

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.

References

1. French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Retrieved from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Europe_and_Foreign_Affairs.
2. Pranaityte G. The Role of Governmental Institutions in the Context of French Cultural Diplomacy / G. Pranaityte. Retrieved from: https://www.vdu.lt/cris/bitstream/20.500.12259/31597/1/2335-7185_2014_V_15.PG_137-172.pdf.
3. Ministry of Culture. Retrieved from: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Culture_\(France\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Culture_(France)).
4. Ministry of Culture. Retrieved from: <https://www.culture.gouv.fr/>.
5. Спільний прес-реліз [Електронний ресурс]. Режим доступу: https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/laureatvenise2020_cle053f1c.pdf.
Spilniy pres-reliz [Common Press-release]. Retrieved from: https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/laureatvenise2020_cle053f1c.pdf.

Inna Babii

*Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University
Vinnytsia*

*Research Supervisor: I.V. Bohinska, PhD in History, Assoc. Prof.
Language Advisor: O.O. Odintsova, Senior Lecturer*

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

policy. I. S. Akin emphasises great importance on understanding the alignment values to efforts that have been made. A. Kamkin and Yu. Moyharenko have developed the specificity “responsible” migration policy, which has been selected by Germany’s authority during the last turbulent periods in Europe.

Objective of the paper. Find out “Germany” vision on migration crisis in EU and efforts which were offered by FRG government for its solution.

Result of the research. Europe beginning with second half of XX century has been a final destination of numerous migration waves. However, real challenges for European Union have become the flow of migrants as a result of Arab Spring and numerous conflicts on Middle East. The peak of the migration crisis concentrated in 2015. So far, the FRG itself has been playing the main role in its solution. Famous statement of Angela Merkel “We can do it” demonstrated readiness of FRG government to take responsibility and trigger series of actions regarding the harmonization of approaches of the EU country in addressing migration problems. For example, Germany has suffered from the greatest migration burden. That is 40% of all applications, which are received by the EU, related to the FRG. That is why Germany authority encouraged the official Brussels to greater solidarity in equitable distribution of refugees and governments of the EU countries to quick review the migration policy [8]. In her speech in the European Parliament on 13 November 2018 Angela Merkel admitted in her statement that in the year before 2015 it took far too long, in Germany as well, to accept the fact that the refugee issue concerns all the EU member states and that it must be dealt with through a pan-European approach [6]. Chancellor also stressed on tolerance as the main value, which must lead civilized society, mutual assistance and proportionated distribution of refugees in the same system of granting of asylum.

In turn, series of efforts the country is taking to stabilize the refugee crisis the suspension of the Dublin II Regulation for Syrian migrants on 24 August 2015 in response to the risks of humanitarian crisis in Hungary should be mentioned. Since then FRG has taken the first position among countries that are the recipients of refugees. Government of FRG provides policy of integration refugees in local communities. Nevertheless, the sufficient high level of naturalization of migrants, this policy is not effective and successful in concerning problems of national minorities in system of nation-state. The largest numbers of migrants were resettled from Greece and Italy by the principle of equal distribution of the refugees. According to the German federal government, last year the arrivals of almost 1.1 million asylum seekers were registered in the so-called EASY system [2]. Angela Merkel offered to provide assistance to the government of the Italian Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte, after Italy had started blocking humanitarian vessel, which were arriving to Italian harbors in 2017, with refugees on their boards. In addition, it initiated together with Italy, France and Greece the quota of migration among other EU countries. The principle of distribution of migrants according to quotas is not shared by the government of other countries, particularly Poland and Slovakia. Mentioned countries insist on distributing quotas on goodwill basis. Fearing uncontrolled flow of migrants certain countries of EU have started the border closure. For instance, Germany has

resumed control on land boundary with Austria from 11 February 2017; Austria, France and Denmark have resumed control on their borders. These efforts significantly are undermining the Schengen Agreements provision about freely movement within EU and complicating search of compromise solution among its members in distribution asylum seekers. Moreover, prevailing majority of refugees from Africa and Middle East desire to get permission for asylum (residency) predominantly in Germany, Sweden or Britain.

