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## **THE FORMATION OF UKRAINIAN DIPLOMACY**

Foreign policy service of Ukraine has long traditions, based first and foremost on the diplomatic experience of Kyivan Rus'- Ukraine. The roots of Ukrainian diplomacy go much deeper. They should be traced in the Byzantine and Roman traditions forming the cornerstone of all modern European states. The Old Rus'-Ukrainian state maintained close ties with Byzantium, the Holy See, the German Empire, Poland, Hungary, France, Scandinavian states [1].

During the reign of Prince Yaroslav the Wise (1019-1054) the international relations intensified greatly. He actively used a method of dynastic marriages that was widely spread in the medieval period. Yaroslav's son Vsevolod married the daughter of Byzantine Emperor Constantine IX Monomakh. One of Yaroslav's daughters, Anna, married French King Henry I. Her sister Yelyzaveta, became the wife of Norwegian King Harald the Severe. Prince Yaroslav's third daughter Anastasia married Hungarian King Andres I. Close relations with Poland were sealed by marriage of Yaroslav's sister Dobroniha and Kasimir the Prince of Krakow [1].

After the decline and collapse of the Old Rus'-Ukrainian state, the Ukrainian diplomacy reached its significant progress during the Cossack era. Having started their formation in the first half of the XVI century Ukrainian Cossacks gradually turned into the progenitor of Ukrainian statehood. At the beginning of the XVII century Zaporizhia Cossacks became a subject of international relations and an influential military and political factor in Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. In 1594 Cossacks concluded a treaty with representatives of the Christian union of states "the Sacred League" on joint struggle against the Ottoman Empire [1].

Diplomatic service of Ukrainian Cossack State followed the traditions of the Zaporozhian Army and acted without registration to the appropriate

specialized institution. Its functions were carried out by a group of foreign-policy guards. The management of the service was carried out by the officers and hetman. The Council developed foreign policy directions, terms of agreements and agreements. Hetman carried out practical management of relations with other countries: he accepted foreign diplomatic missions and negotiated with them, instructed Ukrainian ambassadors and listened to their reports, participated in the development of the most important diplomatic acts and signed them. The current work was carried out by the General Military Office, whose scribes prepared the relevant documentation. During 1648 the efforts of the diplomatic service of the Ukrainian Cossack state were directed at preserving the military-political alliance with the Crimean Khanate, seeking an understanding with the Ottoman Empire, involving the rulers of the Russian state and the Transylvanian principality in the struggle for the crown in the Commonwealth. 1649-1653 focused on the recognition of Poland and other states of independence of the Ukrainian Cossack state, the prevention of the creation of anti-Ukrainian coalition, the search for a reliable tread. During 1654-1657 the service was engaged in the formation of the anti-Polish alliance of states, the neutralization of the policies of Poland and the Crimea, the reunification of the Western Ukrainian region with the Cossack Ukraine, and the protection of internal sovereignty against the tsarist government's attacks. An important area of activity of the Cossack diplomats from 1648-1657 was the gathering of information on the nature of international relations, the political situation of potential allies and opponents, their military power, and others like that [3, p.27].

On the basis of the Cossack traditions, an own ceremony for the reception of foreign ranks, ambassadors and ambassadors, negotiation with them, and the organization of the security of their movement through the state, the supply of food for them and the conveyance of food and feed. The form of admission depended on the rank of the person who visited the visit, the political status of the sender and the importance of the diplomatic mission entrusted to her. Hetman's participation in the embassy meeting was rarely practiced. This function was performed by someone from the general officer or colonels. Members of the embassy received accommodation near the residence of B. Khmelnitsky. There were differences in the rituals of audiences for ambassadors from different countries, due to the traditions of

their diplomatic service and the political goals of the Ukrainian government. The secret issues were discussed only by the hetman alone with the ambassador in a separate room. Significant features of etiquette were the intensity of the negotiation process and its rapid completion [3, p.28].

The diplomatic service of B. Khmelnytsky consisted of interpreters, road connoisseurs, people adapted for traveling life, embassy secretaries, envoys and ambassadors. The function of the latter was mostly carried out by colonels and general officers, who were authorized by the hetman to conclude agreements and treaties. The composition and number of embassies depended on the importance of the diplomatic mission entrusted to them. Much attention was paid to the design of the relevant documentation. The letters addressed to the monarchs were signed by the Hetman and sealed with a seal. Sometimes the Hetman succeeded in the title of "God's mercy", which was used by European monarchs. Practiced various types of writing letters to foreign rulers and heads of government, which were conditioned by taking into account common etiquette standards in one or other country. Typically, the content of contracts concluded in the Ukrainian Cossack state was not disclosed and was known to a very limited number of individuals [3, p.28-29].

The break from the hetman's time in the formation of independent political relations at the state level ended in the early 20th century with the rise of Ukrainian governments in various directions, which included the creation of specialized foreign policy agencies for the first time, and their primary efforts were to fight for the diplomatic recognition of their governments and Ukrainian statehood, the organization of embassies, missions and consulates [2, p. 177].

Formation and establishment of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine as a full-fledged state structure is connected with the First Universal of the Ukrainian Central Rada (June 10, 1917) and creation of the Ukrainian People's Republic. From the first day of its existence the Secretariat of International Affairs started functioning as part of the General Secretariat. The Secretariat of International Affairs was the prototype of the first Foreign Service of Ukraine in the XX century [1].

At the same time, this general information about the activities of the diplomatic services of Ukrainian state entities is supplemented with information on their specific foreign policy documents, actions and actions

contained in separate slogans: "Brest Peace Treaty with the states of the Fourth Alliance on February 9, 1918", "Warsaw Treaty of 1920" and others.

The new historical stage in the development of Ukrainian diplomacy began on July 16, 1990. At that time the Verhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR adopted the Declaration on State Sovereignty of Ukraine. In 1991-1992, Ukraine repeated the achievements of the diplomats of the UPR. Ukraine hosted the recognition parade. Only in December 1991, 75 countries recognized Ukraine, and during the next year another 60. This was a real triumph, a great holiday of a young state. Only this holiday was the colossal work of our diplomacy [2, p.177].

To sum everything up, Ukrainian democracy was formed during a long historical period. In its process of historical development many ideas and principles were accumulated. Ukrainian diplomacy needs to be adapted to new forms of international relations and classical diplomatic methods to the challenges of the new millennium.

#### ***References:***

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## **RESOCIALIZATION OF UNDERAGE CONVICTS**

Criminal behavior of minors is one of the most pressing issues of today's society, which is becoming global. One of the social institutes conducting social and pedagogical work with criminals who committed a crime and serving sentences in places of imprisonment are educational