

Activities of the state bodies of the migration service of Ukraine in the field of cooperation with communities of the ukrainian diaspora (2001–2005)

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Abstract.

The article is aimed study and analyze the practical experience of the activities of the State Migration Service of Ukraine in the field of cooperation with Ukrainian diaspora communities in the period 2001–2005. **The methodological basis** of the study is the principles of historicism, scientific objectivity and systematicity, which made it possible to impartially determine the logical changes in the historical process. Research methodology are represented by both general scientific (historical, logical) and special (historical-comparative, historical-genetic, subject-chronological, retrospective) methods. **The scientific novelty** of the article lies in highlighting the peculiarities of the activities of the State bodies of the Migration Service of Ukraine in the field of cooperation with the communities of the Ukrainian diaspora. **Conclusions.** For the first time, the author systematically analyzes the role and place of the state bodies of the Migration Service of Ukraine in the implementation of the state policy towards the Ukrainian diaspora in the context of the National Program “Ukrainians Abroad” for the period up to 2005. Specific aspects of their activities related to legal protection, information support and facilitation of the return of Ukrainians from abroad, which have not previously been the subject of a separate comprehensive historical study, are identified and systematized. The author outlines the impact of institutional transformations in the system of state migration authorities on the consistency and effectiveness of work with Ukrainian diaspora communities. The key problems and shortcomings in this vector of state policy are identified, which allowed an objective analysis of the practical plane of its formation and implementation. Despite the strategic importance of cooperation with the communities of the Ukrainian diaspora, the activities of the state migration service during this period faced significant institutional challenges that limited their effectiveness, while at the same time the foundation for further development of the state policy towards Ukrainians abroad was laid.

Keywords: diaspora, emigration, ethnic identity, ethnic identity, migration policy.

Діяльність державних органів міграційної служби України у сфері співробітництва з громадами української діаспори (2001–2005)

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Анотація.

Метою статті є вивчення та аналіз практичного досвіду діяльності державних органів міграційної служби України у сфері співробітництва з громадами української діаспори в період 2001–2005 років. **Методологічною основою** дослідження є принципи історизму, наукової об'єктивності та систематичності, що дало можливість неупереджено з'ясувати логічні зміни в історичному процесі. Методологія дослідження представлена як загальнонауковими (історичний, логічний), так і спеціальними (історико-порівняльний, історико-генетичний, предметно-хронологічний, ретроспективний) методами. **Наукова новизна** статті полягає у висвітленні особливостей діяльності державних органів міграційної служби України у сфері співробітництва з громадами української діаспори. **Висновки.** Вперше системно проаналізована роль та місце державних органів міграційної служби України у реалізації державної політики щодо української діаспори в контексті «Національної програми «Закордонне українство» на період до 2005 року». Виявлено та систематизовано специфічні аспекти їх діяльності, пов'язані з правовим захистом, інформаційною підтримкою та сприянням поверненню українців з-за кордону, що раніше не були предметом окремого комплексного історичного вивчення. Окреслено вплив інституційних трансформацій у системі державних міграційних органів на послідовність та ефективність роботи з громадами української діаспори. Визначено ключові проблеми та недоліки у зазначеному векторі державної політики, що дозволило об'єктивно проаналізувати практичну площину її формування та реалізації. Попри стратегічну важливість співпраці з громадами української діаспори, діяльність державних органів міграційної служби у цей період стикалася зі значними інституційними викликами, які обмежували їхню ефективність, водночас закладено фундамент для подальшого розвитку державної політики щодо закордонного українства.

Ключові слова: діаспора, еміграція, етнічна ідентичність, етнічна самобутність, міграційна політика.

