OF REALIZATION***

The problem of increasing the competitiveness of higher education institutions in Ukraine is considered based on the analysis of world, European and national experience. It is argued that achieving the university competitiveness requires its monitoring, motivation, mobilization of forces

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and funds, application of appropriate mechanisms. The mechanisms used by the progressive countries of the world and Europe are clarified. The urgent measures to ensure the competitiveness of Ukrainian universities are grounded.

Keywords: *universities; competitiveness; monitoring; motivation; mobilization; mechanisms; world, European and national experience; measures.*

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**THE FORMATION OF INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH TEAMS
FOR JOINT RESEARCHES OF PROBLEMS OF CROSS-BORDER
COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF HIGHER EDUCATION (FROM
THE EXPERIENCE OF UZHGOROD NATIONAL UNIVERSITY)**

The article considers the basic aspects of Uzhhorod National University's experience in forming international research teams (ICSUs) for joint research on cross-border cooperation in higher education based on the practice of implementing international NN projects by the Institute for European Integration Studies during 2014-2021.

The main stages of creation of MNDK and involvement in joint researches of scientists of Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, National academy of pedagogical sciences of Ukraine, etc. are carried out.

The mechanisms of organizational and coordination activities with in order to successfully integrate into the European educational and scientific space, development of new scientific products of innovative nature, such as the Concept of innovative development of Uzhgorod National University for 2015-2025, the Concept of the science park of Uzhhorod National University and others. These developments will become the basic basis for the development (based on the results of the Jean Monnet project) of the Development Strategy of Uzhhorod National University for 2021-2031.

The peculiarities of the model of creation and organization of work of MNDK concerning research of problems of a university complex as the center of development of regional system of continuous education in the cities and the region of Transcarpathia are defined. The vision of the prospects of using the potential of MNDK, components of the mechanism of combining theoretical developments with the introduction in the process of their approbation on the basis of NAPS of Ukraine and international exhibitions "Education and Career" in Kyiv created scientific products.

Keywords: *international research projects, Visegrad Foundation, Jean Monnet Center, international research teams, university complex, continuing education, European Union.*

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**EXPERIENCE OF TEACHING DISCIPLINES ON REGIONAL
SECURITY ISSUES IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE PROJECT
“DEPARTMENT OF JEAN MONNET. EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY”**

The authors of this article are members of the project group "Jean Monnet Chair. European Diplomacy", which has been implemented since 2018 at the Faculty of International Relations of the Eurasian National University (Kazakhstan, Nur-Sultan).

They share their experience in teaching disciplines related to regional security in an online learning environment in this article. The authors have tried to give a general vision of the current state of the regional security system in the EU in order to actualize the formulation and presentation of the problem in the student audience. it is recommended to use such a teaching method as an inverted class, which is the best way to work with students in conditions of distance learning.

Keywords: *teaching, regional problems, security problems, Jean Monnet project, European diplomacy.*

CHAPTER III.
THE RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH OF THE SCIENTIFIC
PROJECT'S PARTICIPANTS

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INNOVATIVE UNIVERSITY COMPLEXES AS CENTERS OF
DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGIONAL SYSTEM OF CONTINUOUS
EDUCATION

New trends in the organizational construction of innovative university complexes in the context of the development of the regional system of continuing education are studied.

It is argued that in determining the role of higher education innovation potential in a changing world, a reasonable balance must first be struck between preserving traditions that are part of the scientific, educational and cultural heritage and new approaches that position the strategic position of higher education in society. It is necessary to ensure an adequate response of higher education to the public interest, the needs of economic and cultural life, the solution of specific problems of the country and regions. At the same time, the most important factor in the development of higher education is the interaction with the state, business and public organizations.

Emphasis is placed on the significance for Uzhhorod National University of the results of research conducted within the framework of the research project "Jean Monnet Transcarpathian Center for the Study of European Development Strategies at Uzhhorod National University".

Based on research, the types and features of university alliances are determined. Examples of existing experience of university complexes - alliances in the EU, USA and Ukraine are given.

It is determined that the characteristic feature of the new organizational structures is the intensification of universities participating in international mobility programs, the introduction of effective forms of continuing education, development of joint educational programs, working out mechanisms for communication between universities and enterprises in the context of regional development.

Studies of university complexes as a center for regional education provide grounds for studying the feasibility of organizing a university alliance and restructuring the corporate network of the university, which unites all structural units of various higher education institutions in the Transcarpathian region into a single structure.

Keywords: *university complexes, alliances, hubs, corporate network, continuing education, region, Jean Monnet project, Transcarpathia.*

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INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT AS A STRATEGIC PARADIGM OF THE UNIVERSITY'S COMPETITIVENESS

Based on the analysis of Uzhhorod National University's experience, in the context of the provisions of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU, the Law of Ukraine "On Higher Education" and the Concept of Innovative Development of Uzhhorod National University for 2015-2025, the problem of forming paradigms of university competitiveness is considered.

It is argued that the university's participation in international research projects is an important component of innovative development, taking into account the requirements and objectives for the integration of higher education in Ukraine in the EHEA, which allows the use of world, European and national levels. The mechanisms of the methodological basis of innovative development on the basis of study, analysis and generalization of European practices, their comparison with the experience of leading universities of Ukraine are clarified.

The procedure for fulfilling the tasks of the international research project "Jean Monnet Transcarpathian Center for the Study of European Development Strategies at Uzhhorod National University" is outlined.

The theoretical and methodological approach to the development of higher education based on the implementation of 5 strategic goals proposed by the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine for consideration in the new Strategy for the Development of Education and Science for 2021-2031 is proposed.

Keywords: *concepts, strategies, world and European practices, strategic goals, innovations, competitive university, EHEA.*

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**EUROPEAN INTEGRATION ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT
OF THE POTENTIAL OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN UKRAINE IN
THE CONTEXT OF MODERN CHALLENGES**

The European integration aspects of the development of the potential of higher education in Ukraine in the context of modern challenges and trends of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) are studied.

The main components of the activity of higher education in the conditions of modern challenges facing the EHEA are outlined, namely: leveling the values of truth, knowledge and scientific methods; lack of ensuring academic freedoms and institutional autonomy of educational

institutions; equal access to education for all; existence of the threat of conflicts, pandemics, economic crisis, which become significant threats, including to universities.

Examples of new EHEA trends are given, including the emergence of it's own university alliances for the efficient use of shared resources and potential of each partner, etc.

Based on the results of the work of SU “Uzhhorod National University” relevant scientific research has been done on:

- the university impact on the development of Transcarpathian region in the context of trend “University - an integrator of educational and scientific environment in the region”;*
- effective forms of internationalization of higher education in UzhNU in the conditions of border location of the region and cooperation with the countries of the European Union and the world;*
- innovative development of the university for 2015-2025 based on the principles of transformation and a new model of development and more.*

It is concluded that the implementation of the Concept of innovative development of UzhNU will help to transform the organizational strategy of the university for 2021-2031, which will allow UzhNU to take a worthy place among universities not only in Ukraine but also in Europe and the world.

Keywords: *potential of higher education, innovative university, integrator of educational and scientific environment.*

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**VALUES OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL PARTICIPANTS OF THE
JEAN MONNET TRANSCARPATHIAN CENTER AT UZHNU
(based on the results of a sociological study)**

The article is devoted to the results of a pilot sociological study conducted among participants of the summer school to study the course "Immigration and Transnationalism: EU Experience", which took place within the research project "Jean Monnet Transcarpathian Center for European Development Strategies of Uzhhorod National University". Its main idea is to study the values of the participants of this school, to find out the level of assimilation of their knowledge, as well as attitudes to certain fundamental issues: Ukraine's accession to NATO and the EU, coexistence with European citizens and migrants, and concerning introduction in the educational process of UzhNU of the named educational course. The course of Ukraine's integration into the world economic and cultural process on the basis of global practices and problems that arose during its implementation, related in particular to the spread of cultural unification, gradual loss of fundamental values and traditions, the spread of populism, corruption, need deep theoretical understanding, fundamental research, first of all in the regional aspect.

Key words: *research, values, European Union, Ukraine, region.*

***FULL TEXTS OF INDIVIDUAL SCIENTIFIC
PUBLICATIONS OF RESEARCHERS OF THE JEAN
MONNET TRANSCARPATHIAN CENTER***

- **Stepan Vidnyanskyj.** Problematic issues in Ukraine's partnership with the neighboring EU Member States and their impact on security in the Carpathian region
- **Volodymyr Lugovyi, Olena Sliusarenko, Zhanetta Talanova.** Monitoring, motivation, mobilization for the competitiveness of Ukrainian universities: mechanisms of realization
- **Ihor Todorov.** The impact of the Russian aggression escalation on security in the Carpathian region
- **Vitaliy Andreyko, Anatoliy Myshko.** The influence of the mass media on the processes of Ukraine's European and Euro-Atlantic integration: experience of the Central and Eastern European countries
- **Ivan Artyomov.** Innovative university complexes as centers of development of the regional system of continuous education
- **Petro Tokar.** Values of the summer school participants of the Jean Monnet Transcarpathian Center at UzhNU (based on the results of a sociological study)
- **Oksana Sviezhentseva.** Regulation of environmental safety through cross-border cooperation in the Carpathian region

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**PROBLEMATIC ISSUES IN UKRAINE'S PARTNERSHIP
WITH THE NEIGHBORING EU MEMBER STATES AND THEIR
IMPACT ON SECURITY IN THE CARPATHIAN REGION**

The paper highlights some problematic issues in Ukraine's relations with neighbouring European Union Member States – the Republic of Poland, Hungary, Romania and the Slovak Republic, that have been escalated and exploited from time to time by the Russian Federation. These problems pose a threat to Ukraine and international security in the Carpathian region and need to be addressed as soon as possible. The author stresses that Ukraine belongs geographically and politically to Central Europe, therefore the states of this region are its most obvious friends and partners, and the task of governmental, regional and public institutions, international organisations and associations is to overcome existing conflict situations and problems in mutual relations by joint active and consistent efforts. The factor of European integration, Russian aggression and the latest threats in contemporary international relations are strong levers for this, as well as for deepening interstate partnership and neighbourly, mutually beneficial cooperation.

Keywords: *security, European Union, Carpathian region.*

Considering the problems of European international security, in particular in the Carpathian region, it is especially important to analyze the evolution of relations between Ukraine and neighboring countries of Central and Eastern Europe, because against the background of active discussion by experts and the media of the hybrid aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine, much less attention is paid to the challenges and potential threats to Ukraine which arise in the western geopolitical direction.

The Act of Declaration of Independence of Ukraine on August 24, 1991, as well as the results of the all-Ukrainian referendum on December 1, 1991 to confirm it created the necessary legal and political preconditions for the establishment of an independent Ukrainian state and, consequently, for establishment of Ukraine as a full subject of international relations. It was the results of the referendum that became a key moment in the process of international recognition of Ukraine, which began immediately after the free expression of the people's will. The wave of recognition and establishment of diplomatic relations with foreign countries was unprecedented: only during December 1991. Ukraine has been recognized as a full-fledged subject of international relations by 68 states of the world, and by the first anniversary of independence, 132 countries have recognized the status of a revived Ukrainian state, 110 of them have established diplomatic relations with it. This was an indication that the international community saw an independent Ukraine as a guarantee of stability in the former Soviet Union and a guarantee of the irreversibility of democratic processes and geopolitical changes in Eastern Europe, which at the same time cemented the victory of the collective West over the USSR in the Cold War.

Indeed, in the unipolar system of international relations of that time, Ukraine became a part of the system of curbing Russia's revanchist ambitions. In this context, Ukraine's independence was perceived by its closest western neighbors: Poland, Czechoslovakia (since 1993 – Slovakia

and the Czech Republic), Romania, Hungary. For the post-communist countries of Central and South-Eastern Europe, independent Ukraine separated them from Russia and provided conditions of stability for the socio-economic changes needed for integration into the European Union and NATO. Moreover, during the formation of bilateral relations between Ukraine and the states of this region, a notable feature was a trusting, albeit sharp, political dialogue of the higher national establishment and the formation of the institutional and regulatory framework of relations in 1990-1999, in the next period – in 2000-2013 – actualization of the European integration and Euro-Atlantic agenda of interstate dialogue, and in 2014-2021 – strengthening of stability and security in the region of Central and Eastern Europe and support of territorial integrity of Ukraine by the countries of the region, solidarity with international organizations on the policy regarding the temporary occupation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea by Russia and the Russian-Ukrainian armed conflict in eastern Ukraine, in particular with regard to the imposition of sanctions against the Russian Federation.

Thus, it is no coincidence that Ukraine in the development of bilateral relations of paramount importance attached to the establishment of direct contacts with neighboring countries. It was based on the indisputable fact that geographically and politically Ukraine belongs to Central Europe, so our most natural partners and friends should be the countries of this region, including Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, as well as the Baltic States, Moldova, Bulgaria. Back in July 27, 1990, during his appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR by the Verkhovna Rada, Anatoliy Zlenko presented the concept of the Foreign Ministry's activity in the new historical conditions and among the priority directions of Ukraine's foreign policy, he stressed the "development of normal relations with all countries, but this is especially applying to Ukraine's immediate neighbors.

An important precondition for such relationship is the reaffirmation of the principle of the inviolability of borders in post-war Europe, which have historically developed and been enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act. Ukraine advocates consolidating this principle in bilateral relations with the countries of the European continent. With neighboring countries – the conclusion at a certain stage of agreements on good neighborliness, friendship and cooperation"¹.

The successful beginning of the process of development of bilateral interstate relations with European countries, which dominated the foreign policy of Ukraine in the first years of independence, was laid in relations with the Republic of Hungary, whose new democratic leadership showed great interest in Ukraine's acquisition of state sovereignty and boldly supported and encouraged all its initiatives to strengthen its independence. The history of the formation of modern Ukrainian-Hungarian relations dates back to the end of 1989, when a Ukrainian delegation headed by the Minister of Culture of the Ukrainian SSR Yu. Olenenko arrived in Hungary. For the first time in the modern history of Ukraine, a bilateral protocol on cooperation between neighboring countries in the field of culture was signed².

In August 1990, at the invitation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary G. Yesensky, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR A. Zlenko paid a working visit to the Republic of Hungary. By the way, as A. Zlenko later recalled, "the USSR Embassy in Hungary tried to prevent this, which monitored our every step and even warned that "it would not allow any actions" that were not coordinated with the allied agencies"³. At

¹Віднянський С. Особливості становлення зовнішньої політики незалежної України // Міжнародні зв'язки України: наукові пошуки і знахідки. – Вип. 20. – К., 2011. – С. 27.

²Ткач Д.І. Угорщина в контексті суспільних трансформацій: монографія. – К., 2004. – С. 414.

³Зленко А.М. Дипломатія і політика. Україна в процесі динамічних геополітичних змін. – Харків, 2003. – С. 65.

the same time, the meeting of foreign ministers was a preparation for the visit of the President of the Republic of Hungary to Ukraine.

On September 27, 1990, a meeting between the Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR L. Kravchuk and the President of the Republic of Hungary A. Gontz, who arrived in Ukraine on an official visit, took place in Kyiv. It should be noted that this was the first official visit of the another head of state to our republic after the Verkhovna Rada adopted the Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine. Ukrainian-Hungarian talks on a wide range of issues of bilateral relations took place, as a result of which a joint statement was adopted.

In this important international legal document, the Ukrainian SSR and the Republic of Hungary reaffirmed their desire to maintain and develop mutually beneficial cooperation and good neighborly relations that meet their national interests and are not directed against third parties, based on the UN Charter, documents of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, generally accepted principles and norms of international law. This was very important given the legitimacy of the Declaration of State Sovereignty of the Ukrainian SSR. The parties also declared the inalienable right of the peoples of Ukraine and Hungary to determine their internal and external status without outside interference and to pursue political, economic, social and cultural development⁴.

Among other documents that laid the foundations for qualitatively new, direct bilateral relations between Ukraine and neighboring Eastern European countries was the Declaration on the Principles and Main Directions of Development of Ukrainian-Polish Relations, signed on October 13, 1990 during the official visit of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland to Ukraine K. Skubishevsky. In it, Ukraine and Poland stated their desire to establish good neighborly relations between them as

⁴Україна на міжнародній арені: зб. документів і матеріалів. 1986-1990 рр. – К., 1993. – С. 20-21.

sovereign states and to maintain and develop mutually beneficial cooperation that meets their national interests. The basis of these relations, the Declaration emphasized, are the principles of the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and other documents of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, including the principles of sovereign equality, inviolability of borders, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs and peaceful settlement of disputes.

The Ukrainian SSR and the Republic of Poland have stated that they have no territorial claims against each other, consider the existing state border between them to be inviolable now and in the future, and consider it an important element of peace and stability in Europe. The Declaration stressed that Ukraine and Poland will fully encourage Ukrainian-Polish relations, recognizing the ethnic and cultural kinship of the Ukrainian and Polish peoples and caring for the preservation of the positive heritage of their centuries-old relations⁵. Thus, the first, very important step on the way to Ukrainian-Polish reconciliation was taken, which later became an important pillar of the new Eastern Europe, and in a broader sense - a guarantor of geopolitical stability in this part of the world.

It is no coincidence that Poland was among the first countries in the world to officially recognize Ukraine's independence on December 2, 1991, and to establish diplomatic relations with it on January 4, 1992, and on May 18, 1992, during the visit of the President of Ukraine L. Kravchuk to Poland, the Agreement on Good Neighborliness, Friendly Relations and Cooperation between Ukraine and the Republic of Poland was signed. Following the enlargement of the European Union in 2004 and 2007, Poland, with the support of Sweden, initiated a revision of the EU's Eastern European policy strategy and put forward the idea of an Eastern Partnership project, officially launched in May 2009 at the EU summit in Prague with the participation of

⁵Там само. – С. 27-30.

Ukraine. At the end of 2013 – in the first half of 2014, when the Russian "hybrid war" against Ukraine was embodied in the annexation of Crimea and aggression in the Donbas, Poland initiated the acceleration of the signing of EU agreements with Ukraine on an association and free trade zone.

Poland and other countries in the region – Ukraine's closest neighbors – were among the first to ratify the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union in 2014: Romania ratified this agreement as the first EU member state in July 2014, Slovakia – in September-October, Poland and Hungary – in November-December 2014. After all, despite the existing problems in bilateral relations, it is in the national interests of these states to integrate Ukraine into both the EU and NATO as soon as possible.

However, over time, Ukraine's relations with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, especially after they gained full membership in the EU and NATO, have faced certain problems. And although, as the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine Dmytro Kuleba is convinced, "Ukraine has no fundamental differences with any of these states that cannot be overcome. We need to heal the wounds of the past, where they stand in the way, and move forward. Only forward"⁶. However, the problems in Ukraine's relations with these neighboring states, unfortunately, exist and are even exacerbated from time to time and are fueled and exploited by Russia, which poses a certain threat to Ukraine and international security in the Carpathian region and needs to be addressed.

