



ANALYTICAL REPORT

WORLD CENTRES OF UKRAINIAN STUDIES AND MAJOR SCIENTIFIC TRENDS IN UKRAINIAN STUDIES

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CONTENTS

List of Abbreviations	3
Introduction	4
Chapter 1. Monitoring Global Centres of Ukrainian Studies	
1.1. Ukrainian Studies in North and South America	7
1.2. Academic Centres for Ukrainian Studies in Great Britain	16
1.3. Ukrainian Studies in the European Union	23
1.4. Ukrainian Studies in Asia and Australia	42
Chapter 2. Identifying Key Trends in Interdisciplinary Ukrainian Studies	
Research	46
Conclusions	56
List of References	59

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AUGB – Association of Ukrainians in Great Britain
CEES – Centre for East European Studies, University of Zurich
CREES – Centre for Russian and East European Studies, University of Birmingham
HURI – Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (USA)
HUSI – Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute (USA)
KEW – College of Eastern Europe (Kolegium Europy Wschodniej, Poland)
KUL – Catholic University of Lublin (Poland)
LSE – London School of Economics and Political Science
SSEES UCL – School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University College London
TCUP – Temerty Contemporary Ukraine Research Programme
UIL – Ukrainian Institute London
UoM – Comparative and Ukrainian Politics, University of Manchester
MFA – Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MES – Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
SUB – Union of Ukrainians in Great Britain
UVU – Ukrainian Free University in Munich
UI – Ukrainian Institute at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine
UM – University of Manitoba (Canada)

The current state of Ukrainian studies, shaped by the inertia of the pre-war period, remains oriented primarily toward producing and disseminating knowledge about Ukraine and Ukrainian culture primarily among the citizens of Ukraine. At the same time, following the Revolution of Dignity, the annexation of Crimea, the occupation of Donbas, and especially after the Russian Federation's full-scale invasion of Ukraine on 24 February 2022, the geopolitical situation has changed significantly. The heroic resistance of Ukrainians to a far stronger adversary, the formation of a coalition of Western states to help Ukraine, and the reception of several million Ukrainian refugees by countries worldwide, particularly within the European Union, have all contributed to a growing interest in Ukraine, which only a decade ago was known to relatively few people.

This analytical report was prepared on the basis of the research project "The Relevance and Prospects of Research Directions in the Field of Ukrainian Studies Through Monitoring the Main Scientific Trends of World Centres of Ukrainian Studies" (intra-university scientific service No. 24VNP079-01).

The object of the study is the key scientific trends in global centres of Ukrainian Studies.

The aim of this report is to determine the prospects for research in the field of Ukrainian studies by monitoring the main scientific trends in global centres of Ukrainian studies.

The state of Ukrainian studies in individual countries prior to the full-scale invasion was analysed by I. Krasnodemska (USA, Canada) [15], P. Hai-Nizhnyk (Australia) [2], S. Koshovyi (China) [13],

O. Kravchuk (the Czech Republic, Slovakia) [14], B. Neborak (Bulgaria, Poland, the Czech Republic) [19], and others. It should also be added that Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv is implementing the Erasmus+ project "Ukraine-EU Forum – Planning the Future of Ukrainian Studies in Europe" (2024-2026, implementers: H. Usatenko, O. Fokin), which aims to support the development of Ukrainian studies in Europe and the ongoing process of Ukraine's accession to the EU. One of the project's tasks is to "analyse the state of Ukrainian studies in Europe and submit proposals from the stakeholders to European universities and decision-makers in order to respond to the latest challenges facing Ukrainian studies caused by the Russian-Ukrainian conflict" [10, p. 227].