The Problem Statement. The current stage of Ukraine's development actualizes the study of the historical experience of forming state policy in the field of migration and consolidation of national potential. In this context, cooperation with the communities of the Ukrainian diaspora is seen as a key resource for state development. The period of 2001–2005 is particularly significant, since it was then that the state policy on Ukrainians abroad was systematized through the approval and implementation of the National Program "Ukrainians Abroad" until 2005. The program document defined priorities and mechanisms of interaction, and its implementation was largely entrusted to the state bodies of the Migration Service of Ukraine. Despite the obvious importance of this period in the development of national migration policy, the activities of the relevant state institutions in this area remain insufficiently covered in the national historiography. The study of this topic allows for a better understanding of the full range of complexity and multifacetedness of work with Ukrainian diaspora communities, the need for a systematic approach, legal support and effective interaction of all stakeholders.

The analysis of sources and recent research. In modern historiography, the activities of the state bodies of the Migration Service of Ukraine in the field of cooperation with Ukrainian diaspora communities in the specified time period have not been the subject of special historical research, as well as the actual study of their formation and development. At the same time, among the well-known researchers who dealt with certain issues of state policy towards the Ukrainian diaspora, one should note the leading ethnosociologist of Ukraine, former Minister of Ukraine for Nationalities and Migration V. Yevtukh (Yevtukh, 2000), who analyzes theoretical aspects of ethnicity, the formation of diaspora groups and their interaction with the historical homeland. Researcher of the National Institute for Statistical Studies O. Malynovska (2010) systematically examines the historical stages of the formation of national migration policy.

The actual general material for the study of migration processes after the declaration of Ukraine's independence is contained in well-known general works on national history, a multi-part 15-volume scientific publication "Ukraine through the Ages", edited by the Director of the Institute of History of Ukraine of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Academician V. Smolii (Smolii, 1999; Smolii, 2020). The majority of the material concerns the formation of Ukraine's independence, while the problem of solving the problems of Ukrainian diaspora communities is highlighted, which remains relevant today.

A well-known scholar at the Institute of History of Ukraine of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, S. Vidniansky (2020), noted that Ukraine and Ukrainians have close historical, economic, and cultural ties with many European states and peoples, and therefore it is quite natural to establish cooperation with them in order to restore ancient and broad cultural, scientific, and spiritual ties with European civilization.

Researcher at the Kuras Institute of Political and Ethnic Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine T. Bevz (Bevz, 2007), studying the problems and prospects of the modern

Ukrainian diaspora, pointed to the creation of a broad legislative framework that regulated Ukraine's interaction with Ukrainians abroad.

Describing the organization of the Western and Eastern Ukrainian diaspora, V. Danylenko (2018) pointed out that unlike the Western diaspora, which was not only an ethno-cultural but also a national-political association, the Ukrainian diaspora in Russia was formed only as an ethno-cultural, and not always expressive, association.

Existing scholarly works, although analyzing general issues of migration and ethno-national policy, as well as certain aspects of the diaspora, do not provide a comprehensive historical analysis of the activities of specific state institutions in this area. Today, there is a lack of studies that detail the powers, mechanisms, forms and effectiveness of migration service bodies in terms of interaction with Ukrainian diaspora communities and the problems they faced.

The historiographical heritage of the study is complemented by little-known documents of the Central State Archive of Higher Authorities and Governments of Ukraine, which were first introduced into scientific circulation, allowing for an objective and retrospective disclosure of the activities of the state bodies of the Migration Service of Ukraine in the field of cooperation with the communities of the Ukrainian diaspora in 2001–2005.

The article is aimed study and analyze the practical experience of the activities of the State Migration Service of Ukraine in the field of cooperation with Ukrainian diaspora communities in the period 2001–2005.

Presentation of the main material. The administrative reform in Ukraine, initiated in 1997, envisaged a set of measures to improve the public administration system, in particular through optimization of staffing levels and introduction of modern management methods. However, as the analysis shows, the state migration service bodies that functioned at the initial stage of the reform faced significant difficulties in determining departmental subordination and distribution of powers. In our opinion, the institutional uncertainty was resolved more than a decade after the start of the administrative reform.

