

## ЗМІСТ

### Пам'яті Павла Соханя (1926–2013)

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- D. Gordiyenko (Kyiv)*. Ukrainian-Bulgarian Relations of the Middle Ages in the Research of Paul Sokhan .....5

This article analyzes the scientific heritage of Paul Sokhan on medieval history, especially the history of relations between Ukraine and Bulgaria. There is analyzed the basic issues had been raised by Sokhan in his studies, and determined their heuristic potential for future research. The article determined that the works of Sokhan have most important on the cultural history of Bulgaria and Ukraine. However there is determined aspects on the even history of Bulgaria and Ukraine, which originally were developed by scholar in his works. There is also determined the general interest of scholar to the medieval studies.

- M. Nakonechna (Nizhyn)*. The Life Creativity Concept by L.V. Sokhan as a Forefront of Ukrainian Science .....22

The article is devoted to the theory of life creativity by L.V. Sokhan. The special attention is given to the concepts of live-creative potential and deed. It is underlined that L.V. Sokhan's conception is not only extraordinary and creative, but also marks the front rows of contemporary Ukrainian philosophy, sociology and psychology.

### Sources and Source Studies on the Slavic history

- O. Mavrin (Kyiv)*. Ukrainian Academic Archeography of the 80<sup>s</sup> of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century: From Colonial to Post-Colonial Practice .....29

The Ukrainian Archeography totally has depended of political circumstances and ruling ideology from its beginnings in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The colonial status of the Soviet (Radianska) Ukraine determined a role and place of the humanities in general and the Archeography in this Republic too. However the 80<sup>s</sup> of the twentieth century were favorable for Archeographic researches and publications. Due to the activity of the Archeografic Commission renewed in 1987, foundations for the post-colonial practices were laid. And now the M.S. Hrushevsky Institute of the Ukrainian Archeography and Source Studies of the National Academy of Sciences is a successor of the Commission as well as its traditions.

- I. Yarmoshyk (Zhytomyr)*. Letters of Stanisław Żółkiewski as a Source on the History of Ukrainian Cossacks at the Turn of 16–17<sup>th</sup> Centuries .....43

This article is devoted to the complex analysis and publication of the epistolary heritage of the great crown hetman and chancellor Stanisław Żółkiewski (1547–1620), which were concerning the Cossacks and other Ukrainian cases.

- O. Kovalchuk (Kyiv). Research the Cossack Elite in the First Half of the Nineteenth Century: a Historiographic, Source Studies' and Archeographic Aspect* .....81

The first half of the nineteenth century is a beginning of study of the history of the Cossack elite of the Hetmanate. At that time the research topics were introduced that are still relevant today. It is at innovative aspects of those times' historical concepts, their source basis, search and publication of the monuments on history of the Cossack elite emphasizes in the proposed article. At the same time here was researched all three aspects' originality conditioned by the influence of the Romanticism period. An evaluation of the contribution of historians of the first half of the nineteenth century to the development of national historical science has been made by analyzing a large massif of researches of the history of the Cossack elite made over two centuries. The study of historiography of the issue clarifies the importance of the archeographic heritage of the first half of the nineteenth century for further researching the history of the Cossack elite of the Hetmanate's period.

- I. Vorozhbyt (Kyiv). O. Kistiakivska's Letters to O. Kistiakivsky are the Sources to Learning Kyiv Everyday Life in the Second Part of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century* .....89

This paper studies the content of O. Kistiakivska's letters to her husband – O. Kistiakivsky to learn Kyiv everyday life in the second part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It could be concluded that these letters contain lots of facts and highlight the academies' aspects of ordinary "habitus". This "habitus" reveals positive attitude towards innovation, close involvement into saloon meetings and commitment to high standards of life.

- I. Starovoytenko (Kyiv). Leonid Zhebunov in the Epistolary to Borys Hrinchenko (1905–1910)* .....97

The source overview of epistolary of the famous Ukrainian public and cultural figure L. Zhebunov to the writer and socio-cultural figure B. Hrinchenko is presented in the article for the first time. The active cooperation of well-known contemporaries in the field of Ukrainian national life is reflected: measures to revive the national school, the foundation of Ukrainian periodicals, L. Zhebunov's participation in Ukrainianization of newspaper "Poltava", popularization of Ukrainian claims in Russian liberal periodicals, etc. Due to the letters it is possible to reveal the authorship of B. Hrinchenko' materials, especially which were ordered him by L. Zhebunov. The developments of relations between contemporaries, L. Zhebunov's desire to help B. Hrinchenko in his treatment are reflected in the letters too.