The most comprehensive source of information on the state of global Ukrainian Studies centres is the interactive map created by the Ukrainian Institute of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine (hereinafter UI) within the grant project "Ukrainian and Crimean Tatar Studies Abroad: Research on the State and Needs" from the Culture of Solidarity-EUNIC Ukraine Foundation [38], in partnership with the European Cultural Foundation and EUNIC, with funding from the Goethe-Institut, the French Institute and the Cervantes Institute. The 150 centres from 32 countries marked on the map serve as the starting point for our search, for identifying leading scholars working in these centres, and for reviewing their publication output.

While acknowledging the high quality of the carried out by the Ukrainian Institute of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it is also necessary to point out certain limitations of the project. First, it has a predominantly educational focus (80% of the Ukrainian

Studies centres mentioned offer educational services to applicants rather than scientific research). Second, the landscape is highly dynamic (a substantial proportion of the centres identified by the Ukrainian Institute in 2022 have either ceased to exist or undergone significant staff changes). Therefore, our study begins where the work of our colleagues from the Ukrainian Institute ended. We did not focus on issues raised in the UI report, such as the quality of Ukrainian studies education, links between Ukrainian studies centres and the Ukrainian diaspora, mentoring by the Ukrainian state, funding challenges, or regional and other specificities. Instead, our focus was on the relevance of the research topics currently being developed in international centres of Ukrainian Studies.

The research service providers collected data on the current state of scientific research as of early 2025 in leading research centres of Ukrainian Studies (Ukrainian Studies) operating:

- 1) as independent research institutions and analytical centres;
- 2) within universities, as their structural units : institutes, faculties, departments;
- 3) within so-called “area studies” frameworks such as Slavic studies, Eastern European studies, Russian studies, etc.

These institutions differ substantially in terms of their aims, modes of work, target audiences, and staffing levels. For example, university-based research centres examine Ukrainian topics in the context of history, cultural studies, political science, and international relations, directly incorporating research findings into the educational process. After Russia's annexation of Crimea in 2014 and the hostilities in Donbas, the need to draw a clear boundary between Ukrainian

studies and Russian studies within many “area studies” structures became evident; nevertheless, by inertia these opposing fields often remain combined. Independent research institutions and think tanks, although affected by chronic underfunding, often produce innovative ideas and propose research methods that confidently compete with the achievements of established academic structures. Thanks to the increased media activity of think tank staff, the influence of their research products on political decision-making may be greater than that of the theoretical recommendations offered by university-based scholars alone. However, the latter distinction is conditional, as Ukrainian studies scholars often combine theoretical and expert work with teaching in higher education..

The first chapter of the Analytical Report presents the results of monitoring the leading scientific centres for Ukrainian studies by country. It covers the general characteristics of the work of Ukrainian studies centres abroad, the specific features of their research activities and the topics pursued by their staff. Drawing on these centres' official websites, the study recorded the state of Ukrainian Studies in different countries, compiled profiles of leading scholars, and identified priority areas for Ukrainian Studies research.

The second section of the Analytical Report traces the dynamics of research in Ukrainian studies, assessing the relevance and development prospects of both entire areas and specific topics being developed by leading foreign scholars in the context of the Russian-Ukrainian war. In this way, the authors seek to identify topics for their own projects that align with major scientific trends in Ukrainian Studies and are of

interest to potential international partners.

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MONITORING GLOBAL CENTRES OF UKRAINIAN STUDIES

Today, the Ukrainian state is paying increasing attention to the development of Ukrainian Studies abroad, viewing it as an important tool for advocating national interests through cultural diplomacy. Spreading knowledge about Ukraine and uniting the international community around this topic have become key priorities for our state. Ukrainian Studies should serve to shape global awareness, strengthen Ukraine's international subjectivity, and convey the truth about its history and present. According to the Ukrainian Institute at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, as of 2022, there were 91 centres dedicated exclusively to Ukrainian Studies and 73 regional (area-studies) centres that include Ukraine in their remit worldwide. Most of them are concentrated in Canada, the United States, Poland and Germany [38]. Their development is closely linked both to the waves of Ukrainian emigration in the 20th century and to the mass exodus of more than 6 million Ukrainians after the start of full-scale war in 2022.

