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CHALLENGES FOR THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT CHAIRMAN

In February of this year, Stanislav Shevchuk was elected the new Chairman of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine (CCU) at one of its sessions. Position of CCU Chairman has been vacant since 20 March 2017. This is when Yuriy Baulin's term has run out. On several occasions, elections of a new chairman were disrupted. In December 2017, they did not take place due to the lack of candidates.

The responsibility of CCU Chairman, besides swearing in the newly elected president, is to organise the regular work of the Constitutional Court. We also expect the pressure on the new chairman to mount after the appointment of two new CCU judges on the president's quota and the election of two more judges on the Verkhovna Rada's quota.

Pressure on the CCU is possible in connection with examination for constitutionality of a number of important laws and bills that cause heated discussions among politicians and in the society. Among them – laws «On the National Referendum»,

«On the Principles of State Language Policy» and «On the Condemnation of the Communist and National Socialist (Nazi) Totalitarian Regimes in Ukraine, and Prohibition of Propaganda of Their Symbols», bills on the removal of MPs' inviolability. However, there is not just hope, but confidence that CCU will handle it.

Full [text](#)

Legal Research Fellow
of the Razumkov Centre
Viktor MUSIYAKA



National Security and Defence

COLLISIONS BETWEEN THE USA AND RUSSIA CAN HAPPEN ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD

US-Russia relations have reached the «Cold War» level, and many experts believe that the situation is more dangerous than prior to the 1962 Caribbean Crisis. At that time, USSR and USA realised that they had reached a point, when they were facing a high probability of not simply mutual destruction, but the

destruction of the entire world, after which they started negotiating.

The events in Syria can become another crisis of the new time, but collisions between the US and Russia can happen anywhere in the world. Syria is one of the regions with an extremely high probability of an accidental unplanned collision between the US and Russia. But this is not the only place, as numerous occasions of marine vessels and aircraft coming precariously close together are taking place, all of which can end in a major incident at one point due to a mistake of one or two men anywhere in the world.

Full [text](#)



Co-director of Foreign Relations and
International Security Programmes of
the Razumkov Centre Oleksiy MELNYK

WHY DO WE NEED TO CHANGE THE ATO FORMAT TO A UNITED FORCES OPERATION?

Verkhovna Rada has adopted a law, according to which ATO format is changed to a united forces operation. This is necessary to harmonise this format of operation with what was actually happening for at least past three years, when the Armed Forces were playing the main role, although main responsibility was falling on the SBU's Anti-Terrorist Centre, which was actually not so.

The ATO format had its logic at the moment when it was being announced, – in the mid-2014. At that time, there was no full-scale military activity yet, although signs of aggression and all grounds for application of constitutional norms and the law on

defence were already present. However, it can be justified, why the acting president of that time Turchynov decided to use this format. There were both internal and external factors for this. Yet, when the combat operation started, when participation of Russian military units was registered in the Ukrainian territory, for instance, paratroopers, who got lost during artillery attacks from Russia's territory, – is when problems with the use of ATO format started.

Full [text](#)

Co-director of Foreign Relations and
International Security Programmes
of the Razumkov Centre Oleksiy MELNYK

PEACEKEEPERS IN DONBAS: WINDOW OF OPPORTUNITY AND LIMITS OF COMPROMISE

In the analysis of possibilities for implementing different ambitious ideas – at the planning stage or on a post facto basis – «the window of opportunity» is mentioned quite often. This is a figure of speech that describes the situation, when external circumstances are most favourable for implementing the plan. In my opinion, now is the window of opportunity for implementing the idea of a peacekeeping mission in Donbas.

Russia and Putin personally are having serious problems. «Black swans» for Russia are appearing more and more often: the Syrian gamble (something went wrong), the cocaine scandal in Argentina (the main person connected with the scandal was arrested in Germany, and he will most likely want to share information in exchange for judicial favours), the investigation into Russia's interference with American elections (new facts with specific names).

The West is starting to see the reality of the current Kremlin regime. The share of those who would like to see Russia as a partner is growing smaller compared to those who consider Russia a dangerous opponent and a global bully that cannot be trusted.