According to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine no. 603 of April 4, 2000 (TsDAVO. F. P-2. Op. 15. Spr. 8191. Ark. 266) the State Department for Nationalities and Migration (hereinafter – the State Department) was established as a governmental body of state administration, which operated within the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine. In its work, the State Department was guided by the Regulations (Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, 2000), which was approved by the Government Decision of August 4, 2000, no. 1236.

G. Sereda was appointed Director of the State National Migration Service (TsDAVO. F. 5252. Op. 4-os. Spr. 6. Ark. 80), R. Chichlava became his first deputy (TsDAVO. F. 5252. Op. 4-os. Spr. 8. Ark. 47), also, O. Yurpolsky was appointed deputy director (TsDAVO. F. 5252. Op. 4-os. Spr. 8. Ark. 144) and V. Pobedonostsev (TsDAVO. F. 5252. Op. 4-os. Spr. 7. Ark. 141). The staff of the State Department amounted to 46 people (TsDAVO. F. 5252. Op. 4. Spr. 2. Ark. 27).

In accordance with its tasks, the State Department participated in the implementation of state policy in the field of migration and interethnic relations; developed proposals for improving legislation on issues within its competence and submitted them to the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine; studied and analyzed trends in ethno-national and ethno-cultural development of Ukraine; took measures to support the development of national and cultural traditions, meeting the needs of national minorities in literature, art, education, and the media; submitted proposals for resolving issues of granting or revoking refugee status; maintained a centralized record of refugees and persons who applied for refugee status; promoted the exercise of refugees' rights and social guarantees; developed and implemented measures to integrate previously deported Crimean Tatars and persons of other nationalities into Ukrainian society, and to find alternative sources of funding for their resettlement; in accordance with the established procedure, submit proposals for the conclusion of international treaties of Ukraine on migration, interethnic relations, and ensuring the rights of persons belonging to national minorities; organize and conduct congresses, forums, conferences, seminars, meetings, exhibitions on issues within its competence in accordance with the established procedure and within the allocated funds, and interact with public organizations of national minorities of Ukraine. The main task of the State Department was to summarize the practice of applying legislation and prepare proposals for regulatory and legal regulation in the field of ethno-national and ethno-cultural development of Ukraine, interethnic relations, migration policy, and relations with Ukrainians living outside Ukraine (Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, 2000). As we can see, there is not a single word about the Ukrainian diaspora in the Regulation, as this issue remained controversial in political circles, in terms of the responsible state body for this area of governance.

The primary task assigned to the State Department was to concentrate its efforts on finalizing the legal framework necessary for the effective implementation of state policy in the field of interethnic relations and migration.

The official start of the development of the National Program "Ukrainians Abroad for the period up to 2005" (hereinafter – National Program) was initiated when H. Sereda raised this issue at a meeting of the State National Migration Board on August 4, 2000, to intensify work with the Ukrainian diaspora in the cultural, informational, social and economic spheres (TsDAVO. F. 5252. Op. 4. Spr. 2. Ark. 77). The implementation of bilateral programs of cooperation between the border regions of Ukraine and European countries was identified as a promising area of activity. In this context, the work of Volyn was particularly noteworthy. Zakarpattia, Odesa, Rivne, Chernivtsi, Poltava, and Ternopil regions (TsDAVO. F. 5252. Op. 4. Spr. 2. Ark. 45).

The draft National Program was only developed in early 2001 (TsDAVO. F. 5252. Op. 4. Spr. 4. Ark. 16). This project focused on the creation of a mechanism for legal protection of the interests of Ukrainians abroad and the implementation of bilateral cooperation programs between border regions and neighboring states. The experience of Zakarpattia, Volyn, Odesa, Chernivtsi, Zhytomyr, Kharkiv, and Kyiv regions, which maintained systematic contacts with Ukrainian diaspora communities through the exchange of delegations, students, conferences, seminars, and joint artistic and sporting events, is worthy of note. In preparing the National Program, about 450 proposals were used from state authorities and representatives of Ukrainian communities abroad, and the positive international experience of the Baltic States, Poland, and Hungary was taken into account. According to various estimates, as of 2001, 12 to 16 million Ukrainians lived outside Ukraine, which was one third of the total population of our country at that time (TsDAVO. F. 5252. Op. 5. Spr. 11. Ark. 18).