For example, speaking of Ukrainian-Polish relations, which are often characterized by loud statements about strategic partnership, one cannot fail to mention the unprecedented conflict between the countries on issues of historical memory, in particular about the attempts of the Polish side against the background of the historical dispute between Poland and Russia to

⁶Кулеба Дмитро. Криза – це привід стати сильнішими // Україна дипломатична. Науковий щорічник. – Вип. 21. – К., 2020. – С. 10-11.

impose its vision of history on Ukraine, in particular the events of World War II (Volyn tragedy, the human losses of Ukraine and Poland during World War II) and the first postwar years (violent exchanges of the population and the Vistula action, etc.), which occupies a prominent place in the historical policy of Poland and fuels the conflict between the two neighboring states on issues of historical memory, which has become almost a key issue in relations between Ukraine and Poland at the present stage. Suffice it to mention, for example, the long-running Polish-Ukrainian confrontation over search and exhumation work regarding the dead Poles on the territory of Ukraine, or a monument to UPA members on Mount Monastyr in Poland who died in battles with NKVD troops. If in the period of formation of the newest Ukrainian-Polish relations, which in the second half of the 1990s really acquired a strategic character, they were based, in particular, on the formula "We forgive and apologize", and even on May 21, 1997, the presidents of Ukraine and Poland, L. Kuchma and A. Kwasniewski, signed a joint statement "Towards Understanding and Unity," which was later apparently forgotten, and Ukrainian-Polish relations found themselves in a state of crisis. It is no coincidence that for almost three years – from December 2017, when the President of Poland, bypassing Kyiv, demonstratively visited only Kharkiv to honor the graves of Polish officers killed by Stalin's secret services – until October 2020 – there was no official visit to Ukraine by President of Poland A. Duda. However, even this visit of the Polish President to Kyiv did not lead to a significant breakthrough in relations between the two neighboring countries.

Until the early 2010s, Ukrainian-Hungarian relations could be considered exemplary in terms of European policies of good neighborliness, reconciliation and solidarity. According to the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Hungary to Ukraine (2014-2018) Erno Keshken, Hungary in many ways was indeed the first among other countries in the

world to establish and develop good neighborly relations with Ukraine⁷. For example, the legal framework of Ukrainian-Hungarian cooperation formed during 1991-2009 consisted of 75 international documents of various statuses – from interstate to interdepartmental, which covered the full range of cooperation in the political, economic, social, military and humanitarian spheres⁸.

Although it is worth mentioning that, having signed the first among the neighboring states with Ukraine the basic Treaty on the Fundamentals of Good Neighborliness and Cooperation on December 6, 1991, the Republic of Hungary has long delayed its ratification by the National Assembly due to strong opposition from part of the Hungarian Parliament to Art. 2 of this Agreement, in which an extremely important provision was recorded stating that "the parties respect each other's territorial integrity and declare that they have no and will not have territorial claims against each other in the future". This delayed the entry into force of the Treaty: if it was ratified by the Ukrainian side on July 1, 1992, then by the Hungarian side only on May 11, 1993, and the exchange of instruments of ratification took place on June 16, 1993.⁹

On May 1, 2004, Hungary became a member of the European Union, where it eventually became an example of a troubled country for the Brussels bureaucracy. It is no coincidence that in May 2021 the EU even raised the question of the possibility of making statements on behalf of 26 Member States, not all 27, after a series of Hungarian vetoes on a number of European policy issues. Indeed, the policy of the Prime Minister of Hungary, V. Orbán, is increasingly indicates the demonstrative opposition of Hungarian subjectivity to European solidarity. In particular, under Russian aggression against Ukraine, V.

⁷Ерно Кешкенъ. Ми були першими (до 25-річчя встановлення дипломатичних відносин і підписання Договору про основи добросусідства і співробітництва між Угорщиною і Україною) // Україна дипломатична: науковий щорічник. – Вип. 17. – К., 2016. – С. 416-429.

⁸Україна в історії Європи ХІХ – початку ХХІ ст.: історичні нариси: монографія. – К., 2020. – С. 630.

⁹Україна в міжнародних відносинах. Енциклопедичний словник-довідник. Випуск 2. Предметно-тематична частина: Д-Й. – К., 2010. – С. 68.

Orbán is trying to maintain "normal relations with V. Putin", and his rapprochement with Russia, criticism of sanctions and opportunism in promoting Russia's economic interests in Hungary creates problems and undermines European unity. The Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs also often views the war in Ukraine as a frozen conflict, and interaction with Russia is inevitable, and Hungarian media, in fact since 2014, have been replicating Russian propaganda fakes about Ukraine's subjectivity¹⁰. V. Orbán himself, according to D. Tuzhansky, one of the authoritative experts on Ukrainian-Hungarian relations and director of the Institute for Central European Strategy, "does not perceive Ukraine as a sovereign state, does not believe in Ukraine and considers it an artificial state"¹¹.

Manifestations of this course are, for example, the implementation of a joint project by "Rosatom" to build the Hungarian nuclear power plant "Vakhsh", blackmailing the European Union with the possibility of a Hungarian veto on economic sanctions against Russia, refusing to accept a national quota of illegal migrants to the EU and finally confronting of Hungary and Ukraine.

The radical deterioration of Ukrainian-Hungarian relations in 2017-2021 is related to the discourse on the rights of the Hungarian national minority in Ukrainian Transcarpathia, in particular the adoption in September 2017 of the law on the use of the state Ukrainian language in educational institutions of Ukraine – the Law on Education (Article 7). The manifestation of Ukrainian subjectivity provoked an inadequate reaction from Budapest, which led to the mutual expulsion of diplomats, the declaration of top officials as non grata, accusations of interfering in elections and financing separatism, and so on. Hungary, in particular, has blocked the normal planned work of the NATO-Ukraine Commission. It also

¹⁰Див.: Віднянський С.В. Українсько-угорські відносини: проблемні питання та роль історичної науки // Стратегічні пріоритети: науково-аналітичний щоквартальний збірник. - № 1 (46). 2018. – С. 19.

¹¹Див.: Інтерв'ю С. Сидоренка з Д. Тужанським // Європейська правда.

regularly rejects Ukrainian proposals to resolve conflict issues of national policy, insists on the creation of a Hungarian enclave (autonomy) on the territory of Ukraine (in Transcarpathia), dual citizenship (mass distribution of Hungarian passports to Transcarpathians), updating Ukrainian legislation on national minorities, on the right of the Hungarian minority to use their language in all spheres, including public administration, which is an interference in the internal political affairs of Ukraine, as well as agitation among Hungarians in Transcarpathia during the elections in Ukraine, etc. Last year, for example, the Hungarian media, the ruling, essentially nationalist party "Fidesz", which actively promotes the idea of a Greater Hungary, launched a large-scale, essentially revisionist campaign to mark the 100th anniversary of the Trianon Peace Treaty as the greatest tragedy in the history of Hungary "when Parisian peacekeepers unjustly deprived it of 2/3 of the historical territory of the Hungarians".

In general, the Hungarian side makes its further relations with Ukraine dependent on its humanitarian policy, demanding the adjustment of this policy, in particular with regard to the Hungarians of Transcarpathia, in accordance with the Hungarian vision of resolving conflict humanitarian problems¹². All this can be seen as a threat to Ukraine and security in the Carpathian region as a whole. Thus, joint, non-standard efforts are needed on both sides to remove the sense of danger that many Ukrainians have, which is supposedly possible in Transcarpathia, if not a repetition of the Crimean or Donbas scenarios, then playing the Hungarian card to destabilize Ukraine, and Transcarpathian Hungarians a depressing feeling of disenfranchisement and possible assimilation, even if they are wrong. After all, in democratic states, national minorities are in fact a bridge of understanding and rapprochement, and not the subject of interstate disputes and conflicts.

¹²Див.: Лозовий В.С. Гуманітарна політика Угорщини на Закарпатті: історичні витоки та сучасна реалізація // Стратегічні пріоритети: науково-аналітичний щоквартальний збірник. - № 3-4 (51). 2019. – С. 15-21.

Romania recognized Ukraine's independence as one of its last neighbors on January 8, 1992, and on February 1, 1992, diplomatic relations were established between Ukraine and Romania. Even during the period of Ukraine's sovereignty, Romania's radical nationalist forces often used the Ukrainian factor in the interests of domestic political struggle. They proposed, in particular, to pursue a policy of "small steps" towards Bessarabia and Northern Bukovyna in order to cultural, economic, and then political integration of these territories into the "Greater Romania". According to the Romanian side, the unresolved territorial problem was a central obstacle in Ukrainian-Romanian relations during the first half of the 1990s. Suffice it to mention the statement of the Romanian Parliament "On the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact and its consequences for Romania" (July 1991), which in fact made territorial claims to Ukraine, and the corresponding statement of the Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR that "recognition of the named pact illegal is not the basis for justification of claims to the Ukrainian lands neither in the past, nor in the present, nor in the future", or the fact that Romania did not recognize the results of the all-Ukrainian referendum on December 1, 1991 to confirm the independence of Ukraine in Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina. And in 1993, Romania unilaterally denounced the Soviet-Romanian agreement of 1961, which was the legal basis of the Ukrainian-Romanian border line.

Mutual recognition of subjectivity came only through the signing of the Treaty of Good Neighborliness and Cooperation between Ukraine and Romania on June 2, 1997, although this was preceded by a difficult negotiation process since 1993. Kyiv and Bucharest recognized the immutability of national-state borders. At the same time, at the insistence of the Romanian side, a separate, largest 13th Article was included in the text of the Treaty, dedicated to mutual cooperation in the protection of the rights of national minorities in both states. It also stressed that minorities have not

only rights but also responsibilities, including loyalty to their country of citizenship and respect for the rights of others, both members of the majority population and minorities. To this end in 1998 was established a joint Ukrainian-Romanian intergovernmental commission on issues of ensuring the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, and later also two Euroregions – "Lower Danube" and "Upper Prut", whose activities Romania intended to use primarily to strengthen the factor of the Romanian national minority in the politics and life of Ukraine. And the controversial issue of demarcation of the Ukrainian-Romanian state border on the Black Sea was postponed depending on the decision of the International Hague Arbitration, which was fixed in an additional agreement to the agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine and Romania¹³. As a result, the relevant decision in 2007 recognized Ukraine's ownership of Zmiinyi Island, but most of the oil-bearing disputed shelf of the Black Sea went to Romania. Ukraine's recognition of the decision of this arbitration still remains the subject of criticism, perceived as consent to change national borders.

In general, the signing of the bilateral political agreement played an important role in the dynamics of interstate relations between Ukraine and Romania, which, as already mentioned, have been quite cool since Ukraine's independence due to controversial issues and serious disputes between the two neighboring states, in particular with regard to the sea border. In difficult political conditions, the agreement was ratified by the Romanian Parliament in July 1997, primarily due to harsh criticism and opposition from former communists led by I. Iliescu and radical nationalists from the "Greater Romania" party. Only thanks to the efforts of the center-right government

¹³Див.: Румунська та молдавська національні меншини в Україні: стан, тенденції та можливості співпраці: зб. наук.-експерт. матеріалів: за наук. ред. Ю.А. Тищенко. – Київ, 2019. – С. 63; Україна в міжнародних відносинах. Енциклопедичний словник-довідник. Випуск 2. Предметно-тематична частина: Д-Й. – К., 2010. – С. 47-49.

headed by President E. Constantinescu the agreement was ratified: 65 deputies voted for it in the Senate, 50 were against and three abstained, and among deputies of the lower house of the parliament 165 voted "for" and 92 "against" the ratification of the agreement¹⁴.

After Romania's accession to the EU and NATO in 2004 (a US military base was established near the port of Constanta), Bucharest's rhetoric on the conflict with Hungary (on the status of the Hungarian national minority in Transylvania) and on territorial claims to Bessarabia and Bukovyna softened. However, Romanian nationalists, who are supporters of the project of creating a "Greater Romania", continue to make territorial claims to Ukraine. For example, in summer 2018, as part of the Days of Ukrainian Diplomacy in Europe, an international round table was held at the University of Bucharest, where some Romanian scholars in their speeches unequivocally stated that Northern Bukovyna was legally included in the Kingdom of Romania in 1918 and in and in 1940 it was illegally and forcibly annexed to Ukraine by Stalin, that there is a single integral minority living in Ukraine – about half a million Romanians, and Moldovans are an artificial nation, etc., and even demonstrated and handed over to the representatives of the Embassy of Ukraine in Romania a map of "Greater Romania"¹⁵. In general, after the start of Russian aggression and the de facto war in eastern Ukraine, complex issues of historical memory and a number of controversial issues concerning national minorities in the Ukraine-Moldova-Romania triangle have escalated (issuance of Romanian passports to citizens of Ukraine, negative impact on Ukrainians in the region of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Moscow Patriarchate, etc.).

However, all these claims and problems are to some extent neutralized by the inclusion of Romanian subjectivity in the system of commitments in

¹⁴Румунська та молдавська національні меншини в Україні: стан, тенденції та можливості співпраці. – С. 64.

¹⁵ День. – 17.07 2018.

the format of the EU and NATO. However, the effective overcoming of existing problems requires the active and consistent efforts of the governmental and civic structures of both neighboring states.

As for Ukrainian-Slovak relations, it should be emphasized that Ukraine was the first country in the world to recognize the independence of the Slovak Republic on the day of its official proclamation on January 1, 1993, the same day Kyiv and Bratislava established diplomatic relations. And six months later, on June 29, 1993, during the official visit of the President of the Slovak Republic M. Kovach to Ukraine, a basic agreement on good neighborliness, friendly relations and cooperation between Ukraine and the Slovak Republic was signed.

Territorial proximity, the presence of Ukrainian and Slovak national minorities in the two neighboring states, common historical destiny and interests in the Carpathian region, the absence of conflicting factors between countries in the past and on the political agenda have stimulated intensive development of all spheres of Ukrainian-Slovak cooperation. The fastest return was given by cross-border cooperation. During the second half of the 1990s, the process of building international legal support for bilateral relations continued, primarily in the field of economic cooperation. In 2001, for example, about 60 bilateral treaties and agreements were concluded between Ukraine and Slovakia. Ukrainian-Slovak cooperation has significantly intensified since the events of 2014 in Ukraine and due to the need to address key issues of European security, in particular the issue of energy security of Ukraine and Europe, and pretends, according to experts, for relations of strategic importance in the region of Central and Eastern Europe¹⁶.

¹⁶Див.: Іванов М.С. Динаміка українсько-словацьких міждержавних відносин на сучасному етапі // Стратегічні пріоритети. 2018. № 2 (47). С. 39-46.)

At the same time, free from historical burdens and serious problematic issues, the Ukrainian-Slovak relations, unfortunately, have not acquired a systemic character, but rather are, according to experts, a history of undervalued opportunities. Ukraine and Slovakia remain largely "terra incognita" for each other. In addition, many Slovaks, for example, remain sympathetic to the ideas of Panslavism, and for some Slovak politicians the Russian prism of perception of Ukraine is quite close. The government of the Slovak Republic in the early 1990s recognized the existence of a separate from the Ukrainians so-called the Ruthenian nation on its territory (Prešov region), supports Ruthenian organizations, schooling, etc., which in the opinion of many Slovaks, including scholars, was a "generous and at the same time fair step" on the part of Slovakia¹⁷. However, the consequence of such a policy was, in particular, that if in 2001 in this neighboring state already identified themselves as Ruthenians 24 thousand people, and Ukrainians – 11 thousand people, then 10 years later, not least due to the active propaganda activities of supporters of Rusynism – already 33.4 thousand people considered themselves Rusyns, and Ukrainians – only 7.4 thousand.¹⁸

The so-called Ruthenian problem is a separate and complex topic, but it is important to realize that it not only exists, but is, in our view, one of the potential threats to Ukraine, after all, the Ruthenian movement in Transcarpathia and other countries in the region, in essence – Ukrainophobic, anti-Ukrainian, is actually supported by our western neighbors – EU and NATO member states, including Slovakia and Hungary. Confirmation of this is, for example, the opening and active work of the Institute of Ruthenian Language and Culture at the University of Presov in

¹⁷Див.: Dennik N. 13.05 2021.

¹⁸Див.: Віднянський С.В. Актуалізація «русинського питання» в Закарпатті та за його межами в контексті анексії Криму і війни на Сході України // Стратегічні пріоритети: науково-аналітичний щоквартальний збірник. Серія «Політика». -№ 1 (42). - 2017. – С. 15.

Slovakia or the activities of the Ferenc Rakoczi II Transcarpathian Hungarian Institute in the Ukrainian city of Beregovo, which is funded by the Hungarian government, in the publications and public speeches of whose teachers the position of official Budapest on Ukraine is voiced, in particular on the so-called Ruthenian population of Transcarpathia¹⁹.

In general, the pseudo-scientific campaign, which has been going on since the early 1990s and is called "political Rusynism", should not be underestimated by the efforts of its adherents to ethnically oppose Transcarpathian Rusyns to Ukrainians, especially now, when this opposition acquires a slightly different argument – to prove the identity of Ruthenians and "Russians", that is, to conceptually transform Transcarpathia into a historical part of Russia, "Russian world", which requires "protection of compatriots". The Kremlin's propagandists (P. Shornikov, S. Sulyak, etc.) do not stop there and spread the concept that the phenomenon of "Rusynism" covers not only the indigenous inhabitants of Transcarpathia, but also a wider and longer territorial strip, in particular the Pridnestrovian territory of Moldova – all this is a security challenge in the Carpathian region.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the solution of complex issues of ethno-national nature is important for the establishment of relations between Ukraine and neighboring countries, and therefore the effective development of cooperation in the Carpathian region. This implies improving the legal framework and strengthening the institutional capacity of the state policy to ensure the rights of national minorities. In particular, ensuring the educational, cultural and information rights of national minorities in Ukraine is, on the one hand, ensuring the rights of national minorities to access education and information in their native language, and on the other – the

¹⁹Див.: Русинство в Україні: сепаратизм чи політичні маніпуляції? // Стратегічні пріоритети: науково-аналітичний щоквартальний збірник. Серія «Політика». № 1 (42). 2017. – С.5-93; Віднянський С. Щодо т. зв. «дискримінації підкарпатських русинів за національною ознакою»: аналітична довідка // Міжнародні зв'язки України: наукові пошуки і знахідки. Вип. 29. - К., 2020. - С. 294-315.

integration of national minorities in the domestic educational, cultural and information area, and hence – the active involvement of national minorities to national statehood formation in Ukraine.

Success in this area primarily depends on constructive regional cooperation aimed at resolving ethno-national issues, in particular with regard to the information, cultural and educational rights of national minorities in Ukraine and the Ukrainian diaspora in neighboring countries. The humanitarian component needs to be strengthened through the implementation of four cross-border cooperation programs with the European Union funded by the EU, namely: “Poland – Belarus – Ukraine”, “Hungary – Slovakia – Romania – Ukraine”, “Romania – Ukraine” and the Danube Cross-Border Program, as well as to intensify the work of the “Carpathian-Ukraine Euroregion” Association established in 2008, which is national representation of the Carpathian Euroregion, which unites 16 million people from five countries of Central and Eastern Europe – Ukraine, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Hungary.