1.1. Ukrainian Studies in North and South America

A general pattern in the territorial and geographical distribution of Ukrainian Studies research centres is their correlation with countries that have sizable Ukrainian diasporas. It is therefore no coincidence that most of the research activity takes place in Canada, the United States of America and Brazil. We begin with Canada, where the first Ukrainian diaspora formed at the end of the 19th century, and where the community expanded substantially with the political emigration of the 1920s.

Canada.

The largest number of programmes and the strongest centres of Ukrainian studies are located in provinces with large Ukrainian diaspora communities, primarily Alberta and Ontario, each home to more than 370,000 Ukrainian Canadians.

The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) has been operating at the University of Alberta in Edmonton since 1976. The institute has a record level of staff for a foreign Ukrainian studies institution – 40 research fellows – and is engaged in "the production, preservation and dissemination of expert knowledge about Ukraine and Ukrainians in Canada and around the world." CIUS's key activities include organising Ukrainian and Ukrainian-Canadian studies, publishing books and academic periodicals (the *Journal of Ukrainian Studies* is one of the most respected academic journals of the diaspora), developing Ukrainian education programmes for the diaspora, holding conferences, lectures and seminars, and promotion of research in the institute's areas of focus through grant support, including the Ukrainian-Canadian Research Program. Since April 2020 the institute has been directed by Nataliia Khanenko-Fryzen.

Since 2012, CIUS has been running a Contemporary Ukraine research programme founded by Volodymyr Kravchenko. The programme examines socio-economic processes in contemporary Ukraine, historical memory, religion and the church in Soviet Ukraine, Ukrainian-Russian relations, etc. [38, p. 11].

CIUS's best-known projects include the English translation of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine-Rus" and the 5-volume "Encyclopedia of Ukraine".

The institute operates through several distinct units (programmes):

- The Petro Yatsyk Centre for Ukrainian Historical Research, established in 1989, which publishes English-language monographs and Ukrainian translations of Western works, publishes documents, and provides research grants.

- The Ukrainian-Canadian Program, aimed at researching and promoting the heritage of the Ukrainian diaspora in Canada.

- The Stasiuk Program for the Study of Contemporary Ukraine, founded in 1990.

- Ukrainian Language Education Centre, which oversees bilingual English-Ukrainian and Ukrainian-language education programmes abroad.

- Ukrainian Church and Religious Studies Programme.

- The Kovalsky Programme for the Study of Eastern Ukraine, founded in 1998, focuses on research into national revival in eastern Ukraine. In Ukraine, it is represented by the Kovalsky Institute of Ukrainian Studies in Kharkiv, established in 1999.

- A Canadian-Ukrainian legislative and intergovernmental project established in 2000 that supports democratic and economic reforms in Ukraine and organises training and consultations to facilitate the exchange of experience [5].

Thus, the main areas of Ukrainian Studies research at CIUS include the Russian-Ukrainian war, the Ukrainian diaspora, and the Holodomor.

In 2022, CIUS launched the Witnessing the War in Ukraine Summer Institute project, which has already completed three annual iterations. Other related projects include *Historians and the War: Rethinking the Future* and *City and War: Interviews of Eastern Ukraine*.