The issue of peacekeepers is in constant dynamics. In any case, if the political decision on the peacekeeping mission is made any time in the future, it will not be a 100% Russian or American (Ukrainian) proposal. Clearly, this decision will be a compromise and currently, the conditions of such compromise are not very beneficial for Kremlin.

[Full text](#)

*Co-director of Foreign Relations and
International Security Programmes
of the Razumkov Centre Oleksiy MELNYK*

NATIONAL SECURITY BILL: PROS AND CONS

On 14 March this year, the specialised committee of the Verkhovna Rada has considered the bill «On National Security» No.8068 dated 28.02.2018, and despite the summary conclusion of the Main Scientific-Expert Administration of the VRU dated 14.03.2018 («it is recommended that the draft law be returned to the legislative initiative entity for further work») made a decision: to approve the draft law as a basis with further elaboration.

Remember that the draft law «On National Security» submitted to the parliament is a third «post-Maidan» attempt of the government to show its aptitude and ability to determine the legal foundation for security sector operation and reform not only in the changing circumstances of today, but for the future.

Analysing the National Security bill, one can argue that it is more appropriate and easier to rewrite it and submit

for a broad discussion (which has been proposed three years ago), rather than engage in the unconstructive circle of making individual corrections and additions once again.

It would also not hurt to hold a repeat comprehensive inspection of the security sector using a special multi-profile independent commission (not an institution), as the last one was essentially disrupted leading to Ukraine wasting its time and resources for the fourth year in a row attempting to determine the principles and specific effective steps to guarantee national security.

[Full text](#)

*Director of Military Programmes of
the Razumkov Centre
Mykola SUNHUROVSKYI*



PEACEKEEPERS ARE CURRENTLY THE ONLY WAY FOR UKRAINE TO GET DONBAS BACK

A lot of countries that are declaring their readiness to take part in the peacekeeping mission are focusing on keeping the peace. Meaning that if the mission's mandate does not include peace enforcement tasks, the use of arms, – then such countries will gladly take part in it. If these tasks do appear there, I think the number of those willing to participate will drop rapidly, as these are rather critical things for the approval of political decisions on the national level.

Thinking about whether Ukraine needs a peacekeeping mission, I see no other way for it to get back its control over the occupied territory. We will not get there without a peacekeeping mission, just by ourselves.

The search for participants is a traditionally difficult task for each peacekeeping mission. Difficulties start from discussion of tasks to be included in the mandate: possibility of the use of arms, protection of civilians and peacekeepers themselves. Many countries will simply not agree to it. Difficulties also arise in connection with resource allocation and mission funding.

[Full text](#)

*Director of Military Programmes
of the Razumkov Centre
Mykola SUNHUROVSKYI*

PUTIN WANTED TO DESTROY NATO AND GOT IT ON HIS PORCH INSTEAD

The positive outcome of «Minsk-2» was the relatively decreased intensity of fighting along the firing line. Our people keep dying, but nevertheless, the West had the time to recover and gather resources, which allowed to pull together NATO's forces, i.e. achieve those results, on which Putin did not count. Putin wanted to destroy NATO and got it on his porch instead.

Yet Minsk agreements are not a legal document, as they were not ratified by anyone, and it is doubtful that their legal status obliges anyone to do anything. Moreover, in the framework of these agreements, Russia is both the director and a peacekeeper in the conflict,

anyone but the aggressor. This demonstrates that the international community is not ready to respond to this type of aggression, especially when a permanent member of the UN Security Council is the aggressor.

The situation highlights the weakness of the global and regional security systems, as well as the need for corresponding reforms.

[Full text](#)

*Director of Military Programmes
of the Razumkov Centre
Mykola SUNHUROVSKYI*

THE WEST IS BECOMING AWARE OF THE THREAT COMING FROM MOSCOW

Leaders of NATO member states are talking about the threat of Russia's fast conventional attack against the Baltic states increasingly more often, and in this situation, Russian troops will have a major advantage over the Alliance. Russia also has good possibilities for such an attack against Ukraine.