It is also necessary to expand the consultative dialogue at the state level with our western neighbors on controversial issues of our relations, to intensify inter-parliamentary cooperation and rapid preventive diplomacy, as well as the vector of public diplomacy at the level of public organizations and regional institutions and the general public, accelerate the process of decentralization in Ukraine. Based on the common national and state interests of the countries of the region in the development of European integration and deepening good neighborly relations, it is advisable to develop a strategic concept and long-term plan for cooperation between Ukraine and neighboring countries of Central and Eastern Europe in the new geopolitical environment. In the same row – the need to restore previously liquidated and open new consulates of Ukraine in the countries of the region and vice versa.

Equally important is the maximum use by Ukraine of new formats of regional cooperation, which are the so-called "Lublin Triangle", founded in summer, 2020 by Ukraine, Poland and Lithuania with its possible expansion, for example, at the expense of Latvia and Estonia and filling its activities not only military and political, but also trade and economic, investment, socio-cultural content, as well as deepening cooperation in the field of regional security and defense policy with the prospect of joining to the so-called "Bucharest Nine", launched in 2015 at the initiative of Romania and Poland with the participation of other countries of the Visegrad Four (Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia) Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania) and Bulgaria and with the initiative of TSI (Three Seas Initiative). Finally, it is also important to use both the positive and the negative experience of Ukraine's participation in such long-standing international regional associations as the Danube Commission, the BSEC and GUAM, intensification of cooperation between the partner states in the bilateral and multilateral dimensions within the framework of the Baltic-Black Sea cooperation at the expense of full-fledged accession, besides Lithuania, also Latvia and Estonia, with a possible exit to the Scandinavian states. After all, the European integration factor, the security challenges of the Russian Federation's aggression are a powerful lever for deepening the interstate partnership in the Carpathian region.

All this, of course, will contribute to a more dynamic and effective implementation of systemic reforms and the movement of Ukraine in the direction of European and Euro-Atlantic integration. And the more successful and strong economically and politically stable will be Ukraine, then with more respect and interest in deepening equal and mutually beneficial cooperation will be treated by its closest neighbors and partners.

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**MONITORING, MOTIVATION, MOBILIZATION FOR THE
COMPETITIVENESS OF UKRAINIAN UNIVERSITIES:
MECHANISMS OF REALIZATION***

The problem of increasing the competitiveness of higher education institutions in Ukraine is considered based on the analysis of world, European and national experience. It is argued that achieving the university competitiveness requires its monitoring, motivation, mobilization of forces and funds, application of appropriate mechanisms. The mechanisms used by the progressive countries of the world and Europe are clarified. The urgent measures to ensure the competitiveness of Ukrainian universities are grounded.

Keywords: *universities; competitiveness; monitoring; motivation; mobilization; mechanisms; world, European and national experience; measures.*

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The complexity of the problem objectively determines the multifaceted nature of its consideration. In particular, the achievement of competitiveness requires the use of: monitoring – control (evaluation) of parameters, condition; motivation – prompting (commitment or encouragement) to action; mobilization – the concentration of forces and means to achieve the goal (ensuring the mission); mechanisms – ways of action.

In this case, competitiveness is interpreted as the ability to stay ahead, to be better.

It is also important to keep in mind that competitiveness is closely related to quality. The last is multilevel, at least dual – the minimum sufficient quality or the most perfect quality. For example, the Noriaki Kano model of product functionality distinguishes three levels of quality, namely:

- *basic quality* (basic functionality) – minimal competitiveness (threshold quality / minimal price);
- *productive quality* (good functionality) – acceptable competitiveness (improved quality, balanced at a reasonable price);
- *attractive quality* (best functionality) – the highest competitiveness (the highest quality / price loses its weight).

Global competition is taking place at the level of the highest quality (competitiveness).

As declared in the purposes of the Bologna Process, the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) must be competitive and attractive. At the same time, the international competitiveness and attractiveness of the EHEA is in principle achieved at the highest quality level. However, the current European Standards and Guidelines (ESG) on quality in the EHEA 2015 do not provide its highest level, since they are focused on accreditation, which is responsible for threshold standardized quality. Although it should be noted that ESG is quite sufficient to implement other important characteristics of

the EHEA: comparability, compatibility, connection, inclusiveness, community. This is, in particular, confirmed by the Rome Communiqué of November 19, 2020. The reason for this reservation is the non-use within the EHEA of appropriate mechanisms for monitoring and motivating the highest quality, developed by world practice, especially rating.

The system of mechanisms for monitoring and motivating the quality of higher education used by progressive countries is presented in Fig. 1.

The effect of various mechanisms for monitoring and motivating the competitiveness of higher education institutions (HEIs) can be traced to the example of Harvard University ("Harvard") as a world benchmark of quality.

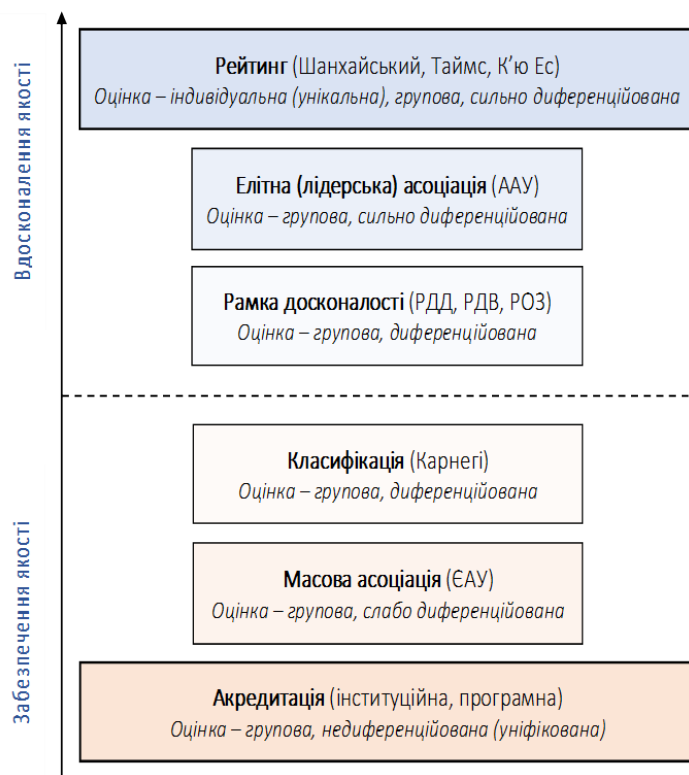


Fig. 1. Systematization of mechanisms for monitoring (evaluation) and motivation of different levels of quality and appropriate competitiveness of higher education institutions

Note: EUA – European University Association; FER, FET, FKE – the framework of excellence in research, teaching, knowledge exchange, respectively; AAU – Association of American Universities.

Source: Compiled by the authors.

As an accredited university, it is no different from the 2,700 American 4-year HEI that award academic degrees. Harvard is lost among the 1,700 members of the American Board of Education (ABE). The institution is classified as a university with very high research activity, but it does not stand out among 131 similar HEIs. The University also does not stand out in the group of 86 American institutions of the University Research Association (URA). Harvard is common and in a narrower group of 63 institutions of the Association of American Universities (AAU). And only the Shanghai Rating (ARWU) identifies this university as the best institution in the United States and the world. Unlike other mechanisms, only the Shanghai ranking unambiguously, by a wide margin, separates Harvard University from Stanford, which is on the second place.

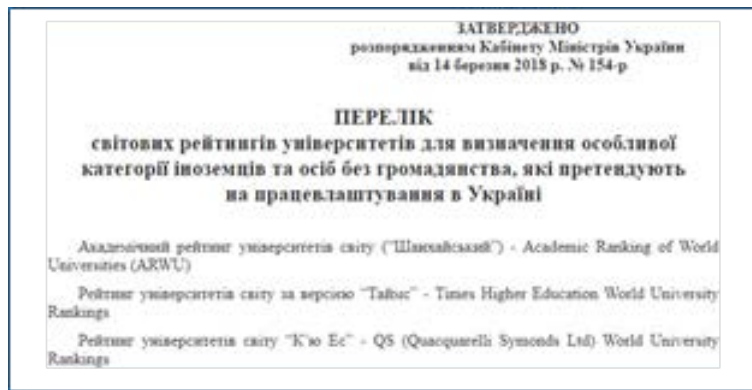
In this way it is possible to identify the competitiveness of any other HEI. For example, the University of Delaware, which newly elected US President Joe Biden graduated from, accredited, associated with ABE and is among the universities with very high research activity according to Carnegie's classification. But the institution is not part of URA, AAU. Only ARWU specifically indicates the ranking position of the mentioned university among other American institutions (group 66-94).

Why ARWU (Shanghai Ranking) is preferred among international university rankings)?

Rating studies show that ARWU is objective and the most mission-appropriate.

Another well-known Times rating is on one-third subjective, and the QS rating is on half subjective.

Therefore, the important order in which the mentioned ratings were recognized by the Government in 2018.



If we compare ARWU and Times, the latter subjectively and systematically elevates British and demeans American universities (repeatedly changes the ratio of the number of world-class universities in the group of top 500) (Fig. 2). QS discriminates against institutions even more.

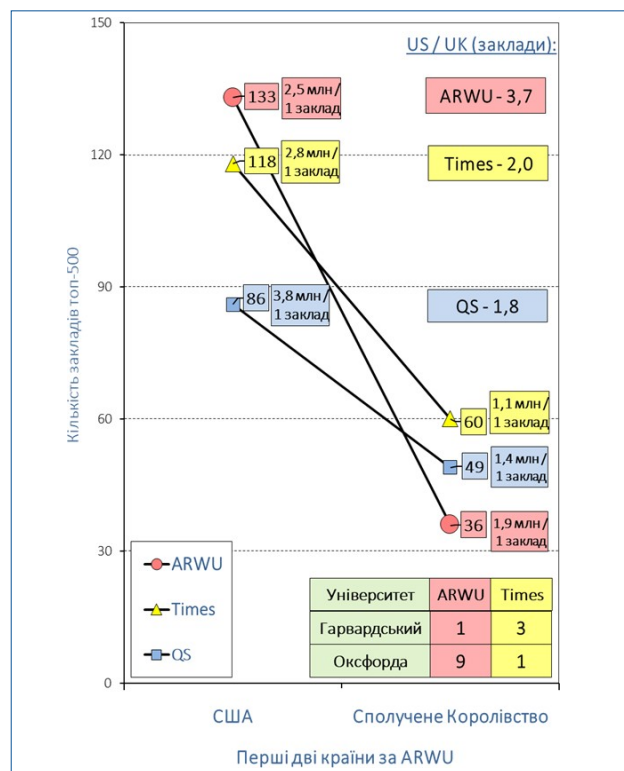


Fig. 2. The total number of world-class universities (in the top 500) according to ARWU, Times and QS rankings and the population per 1 such institution in the United States and the United Kingdom in 2020.

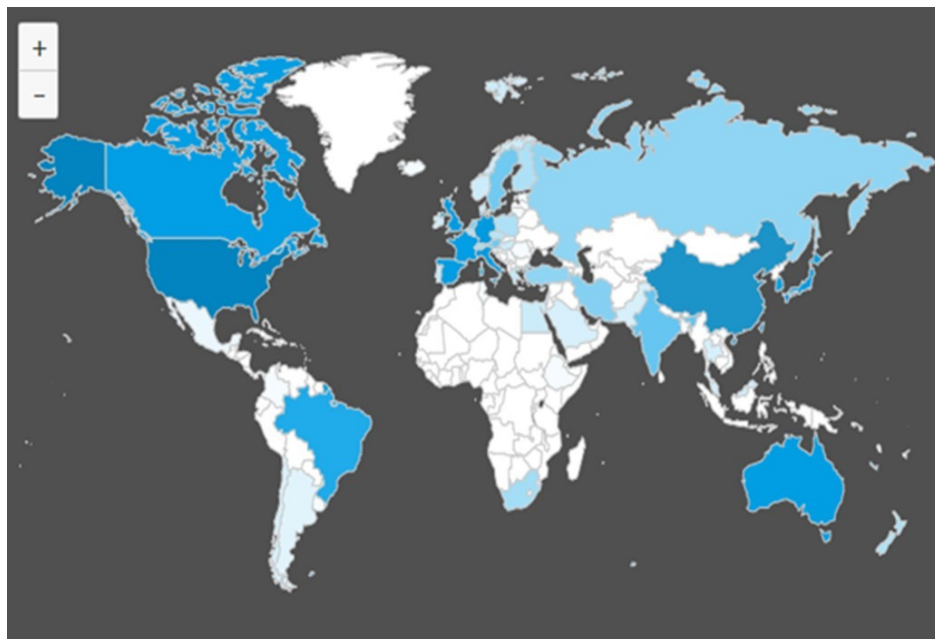
Source: Compiled by the authors.

Why not European U-Multirank?

The advertised U-Multirenk, like many other international ratings, is de facto not credible. For example, according to this rating in 2020, Ukrainian universities are obviously located illogically. In particular, given that practice is a criterion of truth, it is difficult to agree with such a rating:

4 place	Ternopil Ivan Puluj National Technical University
8 place	O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv
9 place	V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University
15 place	Drohobych Ivan Franko State Pedagogical University
17 place	Kharkov University of Humanities People's Ukrainian Academy
29 place	National Technical University of Ukraine "Igor Sikorsky Kyiv Polytechnic Institute"
56 place	National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy

As for ARWU, according to this rating, Ukraine is a white spot in the presence of world-class and sub-world-class universities.



Source: ARWU 2020.

What's the matter?

The status of a world-class university (WCU) as a sign of the highest competitiveness was defined by J. Salmi, with the support of the World Bank, in 2007-2009. The concept of WCU as a flagship university implies that:

WCU	— internationally recognized university.
WCU	— a university that is in the top 500 according to ARWU and the top 200 (and now the top 500) according to the Times.
WCU	— characterized by a high concentration of talent applicants and teachers; high concentration of resources; effective management with a high level of autonomy.

Later, with the expansion of university rankings (over 500), primarily by ARWU, the concept of a sub-world class university (candidate in the USC) emerged – an institution in the group 501-1000 ARWU and Times.

In university theory and real practice, not all IHE should be and are in fact world-class universities.

For example, in Finland the IHE are divided into universities (global / national) and universities of applied sciences (so-called polytechnics, which are subnational / local).

Across Europe, different types of universities are grouped into different associations – the European University Association (EUA) and the European Association of Institutions in Higher Education (EURASHE), which brings together universities of applied sciences.

Figure 3 shows the classification of universities by level of competitiveness.

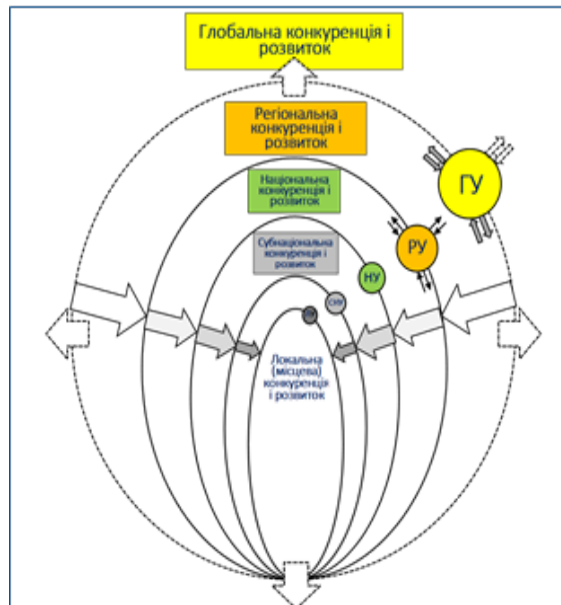


Fig. 3. Model of the place and role of universities in global, regional (continental), national, subnational and local development

Note: GU, RU, NU, SNU and LU – respectively global, regional, national, subnational and local universities.

Source: Compiled by the authors.

J. Salmi proposed three ways to create world-class universities. The most common of them are the separation and targeted support for the development of selected best universities, as well as the merger of universities in order to significantly strengthen the institutional capacity. It is also practiced a third way in creation a WCU by establishing a new institution (Kazakhstan, Saudi Arabia), but it requires a lot of costs. In addition, O. Sliusarenko research shows that there is a fourth way is realized through the division (separation) of ultra-large WCU, a kind of their replication with the preservation of the status of WCU (Austria).

For example, in 2018-2020, according to the French government ten-year program "Investing in the Future" was completed the creation of world-class universities by merging super-powerful institutions, which took high places in ARWU 2020:

Paris-Saclay University (2020)	14 place
PSL University (2019)	36 place
Sorbonne University (2018)	39 place

French universities did not rise above 40 ARWU places until 2018.

This allowed France to take the third place in the WCU level after the United States and the United Kingdom. Also for the first time in university history, the French Paris-Saclay University pushed the American Princeton University from the first place in the field of mathematics (Fig. 4).



Fig. 4. Achievements of the newly created Paris-Saclay University in 2020

Source: Paris-Saclay University.

With consistent government policies and support, China has increased the number of world-class universities in less than two decades. And the flagship Tsinghua University climbed from the top 300 to the extra-class universities (O. Sliusarenko) in the top 30 (Fig. 5).

Figure 6 shows an example of strengthening global university competitiveness by merging institutions in Finland.

According to ARWU in Ukraine, unlike 60 other countries, there are no universities in the top 500 and top 1000, ie there are no world and sub-world class universities.

There are no such institutions under ARWU and in 54 subject areas, unlike 90 other countries.

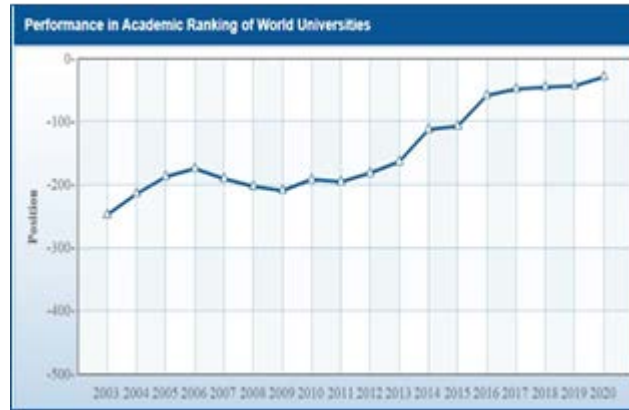


Fig. 5. The growth of global competitiveness of the Chinese Tsinghua University in 2003-2020.

Source: ARWU, Tsinghua University

New higher education community established in Tampere in 2019 (Finland)

"The new higher education community in Tampere will be established at the beginning of 2019, when the new foundation-based Tampere University is formed through a merger between the University of Tampere and Tampere University of Technology. The activities, personnel, students and assets of the two universities will be transferred to the new Tampere University".