- A. Papakin (Kyiv). Polish Military Efforts during the WWI in 1914–1918 in Ukrainian Archives* .....112

The article deals with the documents on the history of Polish military formations created during the 1<sup>st</sup> World War. Unlike the documents from Polish archives, the Ukrainian archival documents are rarely used by the researchers of this problem. The paper informs about the documents in Kyiv and Lviv cen-

tral state archives and local archives that shows the history of Polish 2nd and 3rd Corps in Ukraine, Polish military formations in the Far East as well as the Polish Legions formed in Austria-Hungary.

- O. MacMillan (Odessa)*. Personal Materials of A. Florovsky from the RAS Archive as a Historical Source to Study the ‘Bulgarian’ Period of M. Popruzhenko’s Life .....120

The article explores the materials from the personal fund of Antony Florovsky stored in the Archive of the Russian Academy of Sciences as a historical source to study the ‘Bulgarian’ period of Mikhail Popruzhenko’s life. Most of the archival sources to study the scholar’s biography are stored in the archives of Odessa and Sofia. At the same time, for the complete reconstruction of his life it is also necessary to involve the materials from the RAS Archive. It stores the personal fund of A. Florovsky. The fund, in particular, deposits the letters by K. Florovska, G. Popruzhenko and M. Popruzhenko himself. These letters reflect various aspects of the scholar’s biography such as his academic work, everyday life and personal attitudes.

- V. Korniienko (Kyiv)*. The Issue of Preserving the Frescoes of the Assumption Cathedral of the Yeletsky Monastery in 1927 (It Based on Documents from the Oleksa Novicky Fund) .....130

In this paper is a publication of documentary sources, that stored in a personal fund of academic Oleksa Novicky. The main provisions of the draft restoration of the frescoes of the Assumption Cathedral of the Yeletsky monastery in Chernihiv in 1927 based on an analysis of the text document are delineated.

- A. Yavorskyi (Ivano-Frankivsk)*. Sources on the Study of Professional Organizations of Ukrainian Peasants and Workers in Czechoslovakia in the 20–30<sup>s</sup> of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century .....138

The article examines the sources on the study of professional organizations of Ukrainian peasants and workers in Czechoslovakia in 1920–1930<sup>s</sup>. The opinion that the archival documents are the main source for the study of these organizations has been grounded. The main attention is paid to the Central State Archive of Ukraine. Periodicals and non-periodicals of Ukrainian emigration in Czechoslovakia have been analyzed for the information on the professional organizations of Ukrainian workers and peasants.

- O. Kakovkina (Dnipro)*. Ukraine CSAPO (TSDAGO) Communist Party Central Committee Fund Materials as a Source on the History of the Ukrainian-Bulgarian / Soviet-Bulgarian Relations of Second Half of the 1940<sup>s</sup> – 1980<sup>s</sup> .....145

The article is devoted CSAPO (TSDAGO) materials, Communist Party Central Committee Fund as a source on the history of the Ukrainian-Bulgarian, Soviet-Bulgarian relations of the second half of the 1940s – 1980s. It is determined an informative resource of these sources, its opportunities for reconstruction and understanding of this period, the main directions and problems which reveal the some pages of the history of Ukraine and Bulgaria relations in the period.

## Historiography and History of the Slavic Studies

- N. Solonska (Kyiv)*. Scientific Events as the Direction  
of the Ukrainian Committee of Slavists (2005–2014) .....155

The article highlights the activities of Ukrainian Slavic Committee for the organization and holding of international conferences and events (readings, round tables), which aimed to unite scientific forces and increase scientific capacity Slavic world.