Since the very start of Russian aggression – and this has already been acknowledged by everyone – the West turned out unprepared to provide an adequate response. Back at the very beginning of Crimea's annexation, Ukraine was advised to be more careful, not to provoke Putin, etc. This is the rhetoric that proved that the West was not ready for a hard-line scenario. But as resources were accumulated and solidarity grew in political evaluations of this scenario, the rhetoric began to change. And now the talk is already about containment of Russia, while preserving the constructive dialogue.

The West is aware of the threat, otherwise, there would not be talk of increasing defence budgets up to 2% of the GDP, no talk of the need to modernise armed forces in European countries. There is awareness of the sources of Russia's advantages: the promptness in decision approval and implementation, ability to quickly gather, deploy and build forces. Although, these things are not as clear-cut as imagined, and in some areas Russia's potential is overrated (in particular, in the transport infrastructure capacity, efficiency of decision-making system, sufficiency of resources).

[Full text](#)

*Director of Military Programmes
of the Razumkov Centre
Mykola SUNHUROVSKYI*

NATO MEMBERSHIP IS "OUR HOMEWORK"

NATO has given Ukraine the aspirant country status. This is a provisional status for a country that is aspiring to join NATO. It does not provide any benefits for Ukraine.

In order to get NATO Membership Action Plan (MAP), Ukraine needs to undergo the Intensified Dialogue with positive results, i.e. receive positive assessment of our plans from each of NATO member states.

Only then will Ukraine get MAP and the level of standards that allow it to join NATO. And this is only 20% standards in the security sector, army and so on, all the rest concerns market economy, the rule of law, democracy, justice, etc.

Obviously, countries' assessments are to a great extent affected by the political factor. However, its influence should not be overrated, especially if the country is not

implementing reforms: the anti-corruption measures and provisions of the national NATO programme that we keep approving on the annual basis. We are implementing 40-50% of it, not more.

NATO membership is «our homework». And the national programme that each country is implementing annually is developed by the country itself – no one from the outside is preparing this document. The work on programme implementation, roughly speaking, means closing the gap that exists between a NATO member state and an aspirant.

[Full text](#)

*Director of Military Programmes
of the Razumkov Centre
Mykola SUNHUROVSKYI*

Economy

FLIGHT CAPITAL TAX: WHAT IS THE POINT AND WHY IS IMF UNHAPPY?

Essentially, flight capital tax has to create favourable conditions for those, who re-invest the received income. This is generally the right course. Another thing is that it has negative consequences, because the tax creates certain financial tensions risks.

The main risk is that the state may temporarily reduce its budget revenues. In turn, this can create certain financial gaps in the budget. Because the IMF cares more about ongoing financial stability than the

country's economic development, it reacts exactly like this – by criticism.

[Full text](#)

*Senior Research Fellow of the
Razumkov Centre
Volodymyr SIDENKO*



WHAT IS HAPPENING WITH HRYVNIA'S EXCHANGE RATE

Analysing the dynamics of hryvnia's exchange rate, we can see that in the past two years, its devaluation was happening starting in the second half of December till early February. In February, the dynamic changed its direction, and hryvnia gradually became stronger, and this trend intensified in the spring-summer period. This is foremost connected with imports of energy, the need for which considerably reduces in spring.

This year, we also observed this seasonal fluctuation. It was connected with the return of export revenues, as well as some improvement in external commodity markets. Also important is that this year the panic

sentiment among the population was much less apparent.

There are two event scenarios in the nearest future: calming of foreign exchange markets with slight fluctuations or slight hryvnia appreciation.

[Full text](#)

*Director of Economic Programmes
of the Razumkov Centre
Vasyl YURCHYSHYN*



WHAT WILL ANOTHER “BREAK-UP” WITH RUSSIA BRING

The decision of the Cabinet of Ministers on the termination of the economic cooperation programme between Ukraine and the Russian Federation should have been adopted a long time ago, since it is inadmissible to conduct business with the aggressor country.

