

в основе которых лежит коллективное бессознательное – архетип – система, состоящая из переплетения эмпирических и изотерических связей, представляется неполным. А значит и неадекватным [3].

В нашем случае в качестве «модельного объекта» могут выступить так называемые группы смертников-шахидов, или «голубых китов», призывающих подростков к суициду. Как представляется, для перекодировки их психосоматики используются манипуляционные технологии, суть которых состоит в переориентации сознания из внешнего, рационального восприятия во внутреннее состояние иррационального восприятия действительности. В результате этих определенных манипуляций сознание социально неблагополучных людей, отчаявшихся найти себя в реальном и жестоком для них мире, переключают в зону подсознательного, в которой приоритетами выступают идеи лучшего, более справедливого мира, находящегося за пределами мира реальности. Для «правильного» перехода в этот манящий своими гармоническими условиями мир надо совершить решительный шаг – уничтожить существующее в этом несправедливом мире зло, оплатив свой поступок своей физической жизнью...

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THE PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF THE UKRAINE-EU SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION AS A PART OF EUROPEAN VALUES

Science and technology are the part of European values. The Ukraine-EU science and technology cooperation is based on the agreement signed on 4 July 2002. The current levels of EU-Ukraine cooperation is carried out through the Program for Research and Technological Development (Horizon 2020) and

through Ukrainian national programs and bilateral activities with EU member states. Research and innovation cooperation will be developed as strategic EU-Ukraine priorities through the Eastern Partnership.

***Keywords:** science, technology, modernization, international cooperation, research, innovation, European Union, Ukraine.*

Васильев А. А. Проблемы и перспективы научно-технического сотрудничества Украины и ЕС как часть европейских ценностей. Наука и техника являются частью европейских ценностей. Научно-техническое сотрудничество Украины и ЕС базируется на соглашении, подписанном 4 июля 2002 г. Современное сотрудничество выполняется согласно Программе исследовательского и технологического развития (Горизонт 2020), национальным украинским программам и как двухсторонняя деятельность с государствами-членами ЕС. Исследовательская и инновационная кооперация будет развиваться как стратегические приоритеты сотрудничества ЕС-Украина через Восточное Партнерство.

***Ключевые слова:** наука, техника, модернизация, международное сотрудничество, исследования, инновации, Европейский Союз, Украина.*

The European Union's fundamental values are respect for human dignity and human rights, freedom, democracy, equality and the rule of law. These values unite all the member states, no country that does not recognise these values can belong to the Union. The main goal of the European Union is to defend these values in Europe and promote peace and the wellbeing of the citizens. For its part, the European Parliament seeks to ensure that these values are realised in the EU legislation. The EU member states are pluralistic. The European Union works for social equality. It develops social security and tries to protect the weakest. It seeks to prevent social exclusion and discrimination. All these fundamental values are defined in the Treaty of Lisbon (2009) [1].

International cooperation is carried out on the basis of intergovernmental and interdepartmental agreements on scientific and technical cooperation, into which along with the rights and obligations of the parties concrete types of activities are included. Ukraine has signed agreements on scientific-technical cooperation with many countries. The vector direction of international cooperation has the widest range which includes the European Union. So nowadays Ukraine- EU science-technology cooperation needs more profound study.

Large-scale reforms being carried out in the European Union in order to introduce technology, innovations and scientific achievements in all

spheres of the national economy. They are accompanied by the expansion of not only political and economic international relations but also the development of scientific and technical ties with foreign countries, leading industrial and scientific centres. There has been the internationalization of research, the exchange of scientific knowledge and technology. Work aimed to improve the skills of scientific personnel is also underway. The enhancement of international scientific and technological partnership in terms of deployment of innovative activity in the EU is an objective necessity, a result of international division of labor and scientific progress in the process of which new forms of production and scientific relations must be created [2].

The importance of the development of industrial as well as scientific and technical cooperation as its component was proclaimed at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe held in Helsinki in 1973 with the participation of 33 countries. The legal safeguard of international relations in this sphere of Ukraine, the main principles and provisions of interaction are enshrined in the national legislation. Areas of activities and plans for implementation are defined in the political and policy documents. Forms and types are developed in the international treaties of Ukraine. International cooperation in the field of science is aimed at solving theoretical and experimental problems of fundamental and applied science, promoting the development of technological processes, training staff, safeguarding the use of scientific and technological progress [3].

The Ukraine-EU Science and Technology cooperation is based on the Ukraine-EU Agreement on Science and Technology Cooperation signed on 4 July 2002. Under the terms of this Agreement the Joint Committee on S&T Cooperation was established. First meeting took place in Brussels on 23 November 2011. Both sides provided information on current developments in research and innovation policy and programmes in the EU and Ukraine respectively. Review was provided on the current levels of EU-Ukraine cooperation in research and innovation. Discussing activities carried out through the EU's Seventh Framework Programme for Research (FP7) [4] and through Ukrainian national programmes and bilateral activities with EU member states.

Ukraine is a part of the Eastern Partnership region of the European Neighbourhood. With this region a development towards a «Common Knowledge and Innovation Space» is envisaged. To achieve that the Commission will intensify cooperation with Ukraine and will support better networking and co-ordination between Ukraine and the EU in the setting and synchronization of research priorities. With a view to promoting

preparation of Ukraine's research community for the Horizon 2020, the Commission supports Ukraine in building up research capacity, promotes the increased collaboration between Ukraine's and EU's researchers and research organisations and strengthens the dissemination of information on Horizon 2020 to Ukraine. The Commission also supports special information events on Horizon 2020 [5]. The current EU programmes with options for RTD cooperation with Ukraine are as follows [6]:

FP7 (Seventh Framework Programme);

Erasmus Mundus;

Tempus;

Jean Monnet Programme under the Lifelong Learning Programme;

INSC (Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation) funded through ENPI (European Neighborhood and Partnership Instrument);

ENPI CBC (Cross-Border-Cooperation) Poland-Belarus-Ukraine Programme;

Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine ENPI Cross-border Cooperation Programme 2007-2013;

Joint Operational Programme Romania-Ukraine-Republic of Moldova 2007-2013; Black Sea Basin Joint Operational Programme 2007-2013;

INOGATE Interstate Oil and Gas Transport to Europe;

Nuclear Safety Co-operation Instrument (NSCI);

South East Europe Programme;

Central Europe Programme.