- V. Potulnytski (Kyiv)*. The Image of Ukraine in British Historical  
and Political Thought of the Nineteenth – One Third  
of the Twentieth Centuries .....166

Summarizing the attempts of British scholars to understand the phenomenon of Ukraine and the general outline of Ukrainian history, the author undertakes the first attempt to suggest a periodization of British scholar's efforts in this direction in the nineteenth – one third of the twentieth centuries. The first stage of the three stages, defined by the author, might to be called the anthropological stage, which existed in the first half of the nineteenth century and was represented by the scholars Clarke and Hennigsen, who tried to regard the Ukrainian phenomenon from the anthropological point of view. The time span of the second, geopolitical stage was from the beginning of the 1900<sup>s</sup> until the end of World War I. It was represented by the well-known scholars and politicians Seton-Watson and Makinder. They tried to solve the problem of the independence of Ukraine in close collaboration with British leading politicians of that time. The third and final historiosophical stage existed in the interwar period and was represented by academic scholars such as Tiltman and Toynbee. Both of them investigated the problems of Ukrainian history and its peculiarities in the framework of their own research analysis and were making the synthesis of Ukrainian history in contradiction to Russian version.

- O. Yuga (Kamianets-Podilskyi)*. A Problem of Search of Ways  
of Decision of the “Ukrainian Problem” by the Polish Political  
Elite in the Middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> Century in the Polish Historiography .....175

Labours of the Polish researchers, in that authors touched problems of search the Polish political elite during 1648–1659 various ways and facilities of decision of the “Ukrainian problem”, are analysed in the article.

- O. Bila (Zhytomyr)*. Publications About Ethnography  
of Slavic Nations on the Pages of Volyn Periodic Press  
in the 19<sup>th</sup> – the Beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries .....184

In the article local historical publications have been analyzed which had been on the pages of periodic press of Volyn Governorate in the 19<sup>th</sup> – the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries devoted to historical and ethnographical researches about Slavic ethnography. As a ethnography of Ukrainian nation, which was living in the bounds of Volyn region. Distinguished its thematic group by content filling and ideological tendencies, also local historical analyze of each of them has been made and determined scientific value in the reaching local historical knowledge from the past of Volyn and Ukrainian history together.

- Ł. Bartosik (Łódź)*. Ukraine (Eastern Galicia) at the Time  
of the Duchy of Warsaw, in View of the Polish Press .....197

Eastern Galicia is a geographical region in Western Ukraine (present day oblasts of Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk and Ternopil) of historic importance. Galicia was formed within the Austrian Empire during the years 1772–1918. Press the Duchy of Warsaw described the events on the local lands. “Gazeta Warszawska” and “Gazeta Korrespondenta Warszawskiego i Zagranicznego” – described the war Polish-Austrian 1809 years. Although the Duchy of Warsaw won the Battle of Raszyn, Austrian troops entered Warsaw, but Duchy and French forces then outflanked their enemy and captured Kraków, Lwów and some of the areas annexed by Austria in the Partitions of Poland.

Were also discussed problems associated with: Administration and judicature in Eastern Galicia.

On the attention shall vocation “Gazeta Lwowska” in 1811. They discussed matters related to culture, science and society. Other known magazines were the “Gazeta Poznańska” and “Gazeta Krakowska”. In the press Duchy of Warsaw placed information about multiple personalities associated with Eastern Galicia, e. g. Waclaw Hann, Antoni Jan Czetwertyński-Światopełk, Aleksander Franciszek Chodkiewicz, Anton Anhełłowycz and Wojciech Bogusławski.

- O. Kovtunenکو (Zhytomyr)*. The Role of the Participating Countries  
of the Division of Rzecz Pospolita in Highlighting  
of Russian Historiography of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century .....216

Russian historians analyzed the views of the nineteenth century to the division of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Revealed their basic views on the Polish question at the end of the eighteenth century. Deals with the relationship between Prussia, Austria and the Russian Empire in the division. Russian historiography of the nineteenth century on the matter presented two directions: liberal and conservative.

- L. Mushketyk (Kyiv)*. The Slavic Ethnology on the Pages of Historical  
and Statistical Series “The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy  
in the Descriptions and Illustrations”  
(the End of the 19<sup>th</sup> – the Beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries) .....228

The article deals with the fundamental historical and statistical cross-cultural series “Osztrák-Magyar Monárshia irásban és képen”, 21 volume of which were published in dual Empire in German and Hungarian languages in 1886–1901. It identifies the sections, as for ethnography and folklore of the Slavs, more considered material from the Hungarian part of the monarchy (material culture, customs, folklore, etc.), attention is drawn to the personalities of the authors of the Ruthenian (Ukrainian) origin.