To reduce migration pressure on European Union countries Germany's authority persuaded Turkey President R. Erdogan to participate in solving crisis. Agreement between EU and Turkey was signed in 2016 and claimed that Turkey takes responsibility of accepting Syrian refugees and EU agrees materially help (the part of FRG in this aid is 21%). These efforts helped to decrease amount of migrants on the road from Turkey to Greece from 200 000 in 2015 to 60 000 in 2016 (Frontex). With a view on policy, which is implemented by President Erdogan and initiated by him on 9 October 2019, it is problematic to rely on Turkey as credible partner, which takes into account EU values and human rights.

The agreement with Tunis government 2017 about deportation of 1.5 thousand of refugees, who were rejected in asylum, is more positive example cooperation with countries that are not members of the EU.

Migration crisis and flow population with another culture, religion and strong spiritual connection with their motherland provokes wave of enemy anticipation of refugees in Europe. It creates growth of populism, far-right movement and political parties, which have started to take prominent place in influence on European political environment. Thus, prime minister of Hungary Victor Orban is opposed to migrants.

Lega Nord also claims for strict rules for migration and ignores sometimes values which are fundamental in Germany's approach to solving migration issues.

Conclusion. On this basis in Europe at that time there was no unified view on migration problem: one group created more strict legislation, whilst another insisted on equivalent distribution. Mechanisms of solution of migration crisis, which were suggested by Germany, are based on values which Angela Merkel was not got tired to emphasize on. Germany is not afraid to take responsibility for distribution of refugees, and helps governments which suffer from burden of enormously large amount of arriving refugees in one time. Germany authority pays great attention on cooperation with countries out of EU and it shows willingness to give them economical support. The main aim of all these measures is to save unity of the European Union, to guarantee its development and ensure human rights to refugees who are really victimized with conflict and instability in their native countries.

References

1. Akin S. The Effect of the Syrian Crisis on German Politics / S. Akin. Turkish Journal of Middle Eastern Studies. 2017. Special Issue. P. 81–103.
2. Engler M. Germany in the Refugee Crisis. Background, Reaction and Challenges / M. Engler. Heinrich Böll Stiftung. Warszawa, 2016. P. 1-8.

3. Grote J. The Changing Influx of Asylum Seekers in 2014-2016: Response in Germany / J. Grote. Nurnmberg: Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, 2018. 92 p.

4. Grotre J. Beneficiaries of Protection Travelling to Their Country of Origin: Authorization, Policies and Revocation Procedure in Germany / J. Grotre. Nurnmberg: Federal Office for Migration and Refugees, 2019. 52 p.

5. Live: Merkel Delivers Commencement Speech at Harvard University. [Electronic resource]. Retrieved from: <https://youtu.be/f-KjwrBOBk0> (Last accessed 10.10.2019).

6. Speech by the Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel to the European Parliament. The federal Government. Strasbourg. 13 November. 2018. Retrieved from : <https://www.bumdersregierung.de/bregen/news/speech-by-federal-chancellor-angela-merkel-to-the-european-parliament-strasbourg-13-novemner-2018-1550688> (Last accessed 10.18 2019).

7. Вітман К. М. Міграційна криза, як виклик етнополітичній безпеці Євросоюзу / К. М. Вітман. Міграційна політика ЄС: стан, виклики та перспективи. Науково-практичний симпозиум. Одеса: Фенікс, 2015. С. 18–25.

Vitman K.M. Migrantsiina kryza yak vyklyk etnopolitychnii bezpetsi Yevrosoiuzu [Migration crisis as challenge to European Union security] / K. Vitman. Migratsiyna polityka YeS: stan, vyklyky ta perspektvy. Naukovo-praktychnyi symposium. Odessa: Feniks, 2015. P. 18–25.

8. Малиновська О. Міграційна політика: глобальний контекст та українські реалії / О. Малиновська. Київ: НІСД, 2018. С.120–162.

