

# I. POLITICAL SCIENCES, HISTORICAL STUDIES AND ARCHAEOLOGY

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## THE ROLE OF STATE INSTITUTIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY IN THE FIELD OF CULTURAL DIPLOMACY

**Introduction.** The implementation of foreign policy in the field of culture, education and science in France is carried out by a wide network of governmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions, which are centrally managed by the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs and the Ministry of Culture and Communications. In recent years, their influence on the process of development and implementation of cultural diplomacy in France is constantly growing due to the increasing awareness of the state of the need to spread a positive image of the state in the international arena, which, in turn, contributes to the implementation of a policy of pluralism of opinion [1].

**Review of recent publications.** Giedre Pranaityte's study "The role of governmental institutions in the context of French cultural diplomacy", which states that the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs is undoubtedly making a great deal of effort to make the spread of French culture more effective and visible in the international arena and to achieve important foreign policy goals through the implementation of foreign policy in the fields of culture, education and science, is the most thorough in this area [1]. Also, the researcher was interested in the place of cultural diplomacy in the foreign policy of France, the tools of its implementation and the influence of state and non-state structures on the process of designing and implementing this vector of foreign policy of the state [2], [3], [4], [5].

**Objectives of the paper.** To study the impact of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs and Ministry of Culture and Communication on the development and implementation of national cultural diplomacy in the international arena.

**Results of research.** At present, the two most important public institutions involved in the development and implementation of foreign policy in the field of culture, education and science in France are the Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Culture and Communication [2], [4].

The first important state institution is the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of France – the central body of the state administration of France in the field of foreign relations, is the main instrument of implementation of the foreign policy of

France. The traditional priority of the French Foreign Ministry is an active foreign policy in the field of culture, education and science. Its tasks were specified in the special report of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the end of 1979. Four main lines of action have been identified the development of French cultural policies, which are still relevant today:

- development of a system of bilateral exchanges, instead of the unilateral dissemination of French culture abroad;
- improvement of cultural activities through the French school system abroad, the promotion of education in other languages and the wider use of the media;
- ensuring the unity of cultural and economic policies;
- expanding the geography of French cultural policy abroad, ensuring at least a minimum cultural presence in foreign countries.

Implementation of foreign policy in the field of culture, education and science is carried out by the General Directorate of Relations in the field of culture, is one of the largest divisions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in terms of number of employees. For example, in 1982, it had about 250 employees and a budget of 20% of the Ministry's total budget. The Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs has a large network of French cultural departments and institutions abroad, working together to establish close ties with local partners to achieve well-defined objectives. For example, attracting French culture and the work of French artists to a wide audience around the world: the French cultural network abroad organizes some 50,000 cultural events a year; creating sustainable networks, not only between artists but also between cultural policy makers, to respond to the demands of foreign artists and professionals [2].

The Ministry of Culture and Communication is another equally important public institution that develops and implements foreign policy in the field of culture, science and education. It is responsible for national museums and historical sites. Its purpose is to support French identity through the promotion and protection of the arts (visual, theatrical, musical, dance, architectural, literary, television and film) nationally and internationally. It is a public institution that promotes culture through large-scale programmes, cooperation with non-governmental organizations, the media, local authorities and private individuals. The most important missions for the Ministry of Culture are currently related to the protection of cultural heritage in France, and it pays particular attention to enriching the collections of local museums and libraries, the restoration of castles and churches, and the preservation of ancient buildings, monuments and sites of great historical value for the promotion of international tourism [4]. The Ministry develops cultural policies aimed at protecting and enhancing cultural heritage in all its aspects and supports the creation of works of art and the development of artistic practices. The Ministry of Culture pursues the Government's media policy. It oversees the development and dissemination of audiovisual creativity and promotes educational and cultural programmes. It collaborates with other relevant ministerial departments in the development and implementation of the Government's policy on technologies, media and communication networks. The Ministry of Culture implements the State's actions

aimed at ensuring that the world of culture, French artistic creation and Francophonie have an impact. It prepares and implements actions to promote the dissemination, use and enrichment of the French language and the preservation and improvement of French languages. The Draft Law on Financing of the Ministry of Culture for 2019 states:

- budget allocations of the Ministry will increase compared to 2018: they will amount to 3,630,000,000 euro, an increase of 17 million euro;
- it is expected that the tax expenditure on culture and cultural and creative industries will reach 1.5 billion euro;
- fiscal resources allocated to cinema, audiovisual products and video games and allocated to the National Centre for Cinema and Moving Image will amount to 679,000,000 euro;
- other taxes foreseen for the National Song, Popularity and Jazz Centre and the Private Theatre Support Association amount to 580,000,000 euro. The National Book Centre will now be financed by budgetary grants from the Prime Minister's decision [3].

This information shows that the development of cultural diplomacy is not a secondary area and the Ministry of Culture allocated a sufficient amount of funds for implementing its foreign policy in the field of culture, science and education. The Ministry of Culture organized the following national projects in 2019: “Spring Poets”, “French Language Week and La Francophonie”, “European Crafts Days”, “European Museum Night”, “Art History Festival”, and “Music Festival”.

The Ministry of European and Foreign Affairs together with the Ministry of Culture and Communication have always worked closely together to decide what needs to be communicated to national and international audiences in order to discover the richness of French culture at home and abroad. For example, on 16 and 17 September in France 14,000 cultural sites were open to the public. It was a unique opportunity to see not only the Louvre or the Palace of Versailles, but also the Ministry of the Interior, television stations and other historical sites. Also on October 15, 2019, a joint press release of the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Culture was discussed – a nomination for the French Pavilion of the 17th International Architecture Exhibition in Venice 2020, the winner of which was Christopher Gutin [5]. The Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Culture have a large network of French cultural services and institutions abroad. Together, they create privileged relationships with local partners and achieve clear objectives:

- to familiarize French artists with the culture and works of art abroad: the French cultural network abroad organizes more than 26,000 cultural events per year;
- to build sustainable networks among creators as well as between cultural policy makers to meet the needs of artists and foreign specialists.

**Conclusion.** Both ministries are basic public institutions that develop and implement cultural diplomacy in French foreign policy. The activities of these ministries that aim at the development of contemporary art in all its forms, contribute to the spread of French culture and support cultural diversity in the following ways:

French media abroad, audiovisual sphere, cultural and creative industries, cultural exchanges, export of French film products and support for cinematography in other countries. All of the above examples contribute significantly to the image of France as an educated country where culture is central and successfully attracts interest in the international community. The events that the ministries set up are successfully engaged in numerous European countries also develop cultural diplomacy. This can indeed be identified as one of the major successes of ministries in French cultural diplomacy.

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## POLICY OF FRG IN REGULATION OF MIGRATION CRISIS IN THE EU

**Introduction.** Policy analyses of solving migration crisis, which is provoked with growth of instability and conflicts in neighborhood to EU regions, is aimed at clarifying conceptual basis, set of tools and organizational measures the Government of FRG. It is important to answer on the questions: directed this policy to elimination of the causes of migration crisis or provides deal with its consequences.

**Review of the recent publications.** Among scientific community, which works on the development issues of Germany migration policy, we should emphasize J.Grote, who stresses effective cooperation and researches in complex the questions of refugees. Kh. Fogel and O. Malynovska, S. Femiak analyze changing of migration