- I. Moroz (Kyiv)*. Slavonic Views of Ivan Krypiakevych  
on Materials of his Unpublished Monograph “Kyivan Rus’  
(the Beginning of the Kyivan State)” .....236

The article is written on the basis of unpublished work “Kyivan Rus’” of outstanding Ukrainian historian Ivan Krypiakevych. Essay is a part of planned



for 1960 multivolume “History of the Ukrainian SSR”. The work focus on the period from the Kyiv foundation to Princess Olga reign (inclusive). I. Krypiakevych, based on source material in the Soviet historiographical scheme, revealed period of foundation of Polyansky principality, the reign of the princes Kyi, Askold and Dir, Oleg, Igor and Olga. The historian paid attention to same controversial issues, for example, historicity of the figure of Prince Kyi, the origin and meaning of the term “Rus’”, the role of the Normans in Rus’ statehood. Author elaborated on the description of the political and economic life of Rus’ neighbors and their relations with ancient Rus’.

- K. Ivangorodsky (Cherkasy). Modern Historical Science in Belarus From the Point of View of Belarusian Historians* .....247

In the article are investigated the Belarusian historians’ views devoted to the modern Belarusian national historiography analysis. The main attention is paid to the negative phenomena that is immanent to the Belarusian national historiography on modern stage. Prospects of the Belarusian historical science development are outlined.

### History and Culture of Slavs

- V. Kornienko (Kyiv). A Newly Found Mural Image of St. Healer Cosmas in the Western Inner Gallery of St. Sophia in Kyiv* .....259

This message is dedicated to publishing results of research of fresco image in the western inner gallery of St. Sophia in Kyiv with a picture of a young healer. Owing to revealing a graffiti inscription the figure of the Saint is able to attribute as St. Kozma the Rome. Determination of the image is allowed establish that on left of him, on the opposite side of the arch, was depicted double Saint Damian. These saints had surrounded the entrance of the western gallery to the chapel of St. Joachim and Anne. It is important to note that the original fresco image of St. Damian of the 11<sup>th</sup> c. hasn’t survived; now here is the image of St. Filaret was made with oil paints in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Thus, in St. Sophia Cathedral have been found at least two pairs of saint healers Kozma and Damian the Rome – in St. Michael chapel and in the western inner gallery of St. Sophia in Kyiv.

- O. Holovko (Kyiv). The Campaign of Volyn’s Princes Daniel and Vasylo Romanovyches in Poland (1229) in the Story of Galician-Volyn Chronicle* .....262

The article analyzes the evidence of Galician-Volyn chronicle about the campaign of Volyn’s Princes Daniel and Vasylo Romanovyches in Poland. As much as possible to attract other sources, the author tries to reconstruct the course of events of the 6737 (1229) year.

- O. Dzhura (Kyiv). Nemanjić Dynasty: the Way From the Catholic to the Orthodox Identity* .....272

The article is about the Nemanjić’s dynasty transition from the Catholicism, which was common in Duklja, to the Orthodoxy, which was a dominant in Serbia since the mid-thirteenth century. This change took place over more than a

century, moreover, it is reflected in the sources. The Life of St. Sava written by Domentijan in 1242/1253 showed the unity of the Christian world, Serbia as the part of papal primacy and tolerance to the Catholicism in the Serbian state. However, the main idea was changed: in the Life of St. Sava, written by Theodozij in 1284/1292, the homogeneity of Serbian Orthodoxy is stressed and Orthodoxy is transformed by the author into the official state religion and ideology.

- N. Nikitenko (Kyiv). An Icon “Virgin Nicopeia” on the Golden Gate as a Protective Symbol of Kyiv* .....282

Tesselated icon “Virgin Nicopeia” set on the north facade of the Golden Gate on May, 28 in 2016, is the protective symbol of Kyiv. Old tradition, according to that here from the beginning there was an icon of the Virgin with Baby that is remembered at a chronicle, is born-again these. An author defends position, that this was the icon of the Virgin Nicopeia (Παναγία Νικοποιός) and proves that from the opposite south side of gate there was an icon of the Virgin Portaitissa (Παναγία Πορταϊτίσσα).