Russia's military aggression against Ukraine is an attack on sovereignty, democracy, the people, and their very right to exist as a nation. It is also a threat to the global democratic order, peace, security, international relations, and economic stability. Historians also bear responsibility for responding to the new epistemological paradigm shift in historical research that this war has initiated. To explore these and related issues, CIUS has recently launched an international seminar series entitled "Historians and War: Rethinking the Future." In 2022–2024, 21 online seminars were held, including sessions on: "Rethinking World War II in light of Russia's invasion of Ukraine," "Historians and War: A Discussion with Prof. Timothy Snyder," "Rashism/Rusism – Is Russia Fascist?," "Historians and War: A Discussion with Professor Larry Wolff," "Testimonies about the War in Ukraine: How to Conduct Interviews," "Stalin's Genocides, the Soviet War, and the Atrocities of the Russian Army: From Soviet Mass Crimes to the Current War in Ukraine – Continuity or Change?," "Ukraine in Russia's historical policy: legitimising aggression", "Occupation as a daily challenge: life in the occupied territories of Ukraine during past and present wars", "Human losses of war: comparative perspectives on the displacement, resettlement and emigration of Ukrainians in the 20th and 21st centuries", "Other Weapons: Propaganda and Disinformation in Wars and Conflicts throughout Ukraine's Modern History", "Discussion with Professor Timothy Garton Ash", "Ukraine in History Textbooks and the Next Generation after the War: Perspectives from Ukraine, Germany and Canada", and others. [40].

In response to Russian military

aggression against sovereign Ukraine, a number of partner institutions launched the Summer Institute "Witnesses of War in Ukraine" in July 2022, followed by the Second Summer Institute in June 2023. Over these three years, the circumstances of the war have contributed to a rapid increase in civic engagement and the formation of new research communities both within Ukraine and beyond. The aim of the Third Summer Institute in 2024 was to study testimonies in the context of the pursuit of justice and to propose new approaches to oral history, memory studies and anthropology. Particular attention was paid to creating a space of trust, dignity and support for war victims, as well as to expanding their opportunities. Exploring contemporary trends in scholarly and creative reflections on war in Ukraine, the organisers held a series of presentations, workshops, and mentoring opportunities on 27–30 August 2024. The event was organised in partnership with the Albert Society for the Promotion of Ukrainian Studies (Canada), the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy (Ukraine), Lund University (Sweden), the Oral History Association of Ukraine (Ukraine), the Polish Oral History Association (Poland), Centrum Historii Zajezdnia (Poland), the German-Ukrainian Historical Commission (Germany), the Friends of the Ukrainian Folklore Centre (Canada) and the University of Alberta (Canada) [40].

The Holodomor Research and Education Consortium aims to research, study, publish, and disseminate accurate information about the Holodomor in Ukraine in 1932–1933. The Ukrainian-Canadian Research and Documentation Centre at the University of Toronto Library holds archives containing unpublished

eyewitness accounts of the Holodomor as well as a large collection of microfilms about the Holodomor from the Central State Archives of Ukraine (Kyiv). The Petro Jacyk Program, in partnership with the Holodomor Research and Education Consortium (HREC), annually supports one scholar whose research focuses on the topic of the Holodomor.

In the province of Ontario, Ukrainian studies are being implemented by several centres, including the Shevchenko Scientific Society Centre, the Ukrainian Studies Programme in the Department of Slavic Studies, the Petro Yatsyk Ukrainian Studies Programme (within the Centre for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies), at the University of Toronto (the CIUS project), the Department of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Ottawa, and the Office of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Toronto.

Another major academic centre is the Centre for Ukrainian Canadian Studies at the University of Manitoba (hereinafter UM). Founded in 1981 it aims to create, preserve and disseminate knowledge about Ukraine and Ukrainians in Canada through teaching, research and educational activities. Each year, the Centre offers several undergraduate courses in various areas of Ukrainian studies and provides interdisciplinary programmes in areas related to the distinctive history and relations between Ukraine and Canada, as well as their cultural heritage. In the 2020–2021 academic year, the Centre offered two courses: on the history and economy of Ukraine, as well as a free online course, available to all interested parties, on Ukrainian-Canadian folklore [38].