This Government decision will not be a severe blow to Ukraine's economy. Ukraine's main dependence on Russia was in the energy sector. And at this point, this issue has

largely been solved. Also, certain problems may arise in the nuclear power sector, as Ukraine cannot abruptly abandon procurement of nuclear fuel and equipment from Russia. However, there are few of these problem areas.

[Full text](#)

*Director of Economic Programmes
of the Razumkov Centre* **Vasyl YURCHYSHYN**

UKRAINE IS GRADUALLY ENTERING THE MARKETS OF THE EU, CHINA, TURKEY, CANADA, ASIAN COUNTRIES

The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine decided to terminate the economic cooperation programme with Russia originally developed for 2011-2020. The programme was signed in 2011 by prime ministers of Ukraine and Russia Mykola Azarov and Volodymyr Putin.

With this decision, Ukraine's leaders wish to demonstrate that Russia's role in the country's economy is not as significant, as it was four years ago, that Ukraine has a direction to move it and countries to cooperate with in the economic sector besides Russia, as it is gradually entering the markets of the EU, China, Turkey, Canada and Asian countries. It quite logical that after officially recognising Russia the aggressor, Ukraine started the process of bringing all Ukraine-Russia relations to this common denominator in all sectors.

Yet Russia is still present in Ukraine's international trade statistics as a trading partner. Last year, exports of goods from Russia to Ukraine amounted to 9 percent, and imports – 14.5 percent. Therefore, termination of economic cooperation programme does not mean that trading with Russia will completely stop. We cannot completely abandon these relations and shift to other markets, because Ukrainian economy depends on imports of Russian oil and nuclear fuel, even though it is trying to reduce this dependence.

[Full text](#)

*Expert of Economic Programmes
of the Razumkov Centre*
Kateryna MARKEVYCH



Energy Sector

UKRAINE IS SECOND IN EUROPE BY ITS NATURAL GAS RESERVES AFTER THE NETHERLANDS

In the past few years, Ukraine has reduced its gas consumption almost twice – to 28 bln. cu. m, having become the world leader in reducing energy consumption. At the same time, this reduction was mainly due to a drop of the GDP, not implementation of energy efficiency measures.

Also, Ukraine currently has second largest natural gas reserves in Europe after the Netherlands. These reserves contain almost 600 bln. cu. m. Undiscovered resources are estimated at approximately 3 trillion cu. m.

[Full text](#)

*Director of Energy Programmes
of the Razumkov Centre*
Volodymyr OMELCHENKO



Foreign Policy

POST-ELECTION RUSSIA: D-DAY FOR UKRAINE

We can assume that Kremlin's policy in regard to Ukraine during Putin's next term in office will entail: a) traditional categorical refusal to review the topic of annexed Crimea in any form; b) keeping the situation in Donbas in the frozen state «neither war, nor peace» and imitating peace initiatives while asserting clearly unacceptable demands; c) preparing and creating conditions for a large-scale hybrid attack on the D-Day – the period of election campaign in Ukraine (and later, parliamentary).

There are reasons to believe that in late 2018 – early 2019, Russia will launch a campaign of integrated, targeted and large-scale measures for interfering with Ukraine's elections. As opposed to the US or France, Kremlin has a much larger and more efficient set of influence instruments in regard to Ukraine.

Obviously, the key directions of Russia's pre-election expansion will be:

- Erosion and destabilisation of domestic political situation through persistent information sabotage and provocations. Instigating separatist sentiment in regions.

Massive cyber-attacks (which already happened on numerous occasions) against key infrastructure objects, – administrative, energy, banking, transport.

- Political, informational, financial support of pro-Russian political forces, media, civic organisations, religious structures, and individual activists. Facilitating the expansion of their presence in the information field.

- Launching an information campaign in the Ukrainian media space, social networks aimed at discrediting Ukrainian government, country's pro-European and Euroatlantic course, domestic reforms. Implanting the «Russian World» values and meanings into social consciousness.

[Full text](#)

*Co-director of Foreign Relations and
International Security Programmes
of the Razumkov Centre*
Mykhailo PASHKOV



POSTPONE CANNOT REGULATE: WHAT WILL BE THE OUTCOME OF ROBERT FICO'S RESIGNATION

On 15 March 2018, the Prime Minister of Slovakia Robert Fico submitted his resignation. President Andrej Kiska asked Deputy Prime Minister for Investments and Informatisation Peter Pellegrini, who is a member of the same party as Fico, to form a new government.