It is worth noting that the National Program was the first structured document on establishing ties with Ukrainian communities in the diaspora, its predecessor being the State Program "Ukrainian Diaspora for the period up to 2000" (TsDAVO. F. P-2. Op. 15. Spr. 4956. Ark. 112), which was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on January 22, 1996, no. 119. However, its implementation was complicated by economic problems and imperfect implementation mechanisms; in the last year of his term, no activities involving Ukrainian diaspora communities were carried out at all. Its implementation was significantly affected by the reorganization of the State Migration Service of Ukraine.

An extensive network of territorial offices is a critical component of the effective functioning of any central executive body. The State Department was actively working on the development of its regional offices, as most of the tasks entrusted to it needed to be implemented at the local level. The legal basis for the subordination of these regional structures was provided by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of February 7, 2001, no. 132 (TsDAVO. F. P-2. Op. 15. Spr. 8821. Ark. 1), which approved the Model Regulation on the Department for Nationalities and Migration of the Kyiv City State Administration, as well as the departments for nationalities and migration of the regional and Sevastopol city state administrations.

The Department for Nationalities and Migration of the Kyiv City State Administration, the Department for Nationalities and Migration of the Regional State Administration and the Department for Nationalities and Migration of the Sevastopol City State Administration (hereinafter – the Department (Division)) were structural subdivisions of the Kyiv City, Regional and Sevastopol City State Administrations, respectively, established by the head of the respective state administration and accountable to and controlled by the head of the respective state administration and the State Department.

The main tasks of the department were to implement the state policy on interethnic relations, migration, ensuring the rights of national minorities, deportees of different nationalities who returned to Ukraine, and refugees, as well as relations with Ukrainians living outside Ukraine; ensuring compliance with the legislation on national minorities and migration; ensuring the implementation of measures to receive and settle deported persons of different nationalities returning to Ukraine, as well as to facilitate their adaptation in new conditions; taking measures to ensure legal and socio-economic guarantees for the protection of refugees; promoting the satisfaction of the national, cultural, linguistic and educational needs of Ukrainians living outside Ukraine, their ties with Ukraine (TsDAVO. F. P-2. Op. 15. Spr. 8821. Ark. 2).

In accordance with their tasks, the departments (divisions) systematically monitored and analyzed trends in ethno-national, ethno-cultural development and migration processes in the subordinate territories (oblasts, cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol). Their activities also included the development of current and long-term forecasts in the field of interethnic relations and migration. In addition, these units facilitated the functioning of national and cultural associations of citizens, educational institutions, institutions and organizations that met the linguistic, educational and ethno-cultural needs of national minorities; making decisions on granting, extending and revoking refugee status; issuing refugee certificates, and relevant certificates to persons who have applied for refugee status; referring refugees and persons who have applied for refugee status to temporary accommodation centers, if necessary; facilitating temporary employment and training, providing social and medical services, meeting the cultural and religious needs of refugees and persons who have applied for refugee status, as well as providing refugees with pensions; keeping records of refugees

and persons who have applied for refugee status; participating within its competence in the implementation of measures related to combating illegal migration; prevention of manifestations of national exclusivity, intolerance towards citizens of any other nationality, incitement to hostility and hatred on national grounds; regular informing and submission of statistical reports to the State Department and the head of the relevant state administration on the development of interethnic relations, migration processes and relations with the Ukrainian diaspora in the region, the cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol and proposals for the formation of state policy on these issues (TsDAVO. F. P-2. Op. 15. Spr. 8821. Ark. 3).