 <p>University of Tampere : 1925, 601-700 ARWU & Subject ARWU (11 Subjects) 15 000 Students / 1600 Doctoral Students, 500 International Students</p>	 <p>Tampere University of Technology: 1965, Subject ARWU (4 Subjects) 8 000 Students / 1000 Doctoral Students, 700 International Degree Students</p>
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Fig. 6. Merger of the University of Tampere and the Tampere University of Technology to increase the competitiveness of the combined institution

Source: Compiled by the authors, ARWU, Tampere University.

According to the Times, there are no Ukrainian institutions in the top-500, ie there are also no world-class universities. According to the Times, there are currently three Ukrainian sub-world class institutions in the top-1000:

Lviv Polytechnic National University	501-600
Sumy State University	501-600
Kharkiv National University of Radio Electronics	800-1000

V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University is on the 477-th place in the top-500 of the semi-subjective QS rating.

In 2017, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv was included in the top-500 of the branch version of ARWU in the subject area "mathematics" (group of institutions 401-500). However, the path to sustainable global competitiveness, even for the higher education grandee, has proved difficult, requiring programs and special support measures.

In this regard, the intention to join the National Academy of Public Administration under the President of Ukraine (1995-2020) to the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv (1834-2020) is the creation of an analogue of the Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government. In the current status of NAPA under the President of Ukraine has fulfilled its mission – developed a new field of knowledge for the country "public administration" which is now popular: the relevant bachelor's, master's and doctoral training is carried out by more than 100 higher education institutions. At the same time, the merger is a synergistic strengthening of both institutions at a new stage of development. It is also a signal and a model for the consolidation of other higher education institutions in order to increase competitiveness through the synergy of mergers (Decree of the President of Ukraine of November 5, 2020 No. 487).

The general problem of the network of higher education institutions in Ukraine can be seen in Fig. 7.

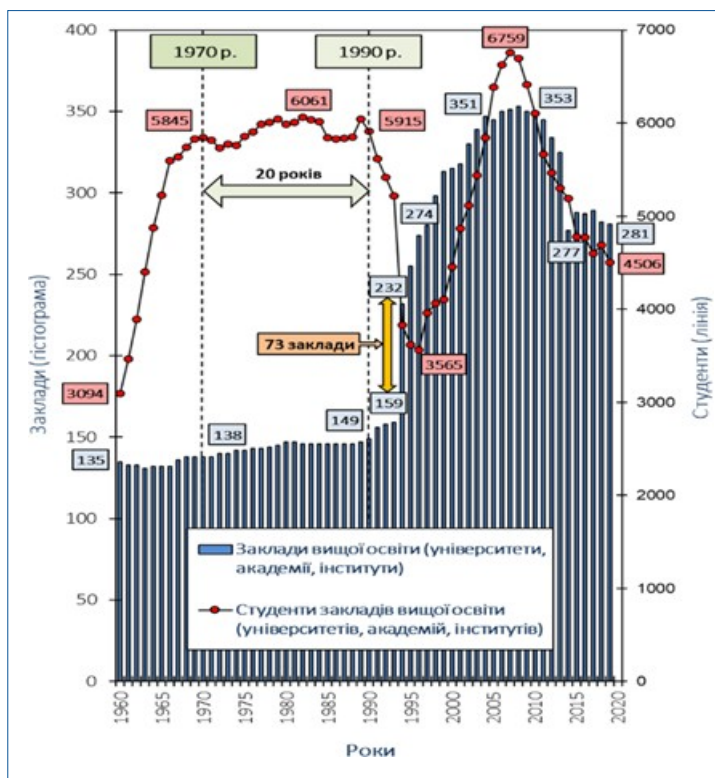


Fig. 7. Network of higher education institutions of Ukraine in 1960-2020.

Source: Compiled by the authors on the basis of data from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine.

In 1960-1990, the network of higher education institutions has developed systematically and consistently, but since 1991 it has changed unsystematically. For example, only in 1994, the 73 new universities, academies, and institutes were established with an annual decline in GDP of 9%.

On the example of the specialty "law" demonstrates the fragmentation and duplication of higher education institutions in Kyiv as it shown on the Fig. 8.

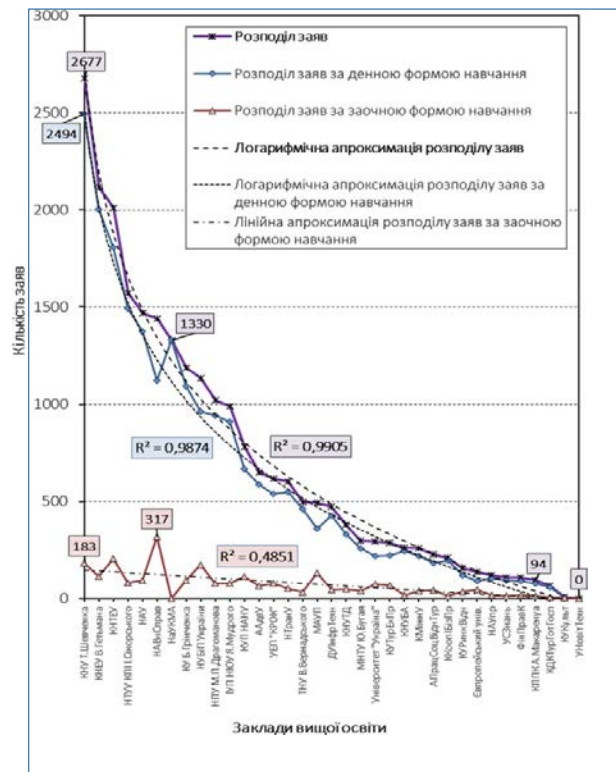


Fig. 8. Distribution of applications of entrants between higher education institutions for the specialty "Law" in Kyiv in 2020.

Source: Compiled by the authors on the basis of SSEBE data.

Admission on the bachelor's degree in law in 2020 in Kyiv was carried out by 35 institutions. At the same time, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Kyiv National Economic University named after Vadym Hetman, Kyiv National University of Trade and Economics, and a number of other institutions selected the best entrants, but there were also many institutions that did not select but accepted those who remained.

In Kropyvnytskyi, 6 out of 8 higher education institutions accepted students on the specialty "law", despite the fact that there are only 8.6 thousand students in the region. The degree of deconcentration of the Ukrainian network can be better understood by comparing Harvard University with 281 higher education institutions in Ukraine (Table 1).

An attempt to monitor the network of higher education institutions with the help of Ukrainian ratings failed due to the inadequacy of the latter.

Today in Ukraine the ratings Consolidated, Top-200 Ukraine, External Evaluation Score for the contract and Scopus are regularly published. In Fig. 9 you can see the contradiction of these ratings, which disorients stakeholders. In this figure, for example, the ranking places of the Ukrainian Catholic University are marked: according to the rating External Evaluation Score for the contract – 1st place, according to the Scopus rating – last place, according to the Top 200 Ukraine – 129th place, according to the rating Consolidated – 82 position. *So what is the competitiveness of this institution?*

According to research results, due to a problem with the criteria and methodology, it is not recommended to use the domestic ratings of the Consolidated and Top-200 of Ukraine as those that do not provide the necessary objectivity, validity and reliability.

As for the objective mono-ratings of the External Evaluation Score for the contract and Scopus, they lack validity due to their immanent systematic error (systematic overestimation / underestimation of rating results for a certain category of higher education institutions).

The current formula for allocating expenditures between institutions also needs to be adjusted. The main reason is non / weak compliance of their criteria with the university mission (goal), the task of motivating innovative development.

Table 1

Comparison of Harvard University with the Ukrainian network of higher education institutions

No.	Parameter	Harvard University	Sphere of higher education in Ukraine	Harvard / Ukraine, times
1	Institutions of higher education	1	281 (+ separated)	0,004
2	Number of applicants	27 thousand.	1,3 million	0,02
3	Budget, USD USA	5,0 billion	1,8 billion	2,8

4	Endowment, USD USA	39 billion	< 0,01 billion	≈ 4 thousand.
5	Postdoctoral students / doctoral students	6,0 thousand.	1,1 thousand.	5,5
6	Nobel laureates	49	4 (for the whole story)	12
7	ARWU, general version	1st place	—	∞
8	ARWU, 54 subject areas	1st place in 14	—	∞

Source: Compiled by the authors.

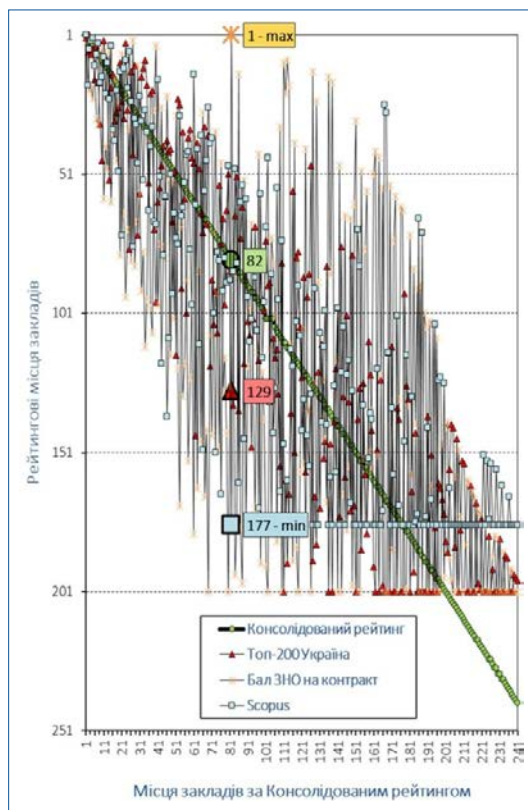


Fig. 9. Distribution of higher education institutions of Ukraine according to various domestic ratings in 2020

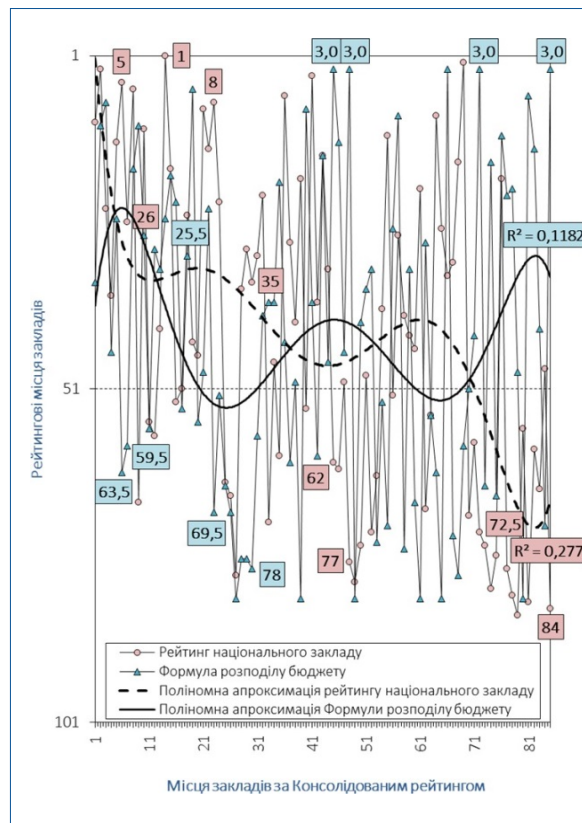


Fig. 10. Comparison of rating distributions of higher education institutions according to the criteria for granting the status of national and formulaic distribution of expenditures

Source: Compiled by the authors.

On the Fig. 10 shows the rating distribution of higher education institutions according to the criteria for granting the status of national and formulaic distribution of expenditures (criteria approved by the Government in 2017 and 2019, respectively). It is observed an antiphase anticorrelation of distributions ($K_{\text{pirs}} = -0,13$, improbable for $P = 0,05$): what is good according to the criteria of the national institution, but is bad according to the formulaic criteria, and vice versa.

Based on the above, the following practical measures for the creation of competitive universities in Ukraine are recommended.

I. Formation of mechanisms missing in the country for monitoring and motivating the provision and improvement of the quality of higher education, which are used by the developed countries of the world:

- Classifications of Ukrainian universities (such as the Carnegie Classification) according to the level of complexity and scale of educational programs and relevant qualifications, as well as the amount of funding for research and development;
- elite Association of Ukrainian Universities (such as the Association of American Universities, now 65 institutions), which includes and excludes institutions depending on achievements;
- National rating of higher education institutions of general and branch version according to the methodology of the Shanghai rating (objectivity, transparency and comprehensibility, as well as adaptability of branch criteria to the specifics of subject areas).

II. Identification of institutional and sectoral quality profiles of higher education.

III. Identification of leading institutions and losing institutions, in particular identification of Ukrainian “Harvard and Stanford”, “Cambridge and Oxford”.

IV. Application of appropriate mobilization organizational and financial measures to avant-garde institutions and outsider institutions:

- for the best institutions – program-targeted support to turn them into sustainable world-class universities;
- for to the worst institutions – remediation, reorganization up to liquidation with preservation of the general expenses for higher education.

V. The division of universities into global (research) and regional (applied sciences), consolidation of both (the total number of consolidated institutions can be reduced to their number in 1990 – 149).

VI. Introduction of a formula distribution of expenses, which motivates the achievement of competitive quality.

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THE IMPACT OF THE RUSSIAN AGGRESSION ESCALATION ON SECURITY IN THE CARPATHIAN REGION

ABSTRACT. The article reveals the effects of Russian aggression against Ukraine on the security of the Carpathian region. The region is seen by the Kremlin as an area of its domination in which it is ready to fight by all means, including military aggression. The state and prospects of the Intermarium project are determined, the role of the Bucharest Nine in counteracting Russian expansion is outlined, the specific features of the modern aggressive policy of the Russian Federation are shown. Russia's aggression against Ukraine and Russia's hybrid actions against the West have put on the agenda the need to strengthen strategic solidarity in the Carpathian region. The main motive of the Baltic-Black Sea Union is a military-political confrontation with Russia over Russian aggression in the Crimea and Donbas. All countries of the Carpathian region support the territorial integrity of Ukraine during all votes in the UN and other international organizations and express concern over the militarization of the occupied Crimea and Donbas. The security of the Carpathian region depends on the defence of Ukraine, which is at the forefront of the struggle on the border of the democratic world with the so-called "Russian world". The attitude to Russian aggression in Ukraine works as a criterion for strategic partnership in the region.

Russia's attack on Ukraine gave impetus to creating the Bucharest Nine. At the same time, it is worth mentioning that not all countries in the Carpathian region clearly see Russia's threats, due to economic and energy interests. Russia's aggressive actions and growing military presence in the immediate vicinity of NATO, including the recent escalation in the Black Sea, near Ukraine's borders and in the illegally annexed Crimea, as well as aggressive hybrid activities, continue to threaten Euro-Atlantic security and challenge the rules based on international law.

The challenges to the democratic world on the part of the Russian Federation include international legal, economic, political and informational aspects. Russia views Ukraine, as well as the West, as its existential enemies. At the heart of this position are the values' discrepancies. It is Russia's rejection and denial of such values as human rights, liberalism, democracy, individual freedom, property rights and freedom of enterprise, people's right to self-determination, respect for the sovereignty of countries, and ideological pluralism that Russia's aggressive policy is based on. Russia is not a troublesome neighbour with whom one can come to an agreement "simply by ceasefire", but an "existential enemy" whose goal is the complete destruction of the Ukrainian state, the demolition of the European Union and NATO. The consolidation of the West (including Ukraine and all the countries of the Carpathian region, as an integral part of it) can stop Russian aggression and punish it for systemic violations of international law.

Keywords: *Carpathian region, NATO, Intermarium, Bucharest Nine, aggressive policy of Russia.*

Russian aggression against Ukraine has significantly affected the security of the Carpathian region. This region is seen by the Kremlin as an

area of its domination in which it is ready to fight by all means, including military aggression.

The topicality of the study is conditioned by another escalation of Russian aggression. Some aspects of the problem have been the subject of scientific research by many scholars. In particular, there can be highlighted the works by P. Hai-Nyzhnik [3], V. Gorbulin [4], T. Kuzio [15], E. Magda [8], G. Perepelytsia [9], I. Rushchenko [11] and others. However, further aggressive actions of the Russian Federation and strengthening of Russian influences on the Carpathian region call for further research.

The purpose of the article is to highlight Russia's influence on security in the Carpathian region. The purpose set is achieved by solving the following tasks: to determine the state and prospects of the Intermarium project, to outline the role of the Bucharest Nine in counteracting Russian expansion, to define the features of the modern aggressive policy of the Russian Federation.

Russia's aggression against Ukraine and Russia's hybrid actions against the West have put on the agenda the need to strengthen strategic solidarity in the Carpathian region. In the last seven years, the geopolitical concept of the Intermarium (of which the Carpathian region is an integral part) has been increasingly mentioned in scientific and socio-political discourse. The need to restore it is justified primarily by the presence of Russian aggression in Ukraine. There are some idealistic notions that the Intermarium is a kind of alliance capable of creating a security zone between Western Europe and Russia and protecting countries that share borders with the aggressor. At the same time, it should be noted that this project should not oppose the EU and NATO, but rather complement them.

In the broader regional context, the formation of the Baltic-Black Sea system of cooperation based on the deepened partnership among Central European countries – the NATO and EU members (Baltic States, Visegrad

countries), as well as countries participating in the EU's Eastern Partnership program (Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia), is becoming especially burning.

The main motive for implementing the idea of the Baltic-Black Sea Union is the military-political confrontation with Russia due to the Russian aggression in the Crimea and Donbas. The Intermarium project may well find allies among such countries as the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, who will be interested in such an alternative force in Europe. The Baltic-Black Sea Union still remains an abstract idea based on individual facts of history, politics and economy. However, against the background of dissatisfaction with the EU policy and intensifying confrontation with Russia, this idea is becoming increasingly relevant. The attitude of the leading countries of the European Union and the United States to the hypothetical project of the Baltic-Black Sea Union differs significantly. If Washington supports this project as a whole, the same cannot be said of Germany and France.

All countries of the Carpathian region support the territorial integrity of Ukraine during all votes in the UN and other international organizations and express concern over the militarization of the occupied Crimea and Donbas. The Russian aggression against Ukraine has strengthened Ukraine's strategic partnership with Poland, Lithuania and other Baltic countries and has become a catalyst for building a strategic partnership with Romania. The common goals enhance these countries' support for Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic and European integration.

Poland and Romania have become major supporters of increasing the NATO's military presence and creating a defence system on the NATO's eastern flank. In this context, it would be appropriate to involve Romania in the recently proclaimed Lublin Triangle (Lithuania-Poland-Ukraine).

The security of the Carpathian region depends on the defence of Ukraine, which is at the forefront of the struggle on the border of the

democratic world with the so-called "Russian world". The criterion for strategic partnership in the region should be the attitude to Russian aggression in Ukraine. For example, Romania views Russia as a threat to Romania's security. This is stated in the National Defence Strategy approved in June 2020 [17].