- P. Yanyts'ka (Kyiv). Lohyshyn's Icon of Divine Mother “Queen of Polissia” in the Context of the Study of Religious Easel Painting of Belarus of the 17–18<sup>th</sup> Centuries* .....293

The article highlights the results of a study of Lohyshyn's Icon of Divine Mother, which is also called as “the Queen of Polissia”. Based on the characteristics of artistic design and data of Chemical and Technology analysis had been received during restoration work in the 1996, the author suggests that the icon was made in the 17<sup>th</sup> century by master of Lviv art school, which was approximate to the circle of Joseph Scholz Wolfovyeh (?–1624). It is determined that as “Queen of Polissia” the icon became known thanks to the that time owner of Lohyshyn Stanislaw Albrecht Radziwill, which actively involved the formation and spread a glorify the icon of Our Lady Queen of Poland, extending cult of patronage of Divine Mother on own possession on Polissia.

- N. Polonska-Vasylenko (Munich). To the History of the First Novorossiia Governorate (1764–1774) / Publ. and edit. by D. Gordiyenko* .....305

The article is devoted to a short episode of the history of Ukraine – the history of the first Novorossiia Governorate. Despite the artificiality name the author shows that it is the exactly Ukrainian history. The Governorate was founded in the former Slavo-Serbia and the New Serbia, therefore it included land as on the left and on the right bank of Dnipro. The history of colonization of the Governorate is fed details and the author concludes that with a few exceptions Russians and foreigners, it was inhabited by Ukrainian people. The Governorate was paramilitary character that was due to its vocation to counteract Crimean Khanate and Zaporizhzhya Sich. However, the inhabitants of the province actively participated in Gaydamatsky movement on the right bank, especially in the Koliivshchyna, and in resistance actions against transformation Cossack regiments in the regular Russian regiments into the Novorossiia Governorate. After the failure of the Commission in 1767, in Ukraine, including the

Novorossiya Governorate, was a series of uprisings against the Russian occupation authorities, and the anti-Russian uprising in 1769 started from the Donetsk regiment. Therefore the history of the first Novorossiya Governorate is the history of continuous struggle of the Ukrainian people for their land, for their national rights, for their independence.

- O. Maliuta (Kyiv). The Invention of Tradition in the National Revival in the 18<sup>th</sup> – the Beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century (for Example Europeans) .....327*

This article is about reconstructing traditions and mistifications in the history of Europeans in the national revival. The author on the example of history by Scotchians, Finlandians, Estonians, Ukrainians shows as its nations revival and took part in the struggle for the statehood.

- R. Kowalczyk (Łódź). 1812 Year. Why Didn't Napoleon Go to Kyiv? .....339*

This article analyzes the causes of the defeat of Napoleon in Russia in 1812. First of all there are analyzed the contradictions that led to war. These are a Turkish issue, the Continental blockade of Great Britain and a dynastic question. On the other hand, an important factor was the desire to revenge by the Russian tsar, the Russian nobility, and the Russian church. Actually the initiator of breaking the Union between France and Russia was the Russian tsar Alexander I, and he began preparing war against France. His idea was to conduct combat operations in Europe, but Napoleon ahead him. There a Polish factor was the decisive. Among the reasons that led to the defeat of Napoleon's Grand Army, it can be seen an underestimating of Napoleon the Ukrainian issue, an importance of Ukraine in this war, and administrative errors on the occupied Polish and Lithuanian territories. This determined why Napoleon didn't go to Kyiv and therefore lost the war.

- B. Krupnytsky (Himmelpforten). Revolutionary Currents in Modern Ukrainian History / Translated from English by Dmytro Gordiyenko .....352*

This article is devoted to the origin and development of the Ukrainian national idea of the modern times. As in other Slavic peoples it had originated during the Spring of Nations in 1848. Thus it is shown that despite Russian occupation Ukrainian people lived life together with Europe. Special attention was paid by author the first Ukrainian political organization of the modern times Brotherhood Cyril and Methodius. Its program was based on Christian, liberal, and nationalist ideals and showed the definite influence of French revolutionary doctrines.