This was a result of compromise reached between the leaders of three coalition parties – «Direction – Social Democracy» (SMER SD), Slovak National Party (SNS) and Hungarian minority party (Most-Hid) to quell a gathering political crisis sparked over two weeks ago by the murder of an investigative journalist Jan Kuciak and his fiancée Martina Kusnirova. Yet, it remains to be seen, whether this step will help ease tension in the society or whether it is a tactical step to distract attention.



During his long term in power, Fico built his regime on the basis of a tight union between oligarchs and politicians. His closest circle included people with questionable reputation, such as businessmen Ladislav Basternak and Marián Kočner accused of tax fraud. Other issues noted by European parliamentarians included political influence on staffing decisions in prosecutor's office and police, low effectiveness of corruption investigations in top echelons of power, politicians' immunity from criminal prosecution, conflict of interest in the judiciary, and absence of financial reports of some companies. This is the heritage that the new Slovak government is getting, yet it remains to be seen, whether it plans to introduce fundamental changes or will stick to exterior upgrades. Efficiency of work of the new government will be seen through the results it achieves. Society demands that those responsible for the journalist's death are found and brought to justice, as well as that principles and conditions of public administration are changed. The country's stability and further development will depend on how well the new government deals with this task.

Full [text](#)

*Expert of Foreign Policy Programmes
of the Razumkov Centre
Viacheslav HOLUB*



Social Policy

UKRAINE'S POPULATION IS DECLINING RAPIDLY

According to State Statistics Service, in 2017, Ukrainian population decreased by 198 thousand people. As of 1 January 2018, there were 42 million 386.4 thousand people. In 2016, there was also a decrease, but less significant – 176 thousand people. Migration also played a role: in 2016 – 10,620 persons moved abroad permanently, while in 2017 – 11,997 persons.

The main reason why Ukrainians do not wish to have children is an unstable economic situation that has been going on for many years. As soon as living conditions are slightly improved, as it was in 2005-2008, there is an immediate rise in birth rate, and vice versa, in recent years it dropped, especially due to events in the east of the country. In cities, another restraining factor is the insufficient number of kindergartens, due to which

one must sign up for a place since birth. State policy of financial support for families with multiple children (when more money was paid for each next child) turned out to be insufficient as well. It was mainly used by marginals, who earned money by giving birth. Migration is taking an increasingly larger toll – young people are leaving the country and having children abroad.

Full [text](#)

*Leading Expert of Social and Gender
Programmes of the Razumkov Centre
Olha PYSHCHULINA*