In our view, the Baltic-Black Sea Union project could contribute to implementing the following tasks: to neutralize, or at least minimize, Russia's attempts to view post-Soviet countries as areas of its special interest and to play a "messianic" role in the post-Soviet space; to develop generally accepted approaches, forms and methods of gradual unification of Eastern and Western Europe on the basis of common European democratic norms, economic and political and social standards, taking into account the specific features of Eastern European countries; to resist attempts to preserve Eastern Europe as a traditional raw material appendage or market for Western European products; to promote the restoration of a pan-European collective security system through an integrative political and economic process by strengthening the NATO's role, and possibly reformatting the OSCE.

Our common task with the countries of the region is to confidently, consistently and jointly build a secure and dignified future for our countries, the region and Europe as a whole, realizing the complexity of our relations in the past, the presence of common risks and threats in the present. Objectively, we are doomed to cooperation. We are doomed to strengthen relations in the fields of security, military cooperation and defence. We need a strategic partnership. But in order to achieve this established common goal, it is necessary to build trust by creating enough space for movement and flexibility of positions, which allows the partner to create a good stand for the necessary openness to social and political acceptability of this path.

Russia's attack on Ukraine gave impetus to the creation of the Bucharest Nine (B9). The first meeting of representatives of nine European

countries of Central and Eastern Europe against the background of the intensification of Russian aggression against Ukraine took place on July 22, 2014. The presidents of Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Hungary and the Czech Republic discussed in Warsaw the situation in Ukraine and the need to strengthen the NATO's eastern flank.

Further growth of Russian threats has led to a certain institutionalization of the B9 format. On November 4, 2015, a new summit was held in Bucharest on the initiative of the President of Poland A. Duda and the President of Romania K. Iohannis. The presidents of Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, the speaker of the Czech parliament and the deputy secretary general of NATO also took part in it. The main topic of the talks was the issue of security in Central and Eastern Europe and its evolution. In the final Declaration of the Summit, the participants expressed their desire to continue to act in a spirit of unity and solidarity, reaffirmed NATO's commitment and stressed the need to strengthen the Alliance's eastern flank [16].

The goals of the Bucharest Nine are to deepen dialogue and cooperation in the field of security, to strengthen the importance of the common voice of these countries in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to ensure stability and security of Central and Eastern Europe in the face of Russian aggression, to improve actually the NATO's eastern flank; to enhance the long-term presence of Allies on NATO's eastern flank, to develop military and military-technical cooperation between the B9 countries, to expand civil-military infrastructure, to increase defence spending and to modernize the armed forces.

It is believed that the B9 countries are undermining the NATO unity, but on the contrary, they are urging other Allies to take appropriate action in response to the Russian threat. The B9 format unites more than just geographically close countries. All of them have a common negative

experience of being in a socialist camp or in the USSR (Baltic States). Six B9 countries have a land or sea border with Russia.

Four B9 countries have already complied with the Welsh summit's decision to increase military spending to 2% of GDP. These are Estonia (2.07%), Poland (2.05%), Latvia (2.03%), Lithuania (2.00%). Romania (1.92%) came close to this goal, with the worst rates in Bulgaria (1.43%), Slovakia (1.21%), Hungary (1.15%) and the Czech Republic (1.11%) [14].

International dialogue in B9 format began at the level of presidents, and over time the intergovernmental and interparliamentary dimensions were added. The B9 countries adhere to the principle of not criticizing each other's foreign policy (which is not really easy, because Romania and Slovakia have difficult relations with Hungary) and thus strengthen the Alliance's solidarity potential. In Group B9, Romania and Poland are key partners. Anti-aircraft "Blue Bats" of the Romanian Armed Forces are stationed in Poland. In turn, the 17th Mechanized Brigade is stationed in Romania [16]. These countries have the closest and most productive ties with the United States. By deploying the US military bases on their territory, they protect the entire eastern flank of the Alliance. The B9 countries are in favour of strengthening solidarity and improving military capabilities in the field of joint defence. The United States remains a contributor to the security of all European countries, especially Central and Eastern Europe. The B9, therefore, advocates maintaining close relations with the United States and continuing political and military cooperation with the United States to increase its ability to defend the Alliance's eastern flank, including by expanding the presence of the American troops. B9 emphasizes the need to harmonize security positions with the EU [16]. At the same time, it is worth mentioning that not all countries in the Carpathian region clearly see Russia's threats, due to economic and energy interests. Regional cohesion could be enhanced by the accession of other NATO members to the Bucharest format -

Slovenia, Croatia, Montenegro, Albania and Northern Macedonia. In order to strengthen regional security, cooperation with B9's neighbours, which are directly affected by Russian aggression - Moldova, Georgia and Ukraine - needs to be intensified, thus affecting the existing grey area. In this context, the proposal of Ukraine to join the Bucharest Nine as an observer (B9 + 1) deserves attention. On May 10, 2021, a virtual B9 summit was held in Bucharest. The Bucharest Nine Summit is co-organized by Polish President A. Duda and Romanian President K. Iohannis. The US President Joe Biden has joined a virtual summit of NATO's Eastern European countries [1].

The B9 Final Statement reaffirmed the consistent determination to maintain a strong and lasting transatlantic relationship based on Union unity and solidarity, as stated in Article 5 of the Washington Treaty. The US role in Europe's security is indispensable. Russia's aggressive actions and growing military presence in the immediate vicinity of NATO, including the recent escalation in the Black Sea, Ukraine's borders and illegally annexed Crimea, as well as aggressive hybrid activities, continue to threaten Euro-Atlantic security and challenge rules based on international law. Summit participants condemned Russia's subversive actions in the territory of the Alliance and expressed solidarity with the Czech Republic and Bulgaria. The goodwill towards the NATO's policy of open doors was reiterated, as reflected in Article 10 of the Washington Treaty. It was emphasized that the decision taken at the NATO summit in Bucharest in 2008 remains in force (regarding the future membership of Ukraine and Georgia) [13].

Thus, although B9 is an objectively young multilateral cooperation initiative that is still being formed and developed, an analysis of its activities over five years shows the relevance and effectiveness of this initiative.

The challenges to the democratic world on the part of the Russian Federation include international legal, economic, political and informational aspects. Russia views Ukraine, as well as the West, as its existential enemy.

At the heart of this stand there are the value discrepancies. Russia's aggressive policy is based on its rejection and denial of such values as human rights, liberalism, democracy, individual freedom, property rights and freedom of enterprise, people's right to self-determination, respect for the sovereignty of countries, and ideological pluralism.

The Russian Federation questions Ukraine's right to exist as an independent state and pursues its goal of completely destroying it as a subject of international law and geopolitical reality. The objects of Russia's aggressive policy are also the unity of the EU and NATO, the desire to destroy these organizations. In this context, our Western partners should stop de facto interpreting the Russian Federation as a democratic and civilized state. The victory over Russian aggression, including hybrid aggression, is possible only by consolidating the West (and Ukraine as an integral part of it) on the basis of common liberal-democratic values that need protecting and propagating in the current geopolitical situation of turmoil and uncertainty.

From the beginning, the Russian invasion of Ukraine had the character of an inter-civilizational clash, and in a broader sense, of the "Ukrainian front" in the war of civilizations. That is why the narratives (including for the countries of the Carpathian region) contain distorted assessments of the Revolution of Dignity as a fascist uprising initiated by the EU and NATO; define the annexation of Crimea as a natural and unalterable step by Russia; interpret occupation of Donetsk and Luhansk regions and establishing the puppet "DPR / LPR" as a result of the "internal Ukrainian conflict"; require the implementation of the Minsk agreements exclusively according to the Russian scenario through a direct dialogue between Kyiv and Donetsk and Luhansk; deny the downing of a Malaysian plane and violations of navigation rules in the Sea of Azov and Kerch Strait and so on.

Russia's aggressive policy will rely on its own "regulatory" base. The National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation states that "it is the

position of the West aimed at counteracting integration processes and creating hotbeds of tension in the Eurasian region that negatively affects the realization of Russian national interests. The support of the United States and the European Union for the unconstitutional coup d'état in Ukraine has led to a deep split in the Ukrainian society and the emergence of an armed conflict. The strengthening of far-right nationalist ideology, the purposeful formation of the image of the enemy in the face of Russia, the open bet on the use of force to resolve internal conflicts, the deep socio-economic crisis are turning Ukraine into a long-term centre of instability in Europe and near Russia's borders [12].

The Concept of Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation cynically refers to the rule of law in international relations: "Russia has consistently advocated strengthening the legal framework of international relations, faithfully adheres to international legal obligations" [7]. However, Russia has violated about 300 bilateral and multilateral international agreements in recent years [5]. Prospects for continuing Russian aggression not only in Ukraine are essentially legitimized in the amendments to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, which entered into force in early July 2020. In particular, Article 69 is amended with the story that "the Russian Federation renders support to its citizens who live abroad in exercising their rights, ensuring the protection of their interests and preserving the all-Russian identity." This, in fact, legitimizes the right of the Russian Federation to interfere in the internal affairs of other states where the Russian-speaking minority lives. Article 79, which deals with Russia's participation in intergovernmental associations, was added a provision that "decisions of intergovernmental bodies adopted on the basis of the provisions of international treaties of the Russian Federation in their interpretation, contrary to the Constitution of the Russian Federation, are not enforceable in the Russian Federation".

That is, absolutely constitutionally, Russia will continue to ignore the resolutions of the UN General Assembly, the OSCE, the Council of Europe, and so on. Russia actually puts the national law above the international law. This raises questions for the world community: what about and how is it possible to negotiate with Russia, which is ready to ignore its own international obligations, citing its own Constitution. The new Article 79_1 is ominous, "The Russian Federation is taking measures to maintain and strengthen international peace and security, to ensure the peaceful coexistence of states and peoples, to prevent interference in the internal affairs of the state," which essentially opens the possibility of global war, as such Russian narratives like "fascist junta in Kiev" or "civil war in Ukraine" cause no doubts [6].

In his annual address to the Federal Assembly on April 21, 2021, Russian President Vladimir Putin threatened countries that he believed take hostile actions towards Russia. "The response will be asymmetrical, quick and tough," Putin said. Those who threaten Russia's security will "regret the way they have regretted nothing for a long time... that no one will think of crossing the so-called red line with Russia. And where it will take place, we will determine in each case ourselves" [10].

In the aggressive policy of the Russian Federation, of course, the role of Vladimir Putin is great. However, the individual guilt of the head of state and his natural criminal inclinations do not explain the fact that the vast majority of the Russian population enthusiastically and joyfully accepted the crime of its president against Ukraine. Obviously, there is something more profound than the figure of Putin or the phantom pain of a lost empire. In the collective consciousness of the citizens of Russia, there may be hidden mental layers, which were easily reached by their leader. When there was a combination of hidden mass feelings with aggressive actions of the authorities - Russian society felt harmony and inner satisfaction.

Russian political scientist A. Piontkovsky is convinced that the war imposed by the Kremlin on Ukraine is not a territorial dispute over the Crimea or Donetsk and not an ethnic conflict. This is a decisive ideological clash of the heirs of Kievan Rus and the heirs of the Golden Horde, in which the Horde were doomed [2]. Thus, the Carpathian region is actually at the epicentre of the struggle between Western and Moscow-Orthodox civilizations, the Russian-Ukrainian war of 2014-2021 is a war of different worlds, a war between different human civilizations. Russia is not a troubled neighbour with whom one can agree "simply by ceasefire", but an "existential enemy" whose goal is the complete destruction of the Ukrainian statehood, the destruction of the European Union and NATO. The consolidation of the West (including Ukraine and all the countries of the Carpathian region, as an integral part of it) can stop Russian aggression and punish it for systemic violations of international law.

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**THE INFLUENCE OF THE MASS MEDIA ON THE PROCESSES OF
UKRAINE'S EUROPEAN AND EURO-ATLANTIC INTEGRATION:
EXPERIENCE OF THE CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN
COUNTRIES**

***Abstract** The influence of the mass media on shaping public opinion is especially important for those countries in which fundamental transformations are taking place in the context of integration processes. It is in such countries that public opinion has not yet been shaped, and the media can become a decisive factor in further intensifying or leveling these processes. Therefore, the problem of the media's impact on shaping public opinion can be successfully analyzed on the example of the Visegrad Four countries, which have recently been at the center of integration processes, as a result of which they have become members of the European Union and*

NATO. This issue is especially relevant for Ukraine, as the country's foreign policy is determined in pursuit of European and Euro-Atlantic integration, and in neighboring countries, in light of current events, it is increasingly thought that without independent Ukraine, there will be no independent European Community.

The pragmatic analysis shows that the most relevant is the function of social control over mass behavior, so mass communication is aimed at shaping public opinion, individual consciousness, creating various social stereotypes that contribute to the manipulation and management of public consciousness. The main link in mass communication is the mass media, which in fact assume the role of mediator of socially significant events. That is why they primarily become the object of attention of politicians in almost all countries. The mass media take a direct part in the formation of public opinion by disseminating certain information and publishing certain facts, which become an event precisely due to the activities of the media. Given the influence of the media on all spheres of society, due to which they have become an integral part of modern communication, the media can directly produce public opinion, to reproduce certain information meanings and codes. It is important to realize that the media do not talk about the world around them, but construct it; namely, they modulate the subjective, inadequate perception of reality, change the behavior of society and attitudes to certain events and phenomena.

Given that the Visegrad Four countries became part of the European community in May 2004, it may seem that the debate on accession began at least a decade earlier, especially since political decisions on European integration processes were made in the early 1990s. Indeed, the first steps aimed at providing the public with access to information on European integration were taken during this period.

Key words: European and Euro-Atlantic integration, mass media, Visegrad countries, mass media, Ukrainian society

Formulation of the problem. The influence of the mass media on the formation of public opinion is especially important for those countries in which fundamental changes are taking place in the context of integration processes.

It is in such countries that public opinion has not yet been formed; the media can become a decisive factor in further intensifying or leveling these processes. Therefore, the problem of the influence of the media on the formation of public opinion can be successfully analyzed using the example of the Visegrad Four countries, which have recently been at the center of integration processes, as a result of which they became members of the European Union and NATO. This problem is especially urgent for Ukraine, since the foreign policy of the state is determined precisely in the direction of European and Euro-Atlantic integration, and in the neighboring countries, in the light of modern events, the opinion is increasingly heard that without an independent Ukraine there will be no independent European Community.

In the context of the outlined problem, it should be noted that under the conditions of an independent state, the domestic media received at the legislative level freedom of speech and censorship, political and professional independence from the state power. However, the strengthening of the national content and status of the state Ukrainian media was not accompanied by the adaptation of their activities to market conditions, which did not allow to withstand competition with powerful media rivals and, above all, commercial TV channels and newspapers. Constantly experiencing a lack of budget funding, state television channels and central print media are forced to look for additional funds to carry out their activities - from corporatization to the sale of advertising time. This has led to the fact

that there are almost no media left whose shares would be owned by large financial and economic groups. As a result, the situation develops in such a way that the overwhelming majority of domestic media today are held not by the state and civil society institutions, but by individual political parties and financial and industrial circles, naturally using the potential of the media primarily in their own and not socially important interests.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The European integration and Euro-Atlantic aspirations of our country, the main aspects of systemic reforming and coordination of institutional tasks, adjusting the political and social structure, problems associated with the country's European integration course in the context of hybrid wars on the European continent and other issues of such a plan are analyzed in the works of K. Zvolsky [6] , J.Bátor and P.Rieker [2], A.Kostenko [11], N.Chaban, O.Elgröm and M. Knodt [3] and a number of other scholars at both regional and world levels.

The mechanisms of creating the image of Ukraine in the world arena were studied by O. Semchenko [14; 15], V. Hurkovskiy [8], H. Pocheptsov [13], L. Novokhatko [4], O. Chechel [17]. However, the information activity of Ukraine in the field of European and Euro-Atlantic integration still requires a systematic scientific analysis with the possible subsequent development of an information support strategy that would take into account the factors of both the external and internal environment and the immediate surrounding of the country.

The purpose of the article is to highlight the problem of the attitude of the Ukrainian public to the processes of European and Euro-Atlantic integration of our state, as well as to analyze the basic principles of media activity, which in modern conditions play a decisive role in this process on the example of information campaigns, the importance of the influence of the media on the formation and determination of foreign policy guidelines of

our country, that determine public opinion regarding integration processes, in particular, integration into the European Union and the North Atlantic Alliance, to study the experience of the Visegrad Four countries.

Research results. A pragmatic analysis shows that the most relevant function is the function of social control over mass behavior, therefore, mass communication is aimed at shaping public opinion, the consciousness of an individual, creating various social stereotypes that contribute to the manipulation and management of public consciousness. The main link in mass communication is the mass media, which actually assume the role of mediator of socially significant events [12]. That is why they first of all turn into the object of attention of politicians in almost all countries. The media are directly involved in the formation of public opinion through the dissemination of this or that information and the publication of certain facts, which become an event due to the activities of the media. Taking into account the influence of the media on all spheres of the life of society, thanks to which they have become an integral part of modern communication, the mass media can be directed to produce public opinion, to replicate certain information meanings and codes. It is important to realize that the media do not talk about the world around them, but construct it, namely, they modulate the subjective, inadequate perception of reality, change the behavior of society and the attitude towards certain events and phenomena.

The experience of the Visegrad countries asserts that the media played an important role in the process of uniting nations into strong states, thanks to whose activities and, first of all, the press, a new type of social community was created, which, despite the distance, was united by a common interest in information. Having all the opportunities for the rapid broadcast of common symbols and values on a national scale, through the creation of public dialogue, the media contribute to the formation and strengthening of the national consciousness of society. The necessary state and political, socio-

economic, ideological, historical, ethnic and other information is transmitted through the network of information communications. By disclosing the content and propaganda in the media of such concepts as "democracy", "civil society", "rule of law", "national idea", an appropriate system of spiritual values of society, which underlie the creation of a political nation and the development of an independent state, is formed.

At the same time, it should be noted that the formation and strengthening of national consciousness by means of the media largely depends on their position in society. Provided that the media are independent and capable of cultivating, enriching national values and values in a globalizing world, reproducing and broadcasting historical and cultural traditions, asserting a national language, culture, that is possible in a democratic society, they contribute to the creation of a single information and cultural space of the state, the formation of the spiritual foundations of the nation, act as an effective tool for consolidating society into a single national community.

Ideally, the media can consolidate various parties and movements, organizations and communities, reflecting and acquainting society with their position, regularly organizing a dialogue on public issues. The media can, in impartial generalizing comments, single out from all discussions those proposals that are aimed primarily at understanding and consent of society, and therefore, act as a catalyst for unification, integration of society and strengthening of the state.