The State Department functioned for almost two years after the start of the Administrative Reform, ensuring the consistent implementation of Ukraine's migration policy. However, according to Presidential Decree no. 836/2001 of September 13, 2001 (TsDAVO. F. 5252. Op. 4-os. Spr. 13. Ark. 7), the State Committee of Ukraine for Nationalities and Migration (hereinafter referred – State Committee) was established to improve the effectiveness of state policy in the field of international relations, migration, and the rights of national minorities, representatives of deported peoples who have returned to Ukraine, and refugees. The State Committee was created on the basis of the State National Migration Service, which at that time was part of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine. Accordingly, the State National Migration Service was liquidated by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of December 27, 2001, no. 1772 (TsDAVO. F. P-2. Op. 15. Spr. 8928. Ark. 102).

The principal differences between the newly formed State Committee and State Department were a change in departmental subordination, an increase in institutional status, and an expansion of powers. G. Sereda was reappointed head of the new agency, V. Ognevyyuk became his first deputy, and R. Chichlava and Y. Sukhov were appointed deputies (TsDAVO. F. 5252. Op. 5. Spr. 1. Ark. 1). Most of the staff was retained and transferred to the new agency.

The National Program was approved by Presidential Decree no. 892/2001 of September 24, 2001 (Decree of the President of Ukraine, 2001). It was aimed at maintaining and developing ties with Ukrainians living outside Ukraine, promoting the preservation of their ethnic identity, and involving them in the processes taking place in Ukraine by concentrating efforts in this area of the executive authorities of Ukraine and Ukrainian public organizations established in the country and abroad.

In accordance with Presidential Decree no. 269/2002 of March 19, 2002 (Decree of the President of Ukraine, 2002), the State Committee on Migration of Ukraine legally began to exercise its powers, despite a delay of more than six months. According to its approved Regulation, the State Committee on Migration was granted the status of a specially authorized central executive body on migration, whose activities were directed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

The main tasks of the State Committee were to prepare proposals for the formation and implementation of state policy on issues within its competence, develop drafts of relevant state programs and ensure their implementation; participate in the development of drafts of the State Budget of Ukraine, the State Program of Economic and Social Development of Ukraine, and the Program of Activities of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine; promoting the activities of public organizations of national minorities in Ukraine and Ukrainians living abroad; providing organizational, methodological and advisory assistance to executive authorities and local self-government bodies in resolving issues within its competence; ensuring cooperation between central and local executive authorities in implementing measures to ensure the rights of national minorities of Ukraine, persons deported on national grounds and persons returning to Ukraine, refugees and other categories of migrants, establishing and maintaining relations with Ukrainians living outside the country; ensuring the implementation of Ukrainian legislation on refugees and migration; analyzing the migration situation in Ukraine, problems of refugees and other categories of migrants, trends in interethnic relations, and promoting the harmonization of these relations, preserving and developing the ethnic identity of national minorities of Ukraine and Ukrainians living outside the state; issuing regulations on issues within its competence; submitting proposals in accordance with the established procedure for bringing Ukrainian legislation in line with international norms and standards; providing assistance to persons who, as a result of military conflicts in other states, are forced to leave their permanent place of residence and arrive in Ukraine, including those who have applied for asylum in Ukraine in accordance with the established procedure; participation within its competence in the implementation of measures aimed at combating illegal migration; taking measures to prevent manifestations of incitement to ethnic and racial hatred; cooperation with state institutions, public, cultural, national centers of foreign countries, as well as international organizations; participation in the preparation of international treaties of Ukraine, preparation of proposals for the conclusion and denunciation of such treaties, within its competence, concludes international treaties of Ukraine and ensures that Ukraine fulfills its obligations under international treaties on issues within its competence; raising funds from international and non-governmental organizations and foreign institutions in accordance with the procedure established by law for charitable events and programs, aimed at developing the ethnic identity of Ukraine's national minorities, as well as providing social support to persons deported on

ethnic grounds, returning to Ukraine, refugees and other categories of migrants (Decree of the President of Ukraine, 2002).