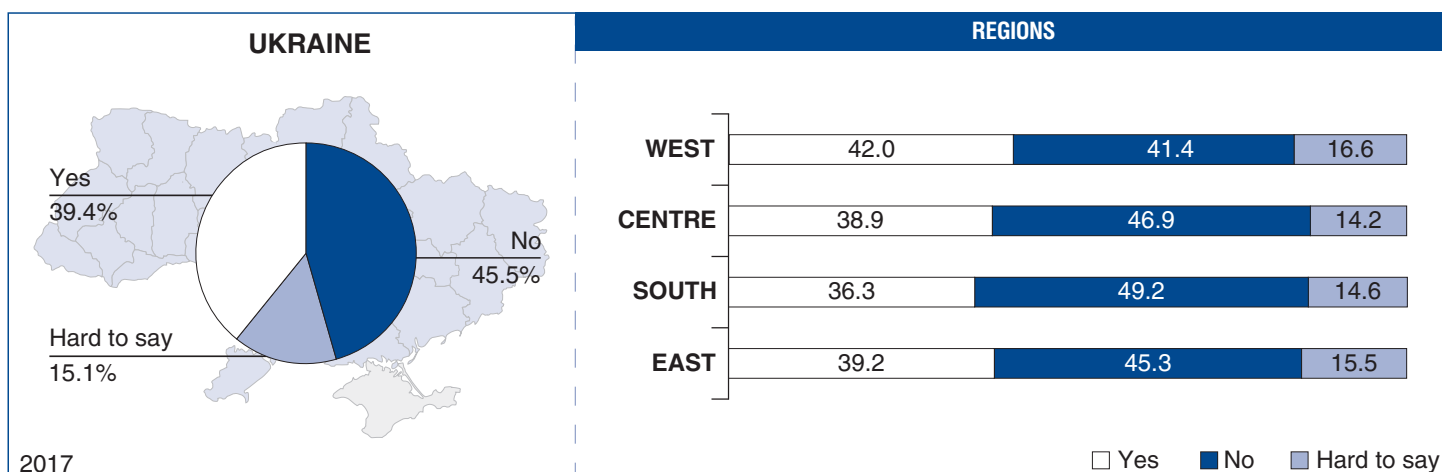
Sociology

The study was conducted as part of project «Political Culture and Parliamentarism in Ukraine: Current State and Main Problems», results of which can be found at: http://razumkov.org.ua/uploads/socio/2017_Politychna_kultura.pdf

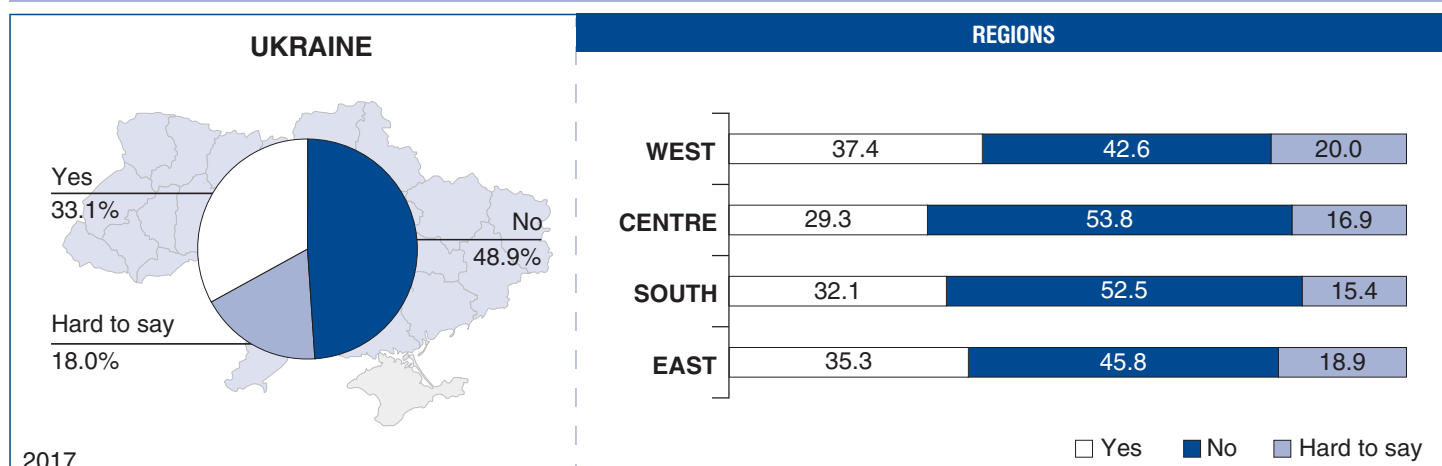
The national study was conducted by the sociological service of the Razumkov Centre on 22-27 September 2017 in all regions of Ukraine, except Crimea and the occupied territories of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts. Number of respondents – 2,008, age – from 18 y.o. Theoretical error of each sample does not exceed 2.3%.

For more information on the results of sociological studies conducted by the Razumkov Centre, see our web-site <http://www.razumkov.org.ua>.