But if the media in society are dependent on the state, controlled by certain financial or political groups, they become an instrument of manipulation of public consciousness, guides of a certain ideology and, which is the most dangerous, contribute to the introduction of alien spiritual, moral and political values that are not characteristic of society, thus destroying the spiritual foundation of its existence.

Considering that in May 2004 the countries of the Visegrad Four became part of the European community, it may seem that the accession debate began at least a decade ago - especially since political decisions regarding the processes of European integration were made back in the early 1990s. Indeed, the first steps aimed at providing society with access to information about European integration were taken during this period.

The accession of these countries to the EU had a powerful impact on the vital activity of the states, therefore the EU problems were widely reflected in information sources and the media. The largest daily publications, as well as radio, television and Internet resources, closely monitored the situation in the EU and informed the public.

When conducting information campaigns dedicated to the EU accession, the overwhelming majority of the media in one way or another took a "Euro-optimistic" position.

The most widely circulated newspapers, which had a significant influence on the formation of public opinion, were clearly dominated by publications focusing on the economic and political benefits of joining the EU. A similar situation was observed in information and socio-political programs on all state TV channels. Every day there were documentaries from the series "Going to Europe", "The EU is us" and programs showing positive moments that would change the lives of ordinary citizens of the CEE countries after "returning to Europe". During the information campaign on accession to the EU, the amount of information on this topic on the Internet increased significantly [5].

The conventional camp of "Eurosceptics" was rather heterogeneous and informational opportunities for carrying out "anti-European" propaganda were limited. The presence of "Eurosceptics" on the Internet was more noticeable.

In particular, an operatively updating database of all possible publications which contained arguments against joining the European Union

was created on some portals. For their part, opponents of integration accused the media of deliberately manipulating public opinion, crossing the line between information and propaganda [1]. However, their actions were not widely supported by the population of the V-4 countries.

The situation in the formation of public opinion of the Ukrainian society on the European and Euro-Atlantic integration of our country is different. More than two years have passed since the beginning of the Euromaidan, the Association Agreement, the creation of a free trade zone with the EU have already been signed and ratified by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and the European Parliament, and the Ukrainian media have not begun to pay enough attention to the issues of European integration.

In November 2013, some public organizations began to conduct trainings for regional journalists on the topic of European integration. The purpose of these trainings was to obtain practical and theoretical skills in non-standard coverage of the topic of European integration [7].

European integration information campaigns are an important component of Ukraine's integration into the EU. They are entrusted with the function of not only informing the public about the EU, but also forming a position on the need for accession and the advantages of being a member of a large European confederation. Probably the only nationwide thematic information campaign can be considered the Days of Europe in Ukraine, held annually on the third Sunday of May [9].

Ukrainian authors pay a lot of attention to the consideration of issues regarding the use of public relations techniques in the public administration system, in particular the mechanisms for establishing and maintaining contacts with the media in order to ensure the right of citizens to information about the activities of public administration bodies, their involvement in taking managerial decisions and the formation of public support in the process of preparing and implementing state policy, but the issue of their

application in the sphere of Ukraine's European integration policy requires additional consideration [10].

However, on the way to the European Union, decisive actions and steps are needed in the information sphere, in particular, during the formation of a new information society. First of all, it is important, having studied the experience of the functioning of television broadcasting systems in the EU member states, to develop an effective model of Ukrainian TV, including the introduction of public (civil) television. Secondly, it is extremely important to ensure the compliance of the Ukrainian media legislative framework with the standards and documents of the Council of Europe and harmonization with the legislation of the European Union. Thirdly, conducting a large-scale propaganda and informational national campaign, developing and implementing a program to inform the general public about the situation in the EU, problems and successes that exist on the path of Ukraine's integration into the EU, providing access to European legal, bibliographic and other information databases, creation of the National Center (Bank) of the EU data.

Conclusions and prospects for further research. Thus, in this situation, the Ukrainian media, in particular their political discourse, should conduct intensified propaganda, which would truthfully present Ukraine not as a buffer, but as an Eastern European outpost, as a mentally European country.

Realities testify to the irreplaceable role of the media in the process of interaction between government institutions and society. The media are becoming a very influential public institution, their importance as a source and factor of information is growing and significantly influences the formation of public attitudes[16].

There should be an equal sign between European integration and the national interests of Ukraine. European integration requires common efforts.

After all, not individuals and not the capital enter the European Union, but a whole country. Therefore, our movement towards full membership in the EU and NATO is not only about implementing certain standards, but also strengthening the support of this course among citizens. Ukrainian awareness of why they need European and Euro-Atlantic integration strengthens our country in the dialogue with the EU and NATO. In this context, the past year was extremely busy. And that pace set the bar high for 2021.

Summing up the above data, we can come to the conclusion that representatives of the media, analyzing domestic or foreign policy decisions, should try to predict what the reaction of Europe may be, what will be the attitude not to specific persons, but to the country as a whole. The task of the expert community, the mass media is not only to restrictively analyze what is happening in the country, but also in a broader context think about the image of Ukraine.

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INNOVATIVE UNIVERSITY COMPLEXES AS CENTERS OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGIONAL SYSTEM OF CONTINUOUS EDUCATION

New trends in the organizational construction of innovative university complexes in the context of the development of the regional system of continuing education are studied.

It is argued that in determining the role of higher education innovation potential in a changing world, a reasonable balance must first be struck between preserving traditions that are part of the scientific, educational and cultural heritage and new approaches that position the strategic position of higher education in society. It is necessary to ensure an adequate response of higher education to the public interest, the needs of economic and cultural life, the solution of specific problems of the country and regions. At the same time, the most important factor in the development of higher education is the interaction with the state, business and public organizations.

Emphasis is placed on the significance for Uzhhorod National University of the results of research conducted within the framework of the research project "Jean Monnet Transcarpathian Center for the Study of European Development Strategies at Uzhhorod National University."

Based on research, the types and features of university alliances are determined. Examples of existing experience of university complexes - alliances in the EU, USA and Ukraine are given.

It is determined that the characteristic feature of the new organizational structures is the intensification of universities participating in international mobility programs, the introduction of effective forms of continuing education, development of joint educational programs, working out mechanisms for communication between universities and enterprises in the context of regional development.

Studies of university complexes as a center for regional education provide grounds for studying the feasibility of organizing a university alliance and restructuring the corporate network of the university, which unites all structural units of various higher education institutions in the Transcarpathian region into a single structure.

Keywords: *university complexes, alliances, hubs, corporate network, continuing education, region, Jean Monnet project, Transcarpathia.*

The education system of Ukraine is one of the most stable, socially significant and in-demand institutions, characterized by a high concentration of intellectual, creative, informational and human resources, rich traditions and the presence of world-renowned scientific and engineering schools. The task of higher education in our country is traditionally not only the generalization and transfer to students of previously acquired knowledge, skills and abilities, but also the development of scientific research to obtain new knowledge necessary to ensure scientific and technological progress in the country and the development of continuing education in the region [14].

Thus, in some cases innovative potential is identified with scientific and technical and is interpreted as the accumulated amount of information about the results of scientific and technical work, inventions, design and

engineering developments, samples of new equipment and products or as a system of factors and conditions necessary for innovative process, which greatly simplifies the reality, as well as narrows the scope of this important category.

Determining the role of higher education innovative potential in a changing world it should first be based on a reasonable balance between preserving traditions that are part of the scientific, educational and cultural heritage, and new approaches that position the strategic position of higher education in society. It is necessary to ensure an adequate response of higher education to the public interest, the needs of economic and cultural life, the solution of specific problems of the country and regions. At the same time, the most important factor in the development of higher education is the interaction with the state, business and public organizations [14].

Thus, the creation of innovative university model, development of integration processes in the "education - science - production" system can and should become an important part of the formation a qualitatively new environment in the country, which is needed for a real practical solution of the transition of Ukraine's economy to an innovative way of development and ensuring its sustainability.

The processes of transformation of higher education have just begun in Ukraine, therefore, the study of opportunities for innovative activity is extremely important from a theoretical and practical point of view, subject to integration into the European Higher Education Area.

The objects of innovation must become all areas of the university: new structure and forms of administrative and collegial management of scientific and educational activities, new educational technologies, changing of education levels and forms, new forms of export of educational services, mechanisms for attracting investments and working with graduates, integration with enterprises, organizations and much more.

The question arises: what is innovative education? The essence of innovative education can be conveyed by the phrase: "Do not catch up with the past, but create the future". At its best examples, it focuses not so much on the transfer of knowledge, which is constantly becoming obsolete, but to master basic competencies, which then allow, as needed, to acquire knowledge independently. That is why such education should be more closely linked to practice than traditional.

The strategic goal of the innovative development of educational process is to bring the system of higher education in line with modern requirements of the dynamic labor market, to expand the list of new technologies in world practice.

The tactical goal is to carry out a complex of mutually agreed reforms with the implementation of pilot projects for the development and implementation of specific innovative educational programs.

The paradigm (output model) of education, which developed in previous epochs in classical universities, basically provided for the installation on the formation of knowledge and professional skills. Its essence is to create a mechanism for the transfer of knowledge, skills and abilities from teacher to student, while the teacher was their main source, he determined the scope and methodology of their assimilation. The teacher, the master is the leading link.

Within the new, innovative paradigm the main consumer of educational services is the student, the product that undergoes qualitative changes during the provision of the service is the student's knowledge.

In this regard raises questions:

- To what extent global trends in changing the role of universities can be applied in Ukraine?
- What transformations have already taken place in Ukrainian universities and what are the future prospects?

- What is the essence of innovative activity in different universities, what are its indicators, how to determine the effectiveness?

- What models of innovative activity exist for classical universities?

The existing structure and model of education and science management should change in the context of the basic provisions of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU [1], the Law of Ukraine "On Higher Education" [2] and current trends in the formation of the university structure. It is necessary to create a dynamic system of education quality management on the basis of constant monitoring of the state of affairs, taking into account market transformations, the relationship between the university and business and the industrial sphere of the region. **After all, employers of the region should participate in shaping the content of education, participate in the training of specialists and develop effective mechanisms for employment of young professionals, reduce the disparity between the training of young people and their demand in the labor market.**

A new task of universities appears in the field of commercialization of scientific results obtained in the departments of the university (patenting, licensing, creation of small innovative companies, etc.). **Then the new role of universities is manifested in the introduction of a closed cycle from education and research to the creation of small innovative enterprises, not only training is carried out, but also the production of innovative ideas and personnel that generate and implement them.**

The formation of educational, scientific and innovation-technological complexes in the structure of universities in itself does not determine a qualitatively new level of its development. The synergetic effect is achieved only as a result of deep and systematic integration of basic complexes and their closest interaction, complementarity, coordination at all stages and in all areas of the main activity of the university, which provides a new quality of educational, scientific and innovative potential.

The innovative development of a modern university is an objectively determined, purposeful and irreversible, unfolding in time, process of transition from one state to another. This process is carried out mainly through the purposeful introduction of qualitatively new elements, properties and characteristics into the activities of higher education institutions, otherwise it has no future. Innovative development of higher education institutions is a process of qualitative changes in the system, the precondition, condition and content of which are innovations that ensure its optimal and sustainable development. [14].

Therefore, among the priority tasks of the implementation of research project "**Jean Monnet Transcarpathian Center for Studying European Development Strategies at Uzhhorod National University**" [3] is the **introduction of the knowledge triangle principle: training, scientific research and implementation of high technology, which involves the establishment of effective links with industry and business.**

As evidenced by the practical activities of leading universities in the top 500 world rankings, **there is a global trend of creating university alliances.** These include university associations of different forms and structures. In particular:

- university alliances;
- university complexes;
- university campuses;
- university hubs.

University alliances

Characterizing the features of university alliances, M.V. Puchkov notes that among many universities that have earned worldwide popularity, there are several university groups, for example, by geographical feature. These are the universities of the USA: Massachusetts Institute of Technology

and Harvard (Boston, Massachusetts), California Institute of Technology, Stanford University, University of California at Berkeley (California), European universities: Cambridge and Oxford (Great Britain), Sorbonne (France), Asian universities: Tsinghua University, Peking University (China), Universities of Singapore, Japan, Hong Kong and Malaysia [4].

A distinctive feature of university alliances is the global scale of activity and global scale of influence through international educational programs, leadership in scientific research in the most popular areas, attracting international students, research teachers, implementation of joint projects with universities of developing countries. These universities are also characterized by a combination of research and educational activities, which provides practicality and competitive advantages of educational technologies and new staff compared to traditional universities. These universities form human resources potential for innovative areas in science and business. At the same time, in such multifunctional universities universal competencies are created due to joint humanitarian and engineering-technological education.

In line with the integration and internationalization of higher education, the opinion of **Volodymyr Bakhrushyn, a member of the national team of experts on higher education reform in Ukraine**, is interesting. He noted that, despite the fact the EHEA will continue to develop cooperation between universities and in wider contexts, which means joint educational programs, joint research and innovative projects, etc., **in recent years there has been increasing talk not only about these traditional areas of cooperation, but also about the creation of large university alliances, that will allow more efficient use of the common resources and potential of each partner.**

An example is the Alliance of Berlin Universities, which includes the Humboldt University, Technical and Free Universities of Berlin, as well as

the Charité Clinical Complex. According to Bakhrushyn, the EHEA plans are much more ambitious. Last June, the European Commission announced the creation of 17 alliances involving 114 higher education institutions from 23 EU countries. So far, this is a pilot project, and further prospects depend on the success of its implementation.

In addition, the EHEA has failed to achieve the previously set goal of reaching 20% of students participating in international mobility programs by 2020. For Ukraine and many other countries, the level of mobility is much lower. This goal is maintained for the near future [5].

University complexes

The university complex is an association of educational institutions, created, as a rule, around the leading universities of the region or around the leading branch universities with the purpose of the most rational use of available resources, the decision of administrative and actually educational problems. The association of educational institutions can take place both on a network and on a system basis. The main goal, to achieve which university complexes are created, is to improve the quality of vocational education at all levels to modern labor market requirements and ensure the unity of the educational process in vocational education. Achieving of this goal is ensured by solving the following tasks:

- integration of secondary special educational institutions into the profile universities and academies as their colleges with their preservation, at the first stage, of the powers of a legal entity and subsequent transformation into a structural unit;
- expansion of the composition of university complexes at the expense of educational institutions of primary vocational education;
- inclusion of additional vocational education institutions in university complexes;

- creation and expansion of associations and consortiums of educational institutions, which also include research institutes and basic enterprises and organizations for educational institutions;
- search and development of forms of horizontal and vertical integration of educational institutions and enterprises / organizations using co-founding mechanisms [16].

To solve these problems, it is necessary to test three models of integration and interaction of integrated educational institutions in the university complex: formation of the complex as an association of educational, scientific, industrial and other structures of various forms of ownership, which retained the status of legal entities.

University campuses

The university campus usually includes student dormitories, libraries, auditoriums, laboratories, assembly halls, canteens, and all other university infrastructure [8]. University campuses often enjoy real autonomy: they usually have a separate administration, elected from among the students and teachers of the higher education institution. The campus was first named the territory of Princeton University in the XVIII century.

The emergence of campuses not only led to an increase in the number of students in higher educational institutions, but also allowed the introduction of new specialties, courses, expand the range of the studied subjects.

The campus must be distinguished from a collegiate university. The latter has a number of buildings or colleges, relatively independent or dependent on the central administration of the university. These individual buildings can be concentrated in one place or in different ones. Examples of collegiate universities are Cambridge University or Oxford.

The university campuses of elite educational institutions occupy huge areas, from a hundred acres. Their territories are decorated with parks,

fountains, architectural compositions. Such campuses attract not only students but also tourists from all over the world [17].

One of the important features that distinguishes these universities is the complex spatial organization of the territory, the spatial environment and the unique architectural and spatial appearance. To understand the spatial structure and prospects for the development of the typology of university spatial forms, it is necessary to understand their history and global trends that exist today, as well as to outline the main promising models for the development of higher education institutions.

Initially, universities as educational complexes did not necessarily assume a single learning space, but in the process of growth and integration, the complexity of the structure, new typological properties of the university space emerged. There are several types of university complexes as urban planning objects united by a common global function that have developed throughout history in different regions and countries.

In general, all university complexes as a set of educational objects can be divided into **3 main types: urban complexes of distributed type, urban local complexes of integrated or "campus" type, and suburban university complexes.**

Type one: urban distributed complexes. In essence, this university complex is not a campus, but a set of university objects scattered in an urban environment. It is effective and "works" exceptionally well only if the urban environment in which the university facilities are located is of great value in the cultural and social sense of the word. At the same time, this type of complex has some problems with sustainable development and security. Examples are New York University in Greenwich Village, the Sorbonne in the Latin Quarter of Paris, City College of New York in Harlem.

The second type: urban local university complexes, which are high-density campuses in urban development. The isolation of this type of area

creates problems with development and new construction, security (requires modern systems to restrict access and control on campus territory), problems of social comfort and problems with the location of laboratory facilities that require separate and special zoning. Effective, as well as the first, only in the socially comfortable urban environment of the big city. Examples of such complexes are the MIT in Cambridge, Boston, which is adjacent to Harvard, although it has great difficulty in finding reserve territories for its development. A negative example is the Jussieu Campus of the University of Paris in the Latin Quarter, which is now being completely renovated.

The third type: suburban local university complexes located outside the dense urban development. This is the most modern and recognized effective strategy of the university campus today (because even the old universities are now forced to establish new campuses on the border or outside the city). It is characterized by several distinctive features: a clear separate and protected area, accentuated public "entrance" to the campus and a more private nature of the campus space, the presence of strong spatial and transport links with the city center and other transport systems, low density of development and high quality of the landscape environment. Examples include American campuses such as the University of California at Berkeley and Princeton University in Princeton, the universities of the megacampus in Guangzhou [4].

It should be noted that a characteristic feature of the functioning of university complexes are more active activities of universities participating in international mobility programs, which is an important indicator of the university in the process of integration into a single higher education area (EHEA).

We would like to add that in Ukraine there are new forms of university complexes, in particular in Kyiv [6], Kryvyi Rih and other regions of Ukraine [7]. An important feature of the activities of educational and

scientific alliances is the practice of introducing continuing education in the regions as a global trend.

University hubs

The educational hub is a multifunctional multimedia platform for holding topical thematic events, conferences, master classes, workshops, hackathons, meetings with investors, pitching, etc.; it is a creative space within the university to attract active students, educators, professionals in various fields, ready to talk about their own effectively implemented projects, as well as open to new challenges and opportunities. It is a space of non-formal education, ie a place for learning and self-development outside lectures at the university. The university hub connects international students and recruitment partners with study opportunities at universities around the world. Higher education often does not provide a sufficient amount of practical knowledge and skills needed to work in the specialty, in this case a hub comes to the rescue, where this knowledge can be obtained.