Malynovska O. Migrantsiina polityka: globalnyi kontekst ta ukrainski realii [Migration policy: global context and Ukrainian realities] / O. Malynovska. Kyiv: NICD, 2018. 120–162 s. [in Ukrainian].

9. Мажаренко Ю. Миграционная политика ФРГ в контексте европейского кризиса беженцев / Ю. Мажаренко. Германия на перекрестках истории: проблемы внутренней и внешней политики в контексте трансформаций международных отношений. Сборник статей. Воронеж, 2017. С. 61–73.

Mozharenko Yu. Migrantsionnaia politika FRG v kontekste yevropeiskogo krizisa bezhentsev. [Migration policy of FRG in the context of European refugees crisis] / Yu. Mozharenko. Germania na perekrestkakh istorii: problemy vnutrenney i vneshnei politiki v kontekste transformatsii mezhdunarodnykh otnoshenii. Sbornik statei Voronezh, 2017. S.61–67. [in Russian].

10. Фем'як С. Імміграційна програма сучасної ФРН / С. Фем'як, А. Моренчук. Актуальні проблеми країнознавчої науки: матеріали Міжнар. науково-практичної інтернет-конференції 14–15 травня / за ред. В.Й. Лажніка. Луцьк: Вежа-друк, 2015. С. 89–92.

Femiak S. Immigrantsiina programa suchasnoi FRN. [Immigration program of modern FRG] / S. Femiak, A. Morenchuk. Actualni problemy krainoznavchoi nauku: materialy Mizhnarodnoi naukovo-praktychnoi internet konferentsii 14–15 travnia. / za red. V.Y. Lashnika. Lutsk: Vesha-Druk, 2015. 89–92 s. [in Ukrainian].

11. Фогел Х. Політичні аспекти становлення та розвитку міграційної політики Європейського Союзу: дис... канд. політ. наук. / Х. Фогел. Чернівці, 2018. 283с.

Fohel Kh. Politychni aspekty stanovlennia ta rozvytku mihratsiinoi polityky Yevropeiskogo Soiuzu [Political aspects of establishment and development of migration policy of European Union]: dis... kand. polit. nauk / Kh. Fogel. Chernivtsi, 2018. 283 s. [in Ukrainian].

Iryna Balukh

*Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University
Vinnytsia*

*Research Supervisor: I. V. Bohinska, PhD in History, Assoc. Prof.
Language Advisor: V.I. Kalinichenko, PhD in Philology, Ass. Prof.*

UKRAINE-NATO RELATIONS IN THE FACE OF RUSSIAN AGGRESSION AGAINST UKRAINE

Introduction. Today, Ukraine faces a number of threats and challenges where the resolution of the political-military conflict in the eastern regions of the country and the restoration of the territorial integrity of our state are one of the key points. Hence, the search for solutions to this confrontation is particularly relevant at the present stage.

Russian aggression against Ukraine, the illegal annexation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the conduct of 'hybrid warfare' against our state, the military intervention of the eastern regions of Ukraine, the constant political, military, economic and information pressure from the Russian Federation compel us to find more effective guarantees of sovereignty, independence, security and territorial integrity of Ukraine [1]. Hence, NATO as the collective defense organization will assist Ukraine in maintaining security.

Relations with NATO have become one of the most important for Ukraine, taking into account the current state of the country. They began to develop after the Declaration of Independence of Ukraine. With regard to the current situation in the country, namely, the conflict in eastern Ukraine, cooperation with NATO has been intensified since 2014. The development and further deepening of the strategic partnership between Ukraine and NATO has been the priority of the national interest of Ukraine in foreign policy.

Review of recent publications. The subject of cooperation between Ukraine and NATO is a very popular area of research. However, there hasn't been so many literary sources about Ukraine's cooperation with the Alliance in the face of the Russian threat recently. The questions of strategy and cooperation between Ukraine and NATO are elaborated by such researchers: James Sherr, Boris Parakhovsky, Oleg Gorenko, Tamara Tracevich, Volodymyr Khandogiy are writing about perspective of Euro-Atlantic integration of Ukraine. A vivid description of the