Ukrainian national movement was walking parallel with the Polish and had a common enemy – the Russia. But at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Ukrainians came to the forefront of the revolutionary struggle. However, their struggle was more aimed at the mainstream of social issues, while the national remained unresolved to this day.

- Yu. Yakovlev (Ivano-Frankivsk). The Ruthenian-Ukrainian Radical Party in Peremyshl Region (the 1890s): the Basic Areas of Activity .....357*

The article analyzes the activities of the Ruthenian-Ukrainian Radical Party (RURP) in the Peremyshl region during the 1890s and its impact among local

residents has been determined. A wide range of measures, which were taken by the RURP to organize politically Ukrainian peasantry in Peremyshl region has been investigated. Some aspects of relations between the members of RURP and Polish Social-Democratic Party of Galicia (SDPG) within the mentioned period have been presented. The course of electoral campaigns to the Galician Regional Sejm and to the Austrian Parliament (the State Council) in Peremyshl region has been dealt with; participation of the members of the RURP in these campaigns has been showed. Besides, the author addresses the issue of Peremyshl radicals' attitude to the conflicts within the RURP, including an attempt to reorganize the party into a social-democratic one.

- A. Starodub (Kyiv). Peculiarities of the Plot by M. Breshko-Breshkovskiy*  
 Novel “*Ряса и кровь*” (“Cowl and Blood”) .....379
- The article is about novel “*Ряса и кровь*” (“*Cowl and Blood*”), published by the Warsaw Synodal printing house (*Варшавська синодальна друкарня*) in 1925. This work of fiction is a reaction to a tragic event in the life of the Orthodox Church in Poland – the murder of Metropolitan Georgiy (Yaroshevskiy) (1872–1923). The prototype of the main hero is Archimandrite Smaragd (Latyshenkov) – man who killed Metropolitan. The article analyzed storylines of the novel and their “intersection” with real historical events. Made assumptions about target group of this novel and readership reaction to it.
- A. Seniuk (Zaporizhia). The Bulgarian Educational Institutions*  
 in the Southern Ukraine (20–30<sup>s</sup> of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century) .....387
- This article is devoted to the development of education for the Bulgarian national minority. The author refers to the study of the occurrence of the experience of formation and functioning of the Bulgarian educational establishments in the South of Ukraine in 20–30<sup>s</sup> of twentieth century.
- O. Novikova (Kyiv). Bulgarian Period in the Life and Activity of a researcher*  
 of the Ukrainian History Benedict Myakotin .....396
- The article is devoted to lighting the life's period of historian Benedict Myakotin (1867–1937) of the time of his teaching in Sofia University, where he had worked since 1927 as professor in the Cathedra of the History of Eastern European of the History and Philology Department.
- V. Kovalchuk (Kyiv), Ya. Antoniuk (Kyiv). Vasyl Kuk in Everyday Life*  
 (at the End of 1940<sup>s</sup> – at the Beginning of 1950<sup>s</sup>) .....400
- In article an attempt of partial reconstruction of everyday life of the last commander-in-chief of the Ukrainian insurgent army Vasyl Kuk on the example of things which were withdrawn by KGB of USSR in May, 1954 from it is made.
- A. Kavunnyk (Kyiv). Activities of the Committee on European Integration*  
 and the Permanent Delegation of Ukraine “Euronest” PA:  
 the Source to Study and Stages of Development .....413
- The article is devoted present documentary sources and stages of cooperation with the Committee on European Integration of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine

and the Parliamentary Assembly “Euronest” in the context of EU initiative “Eastern Partnership”.

This article presents the administrative documentation Parliamentary Committee (reports, official certificates, letters) and materials from the websites “Euronest” PA (resolution, reports, information note) to determine the sources of cooperation in stages: initiation – formation – development. The forms of communications Committee on European Integration of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and the “Euronest” PA are presented in chronological within 2007–2016.

Scientific research documents as confirmation of their information and semantic context, content classification, interparliamentary events in the chronology of European space, such as multilevel meetings; working, plenary sessions; committee hearings will contribute to the vision of formation and development of the “Euronest” PA. This is importance for enhancing the parliamentary cooperation between the participating countries for the implementation of the EU initiative “Eastern Partnership”.

*Abbreviations* .....426