In line with the above, we note that the unification of higher education institutions into university complexes-alliances is becoming very important for Ukraine. **According to the Minister of Education and Science S.M. Shkarlet, the state will not be able to finance the existing number of universities in the future. Therefore, less than 100 higher education institutions may remain in Ukraine.**

According to the Minister, the World Bank will provide Ukraine with 200 million dollars in loans for the consolidation of universities. The consolidation process has already started, in particular in Kharkiv. This is the creation of the State Biotechnology University, which included Kharkiv Petro Vasylenko National Technical University of Agriculture, Kharkiv State Zooveterinary Academy, Kharkiv National Agrarian University named after V.V. Dokuchaiev and Kharkiv State University of Food Technology and Trade.

The state approach will be preserved in any case. Because it is simply irrational and wrong to sell vacant buildings. It is necessary to keep the target orientation: it is desirable that this property does not fall out of the sphere of education and from the sphere of statehood of Ukraine.

The exact number of universities that will be reduced has not yet been named. It is estimated that from 80 to 85 universities are enough for Ukraine, but we need to wait for the results of the audit, which will be conducted by the World Bank. Today there are 140 state higher education institutions in Ukraine.

The issue of creating targeted university complexes is extremely relevant for Transcarpathia.

The proposal to create an educational alliance in the Transcarpathian region on the basis of Uzhhorod National University looks logical. This is appropriate in the context of the Concept of innovative development for SU "Uzhhorod National University" at 2015-2025 [9], the Concept of the Science park SU "UzhNU" [10] and the Development Strategy of Uzhhorod National University for 2021-2031, which is developed in the process of implementation of the scientific project "**Jean Monnet Transcarpathian Center for Studying European Development Strategies at Uzhhorod National University**" [3].

It should also be noted that university alliances, as a rule, operate on the terms of public-private partnership (regional state administrations, business structures, enterprises, research institutions united by a common goal).

According to a study of the interaction of universities with industrial enterprises, there is every reason to count on support for investment in higher education and staff training of corporate associations.

Also deserves attention the idea of creating an international training center in the Transcarpathian region of Ukraine, which was proposed by V.P.

Prykhodko: “**The center and direct goal of the project of interaction between universities and corporations can be the creation and operation of a relevant international training center – the International Carpathian Center (Institute) of Professional Management (Business) with specializations for training and retraining of sustainable development specialists, “green economy”, cross-border cooperation, foreign economic relations and stimulation of innovative and investment activities, organization of scientific and congress tourism in these areas (Carpathian Davos) [15].**

The financial mechanism for ensuring the functioning of the above-mentioned center may be the establishment of a Microcredit Fund for investments in the system of higher education and staff training in the cross-border regions of Ukraine and EU countries in accordance with existing EIB practice.

This state-corporate educational institution could alone or in partnership with an interested structure in the EU, in accordance with the EIB working methodology in Ukraine, become a recipient of a financial project of the EIB or authorized banks of Ukraine as part of programs to support private business, energy efficiency and sustainable and municipal development) [15].

The result of the creation of a university complex-alliance on the basis of Uzhhorod National University with the involvement of other universities in Transcarpathia will be the transformation of a traditional university into an innovative one based on the results of educational and scientific activities [12]. In practice, the idea of cooperation between the university and business as important factors in the formation of regional labor markets and the development of continuing education in one of the most promising regions of Ukraine will be implemented [13].

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**VALUES OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL PARTICIPANTS OF THE
JEAN MONNET TRANSCARPATHIAN CENTER AT UZHNU
(based on the results of a sociological study)**

The article is devoted to the results of a pilot sociological study conducted among the participants of the summer school to study the course “Immigration and Transnationalism: EU Experience”, which took place within the research project “Jean Monnet Transcarpathian Center for European Development Strategies Uzhhorod National University”. Its main idea is to study the values of the participants of this school, find out the level of assimilation of their knowledge, as well as attitudes to certain fundamental issues: Ukraine's accession to NATO and the EU, coexistence with European citizens and migrants, and introduction of the above-mentioned educational course into the educational process of UzhNU. The course of Ukraine's integration into the world economic and cultural process on the basis of global practices and problems, that arose during its implementation, are related in particular to the spread of cultural unification, gradual loss of fundamental values and traditions, the spread of

populism, corruption; they require deep theoretical understanding and fundamental research, first of all in the regional aspect.

Key words: *research, values, European Union, Ukraine, region.*

Introduction. The European experience has called into question the prospects of assimilation of different ethnic and social groups into a single homogeneous community, the practice of multiculturalism regarding the civilized, conflict-free coexistence of different sociocultural groups (ethnic minorities, immigrants, refugees, feminists, other communities, etc.) in a single state, and the positive impact of cultural diversity on human existence. The migration crisis in the EU and the atomization of society have necessitated the consolidation of society around national values by elevating group identity to state and national identity. This necessity is in line with the challenges of globalization as a defining supranational process of modernity, which initiates the weakening of social, corporate and political forms of group identity, and it has led to new challenges in modern society, erosion of values and traditions, conflict of identities and gene pools of «new» and «old» communities, threat to national security, especially in Ukraine, fierce competition in its territories of pan-Russian imperial and pro-European Ukrainian identities, the Russian-Ukrainian war and, as a consequence, the partial loss of sovereignty and integrity of the state.

The course of Ukraine's integration into the world economic and cultural process on the basis of global practices does not always contribute to the preservation and development of Ukrainian national identity and the stability of society. The lack of effective organizational, legal and administrative mechanisms, as well as proper state financial and informational support of national culture has led to the spread of cultural unification, gradual loss of the spiritual foundations of public life with

national and cultural archetypes, values and traditions. The same applies to institutional and ideological opposition to populist practices as a simple way to solve complex problems of social development. However, the biggest challenge for nation-building is the long-lasting project of planting Russian identity in Ukraine. The danger of competition between these different worldviews within one territory is that pro-Russian identity can replace Ukrainian, because the mechanisms of its construction form the illusion of “indistinguishability” (“kakayaraznitsa” (in Russian) – it means “what is the difference”) of these identities due to centuries of common life, common life practices in education, health protection, career growth, beliefs, etc. In other words, there are real risks to lose fundamental values and traditions, erode Ukrainian identity from both the West and the East, and consequently regional conflicts may emerge and reach the national level. With a purposeful strategy of forming Ukrainian national identity, Ukraine, as the latest unfinished civilization project, has every prospect to avoid both this threat and the traps of the «melting pot» and multiculturalism, as such practices of globalization have not been widely implemented in its territory. The possible civilizational future of Ukraine is the construction of a civil, political nation, where ethnic, personal and group self-identification of citizens will be reliably protected by the inviolability of human and civil rights and freedoms, a dignified creator of his life. However, such a civilizational perspective requires a detailed theoretical understanding, fundamental research and mediation of both the tasks, factors and mechanisms for achieving it and the challenges that will arise along the way, in particular in the regional dimension. This pilot study is designed to initiate such a scientific process.

1. Methodology, methods and tools of the study

The sociological research was conducted among the participants of the summer online school on the course «Immigration and Transnationalism: EU

Experience», which took place in the framework of the research project «Jean Monnet Transcarpathian Center (JMTC) for European Development Strategies Uzhhorod National University» (June 23-25, 2021). Participants of this summer school are the target audience of the above-mentioned course. Each teacher-researcher involved in the project forms its own target audience, among which exploratory research is conducted and will proceed until 2023 for a specific purpose and according to the appropriate research method.

The purpose of the sociological research was scientific and measuring actions implemented according to the method of a pilot sociological research, based on the results of which the values of the participants of the summer online school from the course «Immigration and Transnationalism: EU Experience» were studied. The aim was also to find out the level of assimilation of knowledge gained in class, as well as the attitude of students to certain fundamental issues: Ukraine's accession to NATO and the EU, coexistence with European citizens and migrants, as well as introduction to the educational process of UzhNU of the above-mentioned training course.

The object of the research is the participants of the mentioned online school from the training course «Immigration and Transnationalism: Experience of the EU».

The subject of the research is the values of the participants of the summer online school (attitude to material and spiritual values, system of attitudes, beliefs, preferences, expressed in behavior, etc.).

The significance of the issue is beyond doubt, as these issues are the main factors of migration and demography influence on the challenges and threats to national security, independence and autonomy of Ukraine. The study of these problems in the regional dimension is especially relevant, and it is conducted in the region according to this methodological approach for the first time.

The sample is random, the participants are the target audience of the summer online school from the training course «Immigration and Transnationalism: EU Experience» - more than 50 students, most of whom were interested in completing the questionnaire. The questionnaire consisted of an introduction, 4 blocks - 14 problematic closed-ended and semi-closed questions and one open-ended question, and personal data (socio-demographic block). The geography is quite wide: the array of respondents includes representatives of almost all regions of Transcarpathia and neighboring regions, which is sufficient for the chosen method of a pilot sociological research, conduction of scientific and comparative analysis with those researches which were carried out in Ukraine and abroad concerning the value orientations of the population, attitudes towards migrants who were available to the author.

***For reference:** the aim of the course is to raise the professional level of summer school students during the introductory study of immigration and transnationalism, in particular through the prism of the experience of individual countries of the European Union and Europe as a whole. Lecturers and speakers of the school were leading professors of Uzhhorod National University, other domestic and foreign universities, scientists specializing in migration and transnationalism, leaders and managers of regional government agencies and private companies, and those who took the course were students, masters, doctoral students and graduate students of Uzhhorod National University and other foreign universities. Forms of summer school work were interactive online lectures, educational seminars and trainings, master classes and researches. Uzhhorod National University JMTC schools will be held once a year, usually in summer, for 3-5 days until 2023 inclusive.*

Problems and research on the value and cultural orientations of the population, the attitude to migrants in Transcarpathia and Ukraine, among

others, are acute, and therefore the attention of researchers to them is very noticeable, especially in the last three years, when this issue has escalated to the level of a threat to national security. With regard to the phenomenon of immigration, Ukrainian scholars have become increasingly interested in the problems of its research.

In particular, scientists of the National Institute of Strategic Studies (NISS) have published a collection of abstracts and materials based on the result of the scientific-practical conference «Problems of implementation of the state migration policy of Ukraine» [1]. The works of such NISS scientists as: O.A. Malynovska [2] and L.A. Zhurakivska [3], M.V. Pukhta Institute of Demography and Social Research of NASU (National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine): E.M. Libanova [4], O.V. Pozniak [5] and T.O. Hnatiuk [6], researchers in the field of migration from the CEDOS Analytical Center: A.V. Fitisova [7] deserve special attention. Important documents in the study are the Decree of the President of Ukraine of July 20, 2007 № 657 “On the decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine of June 15, 2007 “On the directions of state migration policy of Ukraine and urgent measures to improve its efficiency””, Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine from July 12, 2017 № 482-r “On approval of the Strategy of state migration policy of Ukraine for the period up to 2025” [8], as well as a series of scientific and analytical interviews with Ella Libanova on the problems of labor migration and demography [9], Roman Gursky [10] and others. Research on migration mood and motivations, as well as value and cultural orientations of the population is systematically conducted by KIIS CEO, Professor Volodymyr Paniotto [11], researchers Oleksii Tolkachov [12], Yaroslav Zharenov [13], Pavlo Kravchuk and Kateryna Kulchytska [14]. The investigations of the researchers of the Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine especially stand out: Iryna Bekeshkina [15], Serhii Dembitskyi [16] and Yevhen Golovakha [17]. Along

with the above mentioned (official documents), analytical documents such as “On improving the employment of foreigners in Ukraine” [18], the establishment of the Expert Council on Migration Policy of the National Institute for Strategic Studies and the materials of its VII meeting devoted to discuss the project Law of Ukraine “On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine on Legal Assurance of Foreign Citizenship (Nationality) of Citizens of Ukraine” [4640] [19], analysis of criminal offenses committed by foreigners in Ukraine [20] and others also logically fit into this issue.

Moreover, in the practice of scientific and educational institutions there was almost no research and discussion of such issues as combating terrorism, separatism, extremism and illegal migration in modern conditions [21], and xenophobia [22] and related to them topics, because there has never been such a scale of the migration crisis, which began in 2015 and which would have had such a strong impact on the policy of the European Union as a whole and the situation in its individual states. And now there are new threats of its recurrence against the background of events in Afghanistan, Belarus and other regions and countries. The consequences of the crisis are felt everywhere, both in the countries of the Western European “core” [23, 24] and in the border countries of Eastern Europe - Ukraine's neighbors, which negatively affected the cultural and value orientations of the European population [25].

It is necessary to name also investigation of such problem, as genomic research, which scientists earlier approached only theoretically, or did not study it at all. The work of Uzhhorod National University scientists and their partners stands out, gaining more and more resonance, and given our issue, it is especially relevant in the context of research on immigration and transnationalism, and requires a separate approach to comparative analysis of migration with the above-mentioned genomic research [26]. Kazakh researchers are actively developing the topic of ancestral genetic origin, in

particular in the humanities, especially in the historical, political and social fields [27].

2. The content of the study and sociological analysis of its results

The first block of the research is devoted to the respondents' assessment of their own attitude (please, tell me how important to you is what I will name now?) to important life values, and is composed of seven questions.

Table 1 (%)

Question	Very important	Rather important	Rather not important	It doesn't matter at all
How important are your friends and acquaintances for you ?	50	50	0	0
How important is free time for you ?	70	30	0	0
How important is politics for you ?	23.3	60	16.7	0
How important is work for you ?	60	36.7	3.3	0
How important is religion to you ?	16.7	46.7	23.3	13.3

As can be seen from Table 1, respondents preferred free time, work and friends, which shared 1-3 places among a kind of youth romanticism

rating, because most respondents are young people, students. Therefore, the maximalist appreciation of free time and friends quite clearly contradicts the values of work, although understanding current importance of opportunities to work and the value of getting a job is a sign that interviewed young people are really trying to emphasize their desires and real needs in life. For comparison: in Ukraine as a whole, for example, 12% of citizens are interested in politics, and among our respondents - 83.3%.

The last question in this block we have highlighted separately, as an important index of well-being: “How satisfied are you with your life in general?” 73.3% of respondents are satisfied; 13.3% - neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, and 10% - could not give an unambiguous answer, and 3.7% are generally dissatisfied with life. According to another method of global research - Index of quality of life among countries, which was conducted on a set of factors, in particular: purchasing power, environmental pollution, the ratio of housing prices and income, cost of living, safety, the quality of health protection system, commute time and the climate, Ukraine in 2020 was ranked 65th out of 80 countries (in 2013 - 57) in the ranking of quality of life. We were outpaced by India, Panama, Lebanon and Colombia. Even more significant is the lag of Ukraine in another world ranking - in the ranking of happiness: in 2013 - 87th place, in 2018 - 138 (after Sudan and before Togo), and in the last three years the situation has slightly improved: in 2021 Ukraine is 110th out of 156 studied countries. In the regional context, this topic should be studied separately and compared with national indicators. Predictably, the conclusions will differ significantly.

The fundamental question of the second block was: “Would you like to live next door to immigrants?”, “Yes” answered 40% of respondents; “I don't know” - 43.3% and 16.7% answered categorically “No!”. But these indicators will also differ significantly from the national ones, probably more than the previous ones.

To the question “Do you agree with the statement that when there are not enough jobs, Ukrainian citizens should be preferred to immigrants?” we received the following answers: “I completely agree” - 20%; “I agree” - 40%; “I both agree and disagree” - 40%; “I do not agree” - 0. This problem is global and requires a separate theoretical understanding and fundamental research.

Table 2 (%)

Question	Good	Bad	Not good and not bad	Difficult to answer
How would you assess the impact of immigrants on the development of the country?	16.7	10.0	33.3	40.0
Foreign students study at UzhNU. How do you feel about them?	73.3	0	20.0	6.7
And how do you think the residents of the city treat them?	16.7	13.3	3.33	3.67

Young people and other participants of the summer school who took part in the study listened to the course for the first time and welcomed the opportunity to continue to explore this complex issue. So, to the question “If you had the opportunity to deepen your knowledge in this direction, how

would you feel about the introduction of the course “Immigration and Transnationalism” in the educational process at your department?” answered “Yes” - 76.7% of respondents, 3.3% objected, and the rest – couldn't decide.

And there were a few more very important components of the political and cultural orientation of the respondents. To the question “**Do you think Ukraine needs to join the EU?**” answered “Yes” 80%, “No” - 3.6%, “I do not know” - 3.3%, and the rest has other opinions, in particular: “Yes, but on the terms of the primacy of national interests, as our neighbors seek (Poland, Hungary)”, “Yes, but for this the authorities need to engage not in populism, but in carrying out reforms and forming an attractive image of our country for foreign investment in the development of the national economy”.

To the last question “**How do you feel about the signed Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU?**” received the following answers: “Good” - 83.3%; “Bad” - 3.7%; “Not good and not bad” - 10%, and the rest had their own opinion, in particular “Good, because this is our civilized choice and the challenge of time” - 3% of respondents.

3. **Conclusions and recommendations.** 1. The high level of value standards in respondents regarding the basic spiritual, political, cultural guidelines, well-being, life satisfaction, positive attitude towards migrants and neighbors, integration of the country into the EU, as well as clearly high living standards indicates high motivation and positive mood among interviewed young people, which needs not only to be preserved, but also to be developed on the basis of the educational process, including through the study and assimilation of values, norms of coexistence and experience of the peoples of Europe during the implementation of the Uzhhorod National University project.

2. Respondents' attitudes towards migrants, especially foreign students, are generally positive, but their views and positions on the impact of

migrants on the country's development and employment are contradictory, and the attitude of residents of towns and villages to visitors is also problematic (conjecture). In Uzhhorod National University this problem could be solved by forming, for example, a target audience, i.e. studying by participants of summer schools and Uzhhorod National University students training courses such as “Immigration and Transnationalism” and others, on the one hand, and more importantly, conducting educational work among the population of the region. This topic has not yet been explored in the region.

3. Our participants in the survey are also positive about Ukraine's accession to the EU and the signed Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU.

4. The summer school concept of studying the course “Immigration and Transnationalism”, which was partially set out and approved by the European Commission in the project “Jean Monnet Transcarpathian Center for the Study of European Development Strategies”, has proved itself and will be proposed for introduction to the Department of International Studies and Public Communications of Uzhhorod National University, as well as a scientific and methodological manual entitled “Immigration and Transnationalism” will be prepared for publication, including the materials of the summer school.

5. In the postmodern world due to the development of globalization, populism, corruption in the spiritual and cultural sphere, migration crisis, problems and uncertain prospects, threats and challenges facing Ukraine, are required comprehensive measures in the spiritual, scientific, educational, humanitarian, informational, economic and international spheres.

The existence and development of the state as a multinational, democratic, legal society and ensuring its national security and territorial integrity are possible only if the international peace, regional understanding and social harmony are preserved, and values and traditions, their preservation and

development, citizens` proper treatment to them become basic principles of nation-building.

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REGULATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY THROUGH CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION IN THE CARPATHIAN REGION

The author of this article focuses on the potential threats to environmental security in the international security system of the Carpathian region. Environmental safety is considered a socially necessary state of the environment, characterized by no threat to human health and society. A state that does not worsen living conditions in the future and creates a system of measures to prevent and eliminate natural disasters.