Since its establishment, one of the main tasks of the State Committee has been to maintain ties with Ukrainians living outside Ukraine, to help meet their national, cultural and educational needs and to develop their ethnic identity. The State Committee is one of the leading state institutions, which developed and implemented activities aimed at developing the ethnic, cultural and linguistic identity of Ukrainians living in Romania, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Belarus, and the Slovak Republic (TsDAVO. F. 5252. Op. 5. Spr. 6. Ark. 111).

The State Committee was involved in 39 of the 63 points of the National Program, 13 of which were the main implementers (TsDAVO. F. 5252. Op. 5. Spr. 3. Ark. 17). The implementation of the National Program in 2001 could not be called exemplary due to the lack of funding provided for in the State Budget of Ukraine for the current year. Active work began in 2002.

One of the priority tasks of the National Program, which was directly implemented by the State Committee, was to develop and implement specific measures aimed at developing the ethnic, cultural and linguistic identity of Ukrainians living in Romania, the Republic of Moldova, the Slovak Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Belarus. In the context of this measure, a pilot project to support the national and cultural revival of Ukrainians in Romania was launched in 2002. Preparations were made to monitor the situation of the Ukrainian national minority in the counties of Romania adjacent to Ukraine – Satu Mare, Maramures, Suceava, Botosani and Tulcea (TsDAVO. F. 5252. Op. 5. Spr. 3. Ark. 18). A permanent information exchange was also established with the Embassy of Ukraine in Romania and the Consulate General of Ukraine in Suceava.

Considerable attention was paid to promoting the activities of public associations of Ukrainians abroad and specialized public structures of Ukraine involved in this work.

The State Committee provided financial (20,000 UAH) and organizational assistance for the III Congress of Ukrainians of Russia, which took place on April 19, 2002 in Moscow (TsDAVO. F. 5252. Op. 5. Spr. 6. Ark. 50). The Ukrainian official delegation led by the Deputy Prime Minister of Ukraine V. Seminozhenko, which included the Head of the State Committee G. Sereda.

Organizationally, the provision of state financial support to the Ukrainian World Coordination Council (UWCC) was ensured. With the support of the State Committee, funds were allocated for the Caravan of Solidarity of Ukrainians in Europe, which took place during May 14-31, 2002 through Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. The initiators of the event were the Association of Ukrainian Mass Media in European Countries «Rune media», ukrainian communities of the specified states and UWCC (TsDAVO. F. 5252. Op. 5. Spr. 3. Ark. 19). The event aimed to demonstrate the unity and cohesion of Ukrainians in Europe.

During 12–13 November 2002 the State Committee together with the Volyn Regional State Administration held an inter-ethnic forum within the framework of the activities of the Euroregion «Bug» (TsDAVO. F. 5252. Op. 5. Spr. 6. Ark. 50). As part of limited funding for 2002, the State Committee received only UAH 87,900 for non-implementation of National Program activities. out of the planned UAH 204,800 (43%). However, despite limited funding, a lot was done, in particular: the newspaper «Government Courier» was subscribed to 11 public associations of Croatia and the countries of the former USSR; educational and Ukrainian studies literature was purchased for transfer to Ukrainian communities – in Romania – to the Ukrainian Lyceum named after. T. Shevchenko in. Sighetu Marmatsia, school Ruskovo, library of. Rona de Sousse, school of. Remety; in Georgia – First Ukrainian School named after. M. Hrushevskyi (m. Tbilisi) (TsDAVO. F. 5252. Op. 5. Spr. 6. Ark. 50).