Although historically the Centre offered about 15–20 different courses (including

Ukrainian language; Ukrainian-Canadian literature and folklore; the history of Ukraine and Ukrainians in Canada; the geography of Ukraine; government and politics in Ukraine; Eastern Christianity; Byzantine art; and Ukrainian art in Canada), it currently offers an average of 5–6 courses per year. Core areas include the history of Ukraine and Ukrainians in Canada, Ukrainian government and politics, and the Ukrainian economy. Courses may be taken individually for general interest, as electives, or as components of degree programmes in various departments within the Faculty of Arts or the School of Fine Arts [41].

Researchers at the Centre, Maureen Flaherty and Julia Ivanyuk Squires, completed a study involving thirty-three participants on the stories, hopes, and dreams of newly arrived Ukrainian Canadians. The study was approved by the UM United Faculties Research Ethics Committee. These audio recordings, verified by the participants, are available through the Archives and Special Collections of the University of Manitoba. A brief overview of the study is available on the Centre's website. Some findings will be used to inform the Centre's 2022–2023 research project on community engagement and volunteering among newly arrived at-risk scholars from Ukraine [28, p. 20].

Ukrainians living in Canada have made a significant social, economic and cultural contribution to the development of this country. Studying this community, its past and present, provides an understanding of Ukrainian heritage and its role in Canadian society.

The Centre currently coordinates the bachelor's programme in Ukrainian Canadian Heritage Studies, offers

interdisciplinary courses and runs the Letter of Participation programme, which includes lectures, book club meetings, and a range of research projects from September to May, covering a wide range of Ukrainians and Ukrainian Canadians.

In autumn of 2022, the Centre for Ukrainian Canadian Studies launched the first annual Petro Yatsyk Postdoctoral Fellowship. The fellowship aims to provide yearly support to one of the most promising young scholars studying Ukraine and Ukrainian Canada and to deepen understanding of Ukrainian politics, history, and society. The first fellowship holder for 2022–2023 was Dr. Nataliia Stepanuk, whose research focuses on civil volunteering in the context of Russia's war in Ukraine [40].

In 2024, the scholarship was awarded to Oksana Klymenko, a doctoral researcher at the Centre for Ukrainian-Canadian Studies at the University of Manitoba and a senior lecturer in the Department of History at the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy. Her main research interests are the history of Ukraine in the 20th century, the study of memory, Soviet society, and gender studies. O. Klymenko has conducted research at Stanford University, the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University, and the Institute for Human Sciences in Vienna, Austria. The topic of her dissertation is "The Construction of Memory of the New Soviet Man in the 1920s and 1930s (on the Example of the Ukrainian Republic)" [40].

The Centre, together with the Faculty of Arts, organised and held an exhibition by Monika Fabryjska, "Women at War," at the University of Manitoba from 29 February to 27 April 2024. This exhibition encourages reflection and offers an artistic exploration

of the roles and experiences of women during wartime [28, p. 21].

USA

The Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University (hereinafter referred to as HURI) is a leading academic institution in the United States dedicated to supporting research and promoting knowledge about Ukraine and neighbouring countries in Eastern Europe. The institute was founded in June 1973 with the help of the Ukrainian-American community and under the leadership of Professors Omelian Pritsak and Igor Shevchenko, helping to put Ukraine on the map of the global academic community. The institute works closely with three Harvard departments of Ukrainian studies, such as history, literature, and philology, and has developed a range of academic programmes, including weekly seminars, international conferences, and other forums on Ukrainian studies, as well as a publications programme that includes original publications, a series of monographs, literary translations, and the academic journal *Harvard Ukrainian Studies*.

The journal *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* [66] was founded in March 1977 by Omelian Pritsak and Igor Shevchenko. The editor-in-chief of the journal is Halyna Hryn. The supervisory board of *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* includes renowned scholars in Ukrainian studies: Henry Abramson, Christina Betin, David Frick, Andrea Graziosi, Borys Gudziak, Ivan-Pavlo Khymka, Yaroslav Hrytsak, Tamara Gundorova, Roman Koropets, Volodymyr Kravchenko, Pavlo Robert Magocsi, Oleksandr Motyl, Myroslava Mudrak, Marko Pavlyshyn, David Saunders, Moshe Taube, and Oleksiy Tolochko.