Does Ukraine have political leaders that could effectively manage the state? % of respondents

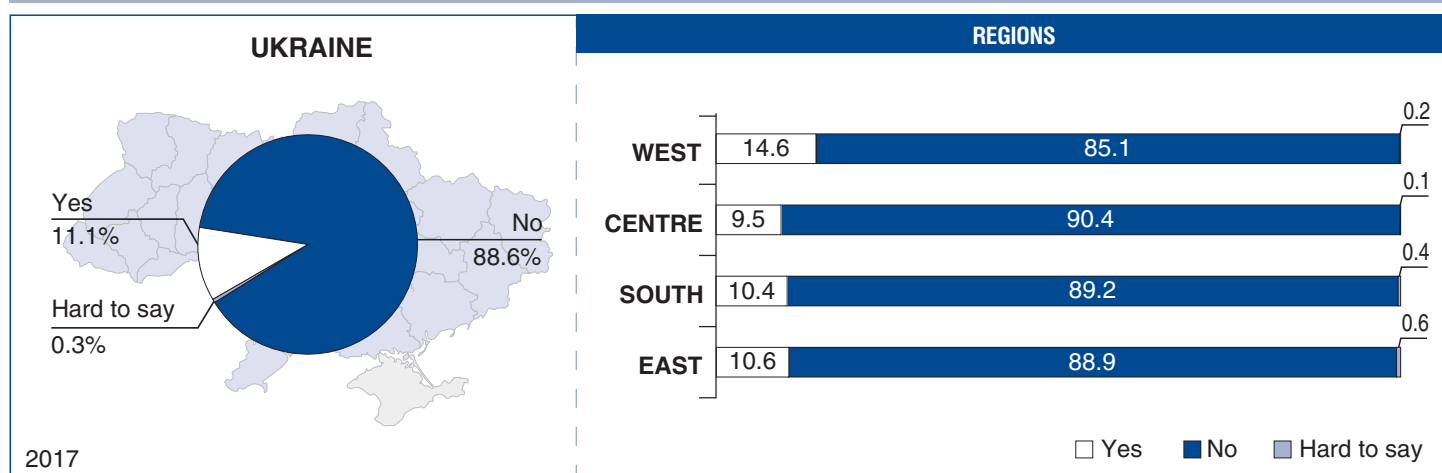


Among the existing political parties and movements in Ukraine, are there such that could be trusted to govern the state? % of respondents



	AGE				
	18-29 y.o.	30-39 y.o.	40-49 y.o.	50-59 y.o.	60 y.o. and over
Yes	28.8	28.5	32.7	33.3	40.0
No	49.5	52.2	50.4	49.8	44.5
Hard to say	21.7	19.3	16.8	16.8	15.4

Are you ready to provide financial support for the political party that you like the most? % of respondents



RAZUMKOV CENTRE PUBLISHED A PRINT VERSION OF THE ANNUAL ANALYTICAL CONCLUSIONS AND PREDICTIONS «UKRAINE 2017-2018: NEW REALITY, OLD PROBLEMS»

Razumkov Centre presents a new issue of the annual analytical conclusions for the past year and predictions for the next one «Ukraine 2017-2018: New Reality, Old Problems».

In 2017, there were no major breakthroughs in Ukraine, but there were undeniable achievements both in transformations and foreign policy. Achievements, as well as losses and miscalculations that clearly also happened, should be assessed in the context of internal and external conditions, in which the country and society have been functioning lately. These conditions were hardly beneficial for achieving any major breakthroughs in any sector.



More information on the publication can be found at: http://razumkov.org.ua/uploads/article/2018_Pidsumky_ukr_eng.pdf

PRESENTATION OF PUBLICATION «THE ROLE AND PLACE OF UKRAINIAN ENERGY SECTOR IN GLOBAL ENERGY PROCESSES»

On Tuesday, 20 February 2018, publication titled «The Role and Place of Ukrainian Energy Sector in Global Energy Processes» was presented at the National News Agency of Ukraine – Ukrinform.

In the presentation, Razumkov Centre experts talked about key trends in global energy sector up to 2035: increased consumption of energy sources, increased share of renewable sources, development of electric transportation and large-scale implementation of digital technologies.