In connection with the increased funding of the State Committee for the implementation of the National Programme, in 2003 Ukrainian classrooms were fully staffed with textbooks and school supplies in the villages of Katerynivka, Kamenka and Oknytsia (Transnistria); financial support was provided for the first graduation of the Riga Ukrainian Secondary School (Republic of Latvia); took part in the scientific and practical conference «Ukrainians of the European North», which took place in. Petrozavodsk (Republic of Karelia) (TsDAVO. F. 5252. Op. 5. Spr. 6. Ark. 52), and also, funds were allocated for the publication of the book «To you, world», which contains the best examples of works by Ukrainian-speaking authors of the Berest region; National and cultural autonomy of Ukrainians in Kamchatka – for the publication of the newspaper «Batkivshchyna»; the Association of Ukrainians of Russia – for the publication of the magazine «Ukrainian review»; Federation of Ukrainians of Armenia – for the publication of the newspaper «Dnipro-Slavutich»; Coordination Council of Ukrainians in Georgia – for the publication of the newspaper «Ukrainian Herald»; Ukrainian Cultural Center «Batkivshchyna» (Republic of Uzbekistan) – to print photo album «Ukrainians in Uzbekistan» (TsDAVO. F. 5252. Op. 5. Spr. 6. Ark. 53).

In 2004, specialists of the State Committee together with the society «Ukraine – Svit» took part in the Days of Ukrainian Culture «Ukraine – Estonia – our home» of the Ukrainian community Sillamäe (m. Sillamäe, Republic of Estonia); in the preparation and holding of the Festival of Ukrainian Culture in Serbia and Montenegro by the Cultural and Educational Society «Karpaty» (m. Verbas, Serbia and Montenegro) (TsDAVO. F. 5252. Op. 5. Spr. 20. Ark. 179).

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Significant work on the implementation of the National Program was carried out not only by the State Committee, but also by relevant territorial bodies in the regions.

In the Zhytomyr region, 567 ethnic Ukrainians who arrived in the region acquired Ukrainian citizenship in a simplified manner, and were given the opportunity to work, teach children and social protection. In addition, the region has concluded cooperation agreements with the Gomel Regional Executive Committee of the Republic of Belarus, the Bryansk Region of the Russian Federation, the Alytus County of the Republic of Lithuania and the Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship of the Republic of Poland. The community of Malinsky district in cooperation with the Association «Druzhba. France. Chornobyl» contributed in 2003 to the recovery of 123 students of the Chopovyt'skyi educational complex «School – sad» in French families created by ethnic Ukrainians (TsDAVO. F. 5252. Op. 5. Spr. 21. Ark. 1).

In Ternopil Oblast, the Regional Communal Institute of Postgraduate Pedagogical Education has developed curricula and programs for improving the qualifications of teachers. Educators of educational institutions of the Ukrainian diaspora. Since October 2004, cooperation has been established on the professional qualifications of Ukrainian language teachers from the Domoglav Voivodeship of the Republic of Poland. With the assistance of the Department for Nationalities and Migration, 30 broadcasts were prepared on Ukrainian diaspora figures and relations with Ukrainians in Poland and Romania (TsDAVO. F. 5252. Op. 5. Spr. 21. Ark. 3). As part of economic cooperation, an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation was signed between the Ternopil region and the Brodsko-Posavska county (Republic of Croatia) (TsDAVO. F. 5252. Op. 5. Spr. 21. Ark. 5).

In order to meet the national and cultural needs of Ukrainians living on the territory of Belarus, in accordance with the norms of international law, a bilateral program of cooperation was concluded between the border Pinsk district of the Republic of Belarus and the Zarichnensky district of the Rivne region. This program provided for the cooperation of pedagogical teams (TsDAVO. F. 5252. Op. 5. Spr. 21. Ark. 6). Since January 2002, the Institute of Research of the Ukrainian Diaspora has been operating on the basis of the National University «Ostroh Academy», the purpose of which is to form a scientific library and archive for the creative and scientific work of Ukrainians living abroad (TsDAVO. F. 5252. Op. 5. Spr. 21. Ark. 9). In 2003–2004, a new course «History of Historical Science in Diaspora» was introduced for students majoring in «History» (TsDAVO. F. 5252. Op. 5. Spr. 21. Ark. 10).