The following bilateral policy agreements between the EU and Ukraine constitute the background for policy dialogue:

Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the European Communities and their member states, and Ukraine;

Protocol to the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement establishing a partnership between the European Communities and their member states of the one part, and Ukraine of the other part;

Agreement on Renewing the Agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology between the European Community and Ukraine;

Agreement for Cooperation between the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in the field of controlled nuclear fusion;

European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy;

ENP European Neighborhood Policy – EU-UKR Action Plan;

Agreement between EC and Ukraine on GALILEO and Air Transportation;

Agreement to Establish a Science and Technology Center in Ukraine (STCU).

There are many FP 7 notable projects for Ukraine, for example, the InnoPolicy (Enhance Innovation Strategies, Policies and Regulation in Ukraine) project. This project was implemented in Ukraine between 2009 and 2011 in order to support the formulation of the Ukrainian innovation and research policy on the governmental and regional levels, to support improvement of the regulatory and legislative environment for research, innovation and intellectual property rights in Ukraine and to bring the Ukrainian legislation in compliance with the best European practices. The project also aimed to support state departments in Ukraine that are dealing with innovation and IPR issues.

The PROMITHEAS 4 project [6] aims at the development and evaluation of mitigation/adaptation (M/A) policy portfolios and the prioritization of research needs and gaps for 12 countries (Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Estonia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Turkey and Ukraine) characterized as emerging economies. The overall strategy is based on development, implementation, evaluation and knowledge transfer towards scientists and decision makers of both public and private sectors from emerging economies. Scientific research needs and gaps will be identified and listed in the inventory.

There are the following S&T priorities in Ukraine for the period up to 2020 [7]: environmental and climate research, nature management; agriculture and forestry; industrial and production technologies; new materials; energy efficiency, alternative energy; transportation; Information and communication technologies; biomedical research, treatment of wide-spread diseases.

Today legal framework contributing to the establishment and development of international contracts has been created. It includes many normative documents that define principles, areas, conditions for financing, tax support, forms and types of cooperation with European research centers, scientists and inventors.

The international scientific and technological cooperation between Ukraine and the European Union is the joint development of scientific and technical issues, the mutual exchange of scientific achievements, the experience and training of highly qualified specialists. Noting the importance of intensifying cooperation in this area with countries of the EU in the context of further development and modernization of the scientific sphere and innovative development of Ukraine it should be stressed that

the past, present and future of Ukrainian science are integrally connected with political, economic and cultural development of the EU.

Innovative firms in Ukraine benefit from EU-guaranteed loans. The European Investment Fund (EIF) and ProCredit Bank Ukraine signed a loan guarantee deal that will offer small and medium-sized companies in Ukraine easier access to risk capital for the development of innovative ideas.

The programme for the development of innovative activities in Ukraine sets tasks on the study of international experience of introducing technologies, its adaptation to the needs of the production system and search for innovative solutions to the issues of the national economy. It is necessary to create joint laboratories, organizations, implement projects, programmes of cooperation and invite scientists from the EU in order to share experiences, send Ukrainian scientists for training in European centres and to exchange effective technologies.

In the result of this research we conclude the following:

Science and technology always have been the part of European values. Europe's achievements in science and technology have been significant and research and development efforts form an integral part of the European economy. Scientific research in Europe is supported by industry, by the European universities and by several scientific institutions. The output of scientific research from Europe consistently ranks among the world's best.

The recommendations of the European Commission were developed to help Ukraine to improve its performance in research and innovation. Recommendations are made on a range of issues including reforming the STI system to boost efficiency and impact; increasing government investment in R&D; revamping STI institutions, funding and procedures, and improving international cooperation.

The Ukraine-EU science and technology cooperation makes great contribution to the participation of Ukraine in the global integration processes in the sphere of science, technology, high-tech industry; the country's transition to an innovative path of development; the entry of our country into the market of intellectual products; the increase of scientific potential; the ensuring of technological security.

According to the goals of Ukraine for the social and economic development of the country, the scientific branch as defining the economic development of the country, the condition and happy future of the people must enter scientific space of the European Union. Only relying on a strong scientific and engineering complex may be most real way for Ukraine to take its rightful place among economically developed states, to promote social approval-oriented, structure-innovative model of modernization.

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ЕВОЛЮЦІЯ ЗМІСТУ «ЄВРОПЕЙСЬКИХ ЦІННОСТЕЙ» В ІСТОРИЧНОМУ РОЗВИТКУ

Досліджено історичний контекст формування системи європейських цінностей. Розкрито основні історичні етапи її становлення. Проаналізовано трансформацію системи європейських цінностей від давніх часів до сьогодення. Виокремлено та проаналізовано основоположні документи заснування ЄС.

Ключові слова: греко-римський період, європейські цінності, трансформація європейських цінностей, соціальна держава, Європейський Союз.

Maryna Bondarets. The evolution of the content of «European values» in historical development. The paper explores the historical context of the formation of a system of European values. The main historical stages of its formation are revealed. The transformation of the system of European values from ancient times