The article substantiates the need to study ways to solve environmental problems of the cross-border area. Cross-border cooperation in the region is said to be important for the formation of the principles of achieving environmental security. Access to the European Neighborhood Instrument and its cross-border cooperation programs opens up significant opportunities for environmental security regulation for the western cross-border regions of Ukraine. Materials of several international projects aimed at emergency prevention and energy saving in the Carpathian region are presented as successful attempts to achieve environmental safety. Due to the implementation of such projects through the practical, scientific, and educational components, environmental protection of the Carpathian region is also widely promoted.

Key words: *environmental security, the Carpathian region, cross-border cooperation, prevent and eliminate natural disasters, energy saving.*

Formulation of the problem. According to the generally accepted classification of threats to international security, political, military, economic, social, cultural, ideological and, among them, environmental threats are distinguished in the works of domestic and foreign researchers. The global growth of environmental threats forms almost the main focus of the study of international relations and the geopolitical situation and attracts the attention of the scientific community. Environmental issues have long gone beyond national borders and become the subject of cross-border and international policies.

The aim of the article is to show the place of threats to environmental security in the international security system of the Carpathian region. There is a need to study ways to solve environmental problems in the Carpathian region and to form the foundations for achieving environmental security through cross-border cooperation in the region.

We consider the concept of environmental safety as a socially necessary state of the environment, characterized by no threat to human health and society, a state that does not worsen future living conditions and creates a system of measures to prevent and eliminate the consequences of natural phenomena and natural disasters.

Source base in the study of this topic. Thanks to the efforts of the Carpathian countries, first of all, many international organizations, while the UN, the Global Environment Facility and the Council of Europe, in recent decades, have achieved much to solve the environmental problems of the Carpathian region. A number of international regional agreements have been concluded between individual Carpathian countries, specifically dedicated to the problems of the state and development of the Carpathians, which have contributed to comprehensive international cooperation. Bilateral agreements between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Ukraine on the environment (from January 24, 1994) [17]; between the

Government of Ukraine and the Government of Hungary on cooperation in the field of environmental protection and territorial development (dated 13 August 1992) [18]; between the Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine and the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic on cooperation in the field of environmental protection (dated September 30, 1994) [16] and a number of others.

The Carpathian Convention was adopted unanimously on May 20, 2003 by Hungary, Poland, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Ukraine and the Czech Republic. On May 22, 2003, the Convention and the final act of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries were signed by the following states: Hungary, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Ukraine and the Czech Republic [14].

The Framework Convention is a comprehensive approach to solving the problems of the Carpathian region. Given the requirements of the international documents mentioned above and the need to address environmental, social and economic issues on the ground, the Carpathian Convention in its provisions focuses on the protection, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and economic development of regions and populations, ie takes into account priorities balanced development, defined in the "Action Plan for the 21st century" [19].

A huge step forward was the development of a project to preserve biodiversity and reduce environmental risks in the Carpathian region, which was launched by the Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine with the support of the Global Environment Facility. The project was implemented at different levels - from national to local, which aimed to increase its efficiency [6].

Ukraine's signing of the Carpathian Convention was a successive stage in the implementation of state regulation of environmental safety at the state and regional levels in Europe [14]. It was important to implement a

partnership for the systematic development of mountain areas in order to effectively address pressing issues of biodiversity conservation, water management and flood prevention and control of specific areas in mountainous areas and adjacent valleys.

Article 7 of the Law of Ukraine "On Fundamentals of National Security" stipulates that environmental security is a component of national security. Here, along with environmental security, the composition of the national includes: foreign policy, state, military and state border security, domestic policy, economic, social and humanitarian, scientific, technological and information. Despite its importance, the term "environmental safety" is not widely covered in the regulations of Ukraine. The definition of "environmental safety" is contained in Art. 50 of the Law of Ukraine "On Environmental Protection", according to which, environmental safety is a state of the environment in which the prevention of deterioration of the environmental situation and the emergence of danger to human health. Environmental safety is guaranteed to the citizens of Ukraine by implementing a wide range of interrelated political, economic, technical, organizational, state and legal and other measures [13].

The definition of "environmental safety" among scholars is interpreted ambiguously. Analyzing the approaches to defining the concept of "environmental safety", the authors focus on various aspects of this problem. Most researchers understand environmental safety as public safety and security for the environment, a set of safe activities of man-made systems and the negative natural processes caused by this and natural factors. However, the analysis of the considered categories of "environmental safety" sometimes shows that in their definitions there is no criterion that characterizes the scale of the negative impact. In addition, in the scientific literature, "environmental security" is considered as a component of global and national security.

The severity of the issue of international environmental security leads to significant scientific interest in its essence, factors and components. Its components include, but are not limited to, cross-border environmental security or regional environmental security. In the regional context, issues of environmental safety are considered in the works of T. Kozachenko [7] V. Andreytseva [1], S. Ivanyuta, A. Kaczynski [5], Z. Gerasymchuk [3] and others. At the same time, many scientists, such as V. Kravtsiv [15], A. Mahmud [9], A. Gadzalo [2], M. Dubina [4], among the components of national or international security consider cross-border. For example, M. Dubina in his work, he proposes to consider cross-border security by a subjective criterion at several levels, including the international and national levels, and identifies several elements of cross-border security, including political, economic, military, environmental and others. M. Dubina defines cross-border security as freedom from negative external and internal influences on the totality of two or more territories delimited by the state border [4].

As stated in the "Basic principles (strategy) of state environmental policy of Ukraine until 2030" [10], the processes of globalization and social transformation have increased the priority of environmental protection, and therefore require urgent response from Ukraine and effective measures. The implementation of the ecosystem approach in sectoral policies and the improvement of the integrated environmental management system involves the following steps. First, it is the introduction of environmentally friendly, resource- and energy-saving technologies, the development of renewable energy sources, intangible nature needs to be accelerated. Secondly, the introduction of international standards of environmental management systems in enterprises and companies will promote the development of the environmental management system and the implementation of international environmental initiatives in Ukraine. Also, it is the introduction of an

ecosystem approach to sectoral policy and improvement of integrated environmental management, integration of environmental policy into other policies, mandatory consideration of the environmental component when developing and approving state planning documents and in the decision-making process. have a significant impact on the environment, in particular the environmental modernization of industrial enterprises through lower environmental tax rates, combined with improved environmental performance of products, is a way to a modern systemic environmental policy implemented in the member states of the European Union.

Transboundary environmental challenges affect the environmental security of countries and regions. Its achievement without proper interstate and interregional cooperation will be threatened. Such cooperation is seen in two main areas - prevention of threats (preventive measures) and elimination or elimination of the existing harmful consequences of the actual manifestation of threats. Cross-border cooperation should be considered separately, the purpose of which is not only to prevent environmental threats and eliminate the harmful effects of their manifestations, but also the ecological development of adjacent areas (enrichment of flora and fauna, development of ecological networks, etc.). However, the main urgent goal of cross-border cooperation to achieve environmental security is to balance the impact of environmental threats between the border regions of neighboring countries with the focus on the best level achieved in the adjacent region, and joint activities to further reduce environmental threats in subsequent stages.

If we compare the level of environmental threats between the adjacent regions of Ukraine and the countries of the European Union, the task of eliminating environmental threats mainly from the Ukrainian side becomes obvious. The asymmetry of the state of environmental work and the natural environment in the border regions of Ukraine and the EU can be

demonstrated by the example of similar natural features of the neighboring regions of Ukraine, Poland, Hungary and Slovakia.

With the development and spread of international legal regulation of relations related to transboundary environmental impact, countries and regions with a lower level of environmental security are under increasing pressure of responsibility, including economic responsibility, for transboundary environmental pollution, for negative transboundary impact on the environment. At the same time, cross-border regions have advantages from their location in addressing environmental security issues due to the possibility of cooperation with neighboring regions of other states. Cross-border convergence as a result of cooperation, use of experience and achievements of border regions - EU countries has been manifesting itself for quite a long time in all spheres of public life, including the ecological sphere. It is important not only to analyze and evaluate, but also to adjust and develop through appropriate institutions, mechanisms and tools. In particular, the western cross-border regions of Ukraine have the opportunity to use the institutions of the Euroregions "Carpathian" and "Bug" to achieve, among other things, environmental security goals [15].

Access to the European Neighborhood Instrument (ENI) and its cross-border cooperation programs opens up significant opportunities for the western cross-border regions of Ukraine. In general, effective cross-border cooperation requires an integrated approach and the use of a number of mechanisms and a wide range of forms, methods and tools.

In particular, among the main challenges and needs considered by one of the largest cross-border programs HU-SK-RO-UA, in addition to management issues taking into account regional development trends, economic, social and environmental issues. The above-mentioned problems are generally relevant for the program area, but also have their own national and district features.

Based on the results of individual interviews, analysis of regional and national strategy papers, national interactive seminars and workshops with key stakeholders of participating countries and national experts, the main problems and needs of the thematic tasks were identified. The main objectives of the cross-border program are thematic environmental protection, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, and common security and safety challenges.

Thus, under the Joint Operational Program Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine 2014-2020, the European Union supports and finances:

- Energy efficiency of buildings and the introduction of environmentally friendly technologies, expanding opportunities for energy production from renewable sources in the region;
- Expansion of cooperation on conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, in order to develop "green" infrastructure;
- Support and development of environmental education, training and developed infrastructure for waste collection, sorting and recycling, primarily in Ukraine, which affects neighboring countries, especially in river valleys;
- The need for joint management of water resources caused by adverse weather conditions, water erosion, soil degradation, collection and treatment of wastewater in the settlements of the program area;
- Management of hydraulic structures from floods in the program area, in order to protect the population, industrial facilities and arable land from the harmful effects of floods;
- Disaster management and effective cooperation in case of natural and man-made disasters, emergencies should be improved in the border region, especially forecasting and monitoring systems and cooperation in case of emergencies [11].

Climate change, as a global problem, is a significant factor influencing the further development of the cross-border area. As for the EU member states, in terms of the cumulative potential impact of climate change, 3 out of 7 regions (Prešov, Satu Mare, Suceava) have a low negative impact, Maramures County, Sobolč-Sotmar-Bereg and Košice Region have a medium negative impact, while the Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén region is in the worst condition (highest negative impact) according to the EPSON Climate Report. Unfortunately, the situation in the program area is not optimistic about the ability to adapt to climate change: all Romanian counties have a low overall ability to adapt to climate change - in fact, they are among the last 25% of all European and transboundary NUTS3 regions, while the situation in the Hungarian and Slovak regions is slightly better, although the overall capacity for adaptation is low. According to the indicator of "vulnerability to climate change", the Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén region is characterized by the highest negative impact, Maramures, Satu Mare, Sobolc-Sotmar-Bereg and Kosice have a medium level of negative impact, and only Presov and Suceava have a slight negative impact. In terms of vulnerability and adaptability of regions, problems caused by unusual and extreme weather conditions will increase and combating them will be a common problem, especially if it has a transboundary effect (for example, when watersheds are in another country, common affected areas).

In the cross-border area there are cross-border natural monuments listed as UNESCO World Heritage Sites, namely: Aggtelek Karst Caves (Hungary-Slovakia, Aggtelek is located in the adjacent Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén region), Slovak Karst Caves and Nezaï Ukraine). Landscapes and forests are also located on both sides of the border, so their management, protection of the environment, natural heritage and biodiversity should be a common task.

Protected natural areas (especially NATURA 2000 sites) in the border area (in EU member states) include numerous monuments, mainly in the

northern part of the territory (Košice and Prešov region, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén region) and less, but no less important attractions in the area of Sobolc-Sotmar-Bereg, Maramures and Suceava counties in the western and eastern Carpathians. The expansion of protected habitats, of course, does not stop at the real borders and the Ukrainian part of the Eastern Carpathians should include other sites, including those similar to NATURA 2000 in accordance with European Union directives.

The rivers in the border area belong to the catchment area of the Tisza River. The Tisza River Basin is the largest sub-basin of the Danube, covering almost 20% of its territory. It covers an area of 160,000 square kilometers in South-Eastern Europe, located in five countries (Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and Ukraine), of which four countries are part of the program area.

The Tisza originates near the town of Rakhiv (Zakarpattia region) in Ukraine, due to the merger of the White and Black Tisza. From there, the Tisza flows west, in fact along the border of Ukraine with Romania to the city of Tyachiv, and then continues to flow through Ukraine, and then crosses the border with Hungary in the area of Tisabeich, goes along the border between Hungary and Ukraine to Sotmarceke, then goes as an inland river to Epereske, and then again along the border to Tisabezdeid, flows again as a border river on the Slovak-Hungarian border between Záhony and Wielkie Trakany, and continues to flow in southwestern Hungary. It then passes through Hungary from north to south. There are more than 20 rivers that are tributaries of the Tisza in acceptable border areas. The quality of rivers varies, but most rivers face pollution problems.

Forests represent 7.2% of the program area. In the region, the largest areas of protected natural areas are located in Maramures (24.5% of the region), Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén (15% of the region) and Transcarpathia (11.5% of the region's own territory). In total, there are 20 national parks in

the program area (half of which are in Ukraine), numerous nature parks and landscape reserves. The protection and management of the unique flora and fauna of these large and partially connected border areas can only be effective with the participation of all stakeholders [11].

With regard to wastewater, the share of treated municipal wastewater is 100% only in Hungarian districts, other districts and regions of the relevant territory lag behind, being at the level of 60-80%. Waste management in the program area again demonstrates different approaches. The share of households connected to the central waste disposal system is at least 90% in Hungary and Romania, while the Slovak regions have much lower rates, at 60%. The averages in both cases indicate the need for improvement in this area. The problem of collecting solid household waste has a negative impact on the quality of the environment, which is especially felt in the form of river pollution. As the program area is an integrated catchment area with a large number of rivers, overcoming the problem of solid waste must be addressed together to achieve a visible effect.

Water resources in the area are at risk of pollution in almost every country. Although there have been and are initiatives to reduce the above risks, water management of the transboundary area can only be achieved through transboundary initiatives.

With regard to endangered species, including endangered in the relevant area, a large number of endangered species are listed and protected also within nature parks and protected areas. Threats and pressures on habitats, wild flora and fauna can be the result of intensive infrastructure development, expansion and development of settlements, extensive exploitation of natural forests, leading to ecological disparities in the catchment area, poaching of some species through hunting or economic interest. It is important to reduce the great diversity of deciduous forests in the flood zone.

Rivers, reservoirs, groundwater resources located in the relevant area are highly interdependent; therefore, the protection of their quality is important to provide the population of the region with drinking water and to avoid damage to natural resources. Catchment areas do not end at the border; risks and harms are common and must be addressed jointly. The impact of the Tisza River, which runs through all four countries, is significant, and it is important to emphasize that the Hungarian eligible areas are downstream and that the risk factors for them are higher only because of this.

From the experience of previous years, pollution of transboundary rivers caused by insufficient efficiency of solid waste and wastewater management systems is a current problem in all regions. Surface water pollution is mainly due to poor wastewater treatment by municipal sewers and industry, as well as shortcomings in the management of solid waste. Extremely heavy rain and subsequent floods, as well as prolonged periods of drought as a result of global warming, tend to increase the frequency of pollution in the area.

Improving flood management is critical, especially in the western part of the program area. Solving the problems caused by environmental factors is a common desire for the entire border area. Water resources and watersheds are interconnected and geographically dispersed and highly dependent on water resources management and the protection of other countries.

Natural and man-made disasters, emergencies in the region are mainly due to natural factors: floods caused by increased thunderstorm activity, frequent floods and earthquakes due to geographical location.

A team of representatives from four countries of the program undertook geomonitoring of natural and man-made processes in the cross-border area, in order to prevent emergencies. For example, the project “Expanding the current space protection system against emergencies to monitor hazardous

natural and man-made processes in the cross-border area of Hungary, Slovakia, Romania and Ukraine” aims to combine best practices in new, coherent and innovative ways to improve our understanding of deformation. landslides on the Tisza River and their impact on the environment. The project also reflects the interaction between scientists and stakeholders, as civil protection bodies / units are systematically informed about the results of the project, showing how the project affects the risk management cycle. Scientists from Uzhhorod National University, Kosice University. P.J. Shafarik, Cluj-Napoca Technical University, Budapest University of Technology and Economics, conduct geodetic surveys in the cross-border area, develop a methodology for applying existing infrastructure in spatial and temporal modeling of water vapor content in the atmosphere, develop a database of anti-aircraft tropospheric delays weather, form a risk map on the GIS platform [12].

Achieving environmental security in the Carpathian region is also possible through solving the energy problem. The solution to this truly global problem is closely linked to the preservation of living space around the globe, comfortable for future generations to live. Ultimately, this requires the establishment of harmony between the development of mankind and the dynamics of changes in the environment and living conditions of the population. Today, the key aspect of solving such large-scale global problems is energy saving. In this regard, energy conservation is becoming one of the main priorities of economic policy of the vast majority of states, including the cross-border area.

Uzhhorod National University has been implementing several international projects over the past three years, aimed at energy conservation in the Carpathian region. One of them is the Smart Energy of Cross-Border Cooperation project 2SOFT / 1.2 / 52. It is carried out by Uzhhorod National University scientists within the framework of the Joint Program of Cross-

Border Cooperation "Romania-Ukraine 2014-2020" together with a foreign partner - Stefan Cel Mare University of Suceava in Romania.

Another important project New Energy Solutions in the Carpathian Region NESICA HUSKROUA / 1702 / 6.1 / 0014, is implemented under the Joint Operational Program Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine 2014-2020. Its goal is to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy through education and community outreach to support the sustainable use of natural resources in the border regions of Ukraine, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia. Among the international partners are scientists from Košice Technical University, Nyíregyháza University, Stefan cel Mare University of Suceava, who hold international scientific conferences, scientific and practical seminars, round tables and trainings on energy efficiency and renewable energy. Each team in the region offers new technologies and innovations to solve the problems of efficient energy consumption and energy saving, in order to reduce energy consumption by residential and municipal buildings.

Due to the implementation of such projects, through the practical, scientific and educational component, the environmental protection of the Carpathian region is also widely promoted, in particular through energy efficiency and energy saving in its territorial communities. As part of this promotion, we get acquainted with the key terms of energy saving and the energy causes and consequences of the environmental crisis in Ukraine, the region and the world in general.

However, today the existing opportunities for cross-border cooperation to achieve a higher level of environmental security by the Ukrainian side are not fully used. The situation may improve if a separate EU operational program "Carpathian Space 2021-2027" is approved for the next planning period, including Ukraine.

Thus, the achievement of international environmental security of the Carpathian region should be carried out taking into account the priority of

cross-border cooperation in environmental emergencies, which primarily involves the obligation of countries to provide early warning of emergencies and provide objective information about it, creating mechanisms for effective international consulting and assistance in the formation of international environmental security.

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