However, in Sevastopol, contacts with communities of the Ukrainian diaspora abroad were not established, accordingly, there were no exchanges of delegations and creative teams. Festivals, Olympiads and exhibitions jointly with the communities of the Ukrainian diaspora were also not held (TsDAVO. F. 5252. Op. 5. Spr. 21. Ark. 15).

Unlike the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, close contacts were established in the Donetsk region with Ukrainians living in Toronto (Canada). At the Mariupol Central City Library named after. I.N. Korolenko created the society «Friends of Ukraine in Canada», and in the Regional Universal Scientific Library named after. N. Krupska operated the «Window to America» center, which began its activities in 2001 with the assistance of the US Embassy in Ukraine (TsDAVO. F. 5252. Op. 5. Spr. 21. Ark. 16).

Vinnitsia was actively involved in establishing cooperation with the communities of the Ukrainian diaspora. This was facilitated by the department's fruitful cooperation in the affairs of nationalities with all interested state bodies and public associations. Regional universal scientific library named after. K. Timiryazev was given about 300 books by Ukrainian authors to the Kamianetska District Society of Ukrainian Culture named after. T. Shevchenko (Transnistria) and virtual directories of a local history nature were constantly being prepared, which were used by Ukrainians from Argentina, Brazil, Canada and Australia. Since 1992, there has been an agreement on twinning, friendship, economic and cultural cooperation between the city. Khmelnyk and the urban-type village of Kamenka of the Transnistrian Moldavian Republic, where a large part of Ukrainians live (TsDAVO. F. 5252. Op. 5. Spr. 21. Ark. 26).

As part of the implementation of the National Program in the Luhansk region, special attention was paid to the exchange of printed publications with foreign cultural societies, libraries and centers of the Ukrainian diaspora. Since 2003, the «Literary newspaper» has been published in the region, which had the status of an international publication and was distributed to Ukrainian cultural societies located in the CIS countries (TsDAVO. F. 5252. Op. 5. Spr. 21. Ark. 37). In the regional art and educational magazine «Bakhmut'skyi Shlyach», the thematic column «Diaspora» was introduced, which published the works of modern Ukrainian writers living outside of Ukraine and was distributed to more than ten countries of the world where Ukrainian cultural societies operated.

Conclusion. The period 2001–2005 was characterized by significant efforts to institutionalize and systematize public policy towards the diaspora. State bodies of the migration service played a leading role in the practical implementation of state policy regarding communities of the Ukrainian diaspora. Despite considerable efforts, their activities were constrained by a number of systemic

challenges owing to insufficient funding, imperfections in the regulatory framework and inter-agency coordination.

The experience of the state bodies of the migration service in 2001–2005 laid the fundamental foundations for the further development of state policy regarding Ukrainians abroad. The shortcomings and problems identified have become important lessons, the relevance of which has increased in the context of today's global challenges. Understanding historical experience is critically important for the formation of an effective and holistic strategy of cooperation with the communities of the Ukrainian diaspora in modern conditions, aimed at consolidating national potential and supporting Ukraine's European integration aspirations.

Acknowledgments. The author expresses her gratitude to the staff of the Central State Archive of Higher Authorities and Governments of Ukraine for their assistance in finding the necessary archival materials, to the management of the State Migration Service of Ukraine for their assistance and support in preparing a comprehensive study, and to the editorial board of the journal for their advice in preparing the article.

Financing. The author received no financial support for the research, authorship, or publication of this article.

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Надійшла до редакції / Received: 08.06.2025

Схвалено до друку / Accepted: 16.07.2025