Read the [presentation](#)

[Download publication](#) «The Role and Place of Ukrainian Energy Sector in Global Energy Processes»



RAZUMKOV CENTRE PARTICIPATED IN THE EUROPEAN THINK TANK SUMMIT IN BERLIN

On 14-16 March 2018, a European think tank summit took place in Berlin organised by Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program of the University of Pennsylvania (USA) and Konrad Adenauer Foundation (Germany).



The Summit was conducted under the motto «Bridging the Gap between Knowledge, Politics, and Proper Governing in the Digital Age» and had over 100 representatives from about 80 top think tanks of Europe, USA and other countries. Razumkov Centre was represented by Deputy Director General – Director of Political and Legal Programmes Yurii Yakymenko.

The goal of the forum was to discuss the special aspects of think tank activity in the new conditions – the crisis of the post-war world order: growth of populism, nationalism and protectionism; crisis processes in Europe; aggravation of global issues – climate change, large-scale migration and refugees; dissemination of «alternative facts» and «fake news», etc.

An important part of the forum were direct contacts between its participants, exchange of best practices, discussion of potential areas of cooperation and specific topics for possible joint research projects.

For more information, see:

PARTICIPATION OF THE RAZUMKOV CENTRE IN ECONOMIC FORUM «UKRAINE-POLAND»



On 13-14 March, in the Polish town of Rzeszów, took place 11th Economic Forum «Ukraine-Poland». Razumkov Centre was one of its main participants and presented its analytical report [«Ukraine 2017-2018: New Reality, Old Problems»](#).

At forum events, the Centre was represented by Vasyl Yurchyshyn, Oleksii Melnyk and Viktor Lohatskyi.

Forum programme can be found [here](#)

Analytical report can be found [here \(pdf\)](#)

PARTICIPATION OF THE RAZUMKOV CENTRE IN BERLIN EXPERT FORUM

On 26-27 February 2018, in Berlin, took place the regular trilateral expert meeting «Development in the Situation of Long-Term Crisis (5th Year of the Russia-Ukraine Conflict)», organised by Konrad Adenauer Foundation. The meeting was attended by Ukrainian, German and Russian experts, who discussed the tendencies in the development of domestic situations in Ukraine and Russia, events in the occupied territories of Donbas, geopolitical factors that affect the Russia-Ukraine conflict dynamic. Forum participants paid particular attention to the issues of preventing conflict escalation, forecasts for further developments in the relations between Kyiv and Moscow.



At the expert meeting, Co-director of the Foreign Policy and International Security Programmes of the Razumkov Centre Mykhailo Pashkov presented a report titled «Current State and Prospects of Donbas Situation Development», in which he talked about the socio-economic, political-ideological and military aspects of the situation in the occupied territories, outlined scenarios of further conflict development in the East of Ukraine.

RAZUMKOV CENTRE PARTICIPATION IN CONFERENCE «BRUSSELS UKRAINELAB 2018, 3RD EDITION»

On 27 February 2018, in Brussels, took place the Third edition of the Brussels UkraineLab 2018 – a conference involving Ukrainian think tanks, European Parliament and European Commission representatives organised by Ukrainian Think Tanks Liaison Office in Brussels. At the conference, Razumkov Centre was represented by Expert of Economic Programmes Kateryna Markevych.



During the conference, participants discussed the state of reforms in Ukraine: achievements, miscalculations and lost opportunities. Representatives of the European Commission and the European Parliament noted the significant progress achieved in reforming the energy sector, the healthcare sector, public procurement sector, and decentralisation process. At the same time, European officials pointed out the issue that requires urgent resolution – combating corruption in general and establishing the Anti-Corruption Court, in particular. Also, many discussions during the conference concerned Ukraine's European integration intentions and its further role in the EU taking into account the Brexit situation.

PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN IVANO-FRANKIVSK

On 23 February 2017, in Ivano-Frankivsk, took place international conference «Global and Regional Security in Conditions of Hybrid Wars». The conference was organised by Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University, NATO Information and Documentation Centre in Ukraine, National Institute for Strategic Studies under the President of Ukraine, etc.

Razumkov Centre was represented by Expert of Foreign Policy and International Security Programmes Viacheslav Holub, who presented his report «Russia's Hybrid Threats in Europe» in the second session.