The journal also published collections dedicated to specific anniversaries and issues: the 350th anniversary of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy (vol. 8, 1984), the 1000th anniversary of the baptism of Ukraine-Rus (proceedings of the international congress in Ravenna, Italy; vol. 12–13, 1988–89); "The Political and Social Thought of Vyacheslav Lypynsky" (vol. 9, 1985), "Lviv: A City at the Crossroads of Cultures" (vol. 24, 2000).

HURI conducts its own research and encourages scholars and students within and outside the institution to use geographic information systems to illustrate and explain economic, historical, political, and social transformations in Ukraine through spatial and spatio-temporal analysis [102].

The MAPA programme: *Digital Atlas of Ukraine*, conducted by HURI and its partners, aims to develop Ukrainian studies using geographic information systems with the introduction of the latest innovative information technologies in the study of contemporary Ukrainian history and contemporary political geography.

Historical Atlas includes such projects as The Great Famine, Mapping the Great Famine, New Information, Demographic Research on the Holodomor, Web Map of the Famine, Map of the History of the Famine, Holodomor Map Galleries, The Golden Age of Kievan Rus, Genealogy of Rus, Historical Podillia.

Contemporary Atlas (Chernobyl/Chornobyl, Donbas and Crimea, Religious Revolution, Transfer of Parishes, Religious Pluralism, History and Identity, Language, Goodbye Lenin, Ukraine and Russia, Statistics, Revolution on Granite).

MAPA: The Digital Atlas of Ukraine is created and maintained by a team of scholars and professionals in the fields of history, demography, sociology, geography,

and geographic information systems (GIS). Participants contribute their unique expertise and data to develop individual projects within the broader MAPA programme.

The MAPA team

Serhii Plokyh, Kostiantyn Bondarenko, Sonia Gupta, Nataliia Levchuk

Associates include Nadiya Kravets, Joseph Levsy, Tom Muller, Vitaliy Mikhailovskiy, Gennadiy Poberezny, Christian Raffensperger, Victoria Sereda, Susana Torres Prieto.

The MAPA project "Great Famine"

focuses on the Holodomor in Ukraine in 1932-33, also known as the Holodomor, which is widely regarded as an act of genocide in Ukraine and beyond. The project is dedicated to the geospatial analysis of the losses from the Holodomor and the factors that may have influenced the results of its spread. It draws on data from a group of Ukrainian and American demographers, including Oleh Volovyna (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill), Omelian Rudnytsky, Natalia Levchuk, Pavlo Shevchuk, and Alla Kovbasyuk (Ptukha Institute for Demography and Social Studies).

• *The Rus' Genealogy component* of the **MAPA project** is part of a broader attempt to change the perceptions of contemporary scholars in order to include Rus' in the broader narrative of medieval Europe and construct a vision of the medieval European world that corresponds to evidence from primary sources – stretching from the Atlantic in the west to the Dnieper in the east. One of the main ways to do this is to study the connections between Rus' and the rest of Europe, and one of the richest sources of data concerns dynastic marriages. The ruling family of Rus, the Volodymyrovychi

(also known as the Rurikids), had marital ties with the ruling families of most of medieval Europe.

Project "Historic Podillya"

This project presents all currently identified toponyms (settlements, castles, hydronyms) in the territory of historical Podillia in the late Middle Ages. Podillia as a region emerged on Ukrainian lands in the mid-14th century. Its first Christian rulers were the Koriatovych brothers (representatives of the Gediminas family). Their victory over the Tatar rulers at Blue Waters paved the way for them to establish an appanage principality. The struggle between the Kingdom of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania for Ukrainian lands led to the division of historical Podillia into two parts in the 1430s: the western part – the Podillia Voivodeship from 1434 as part of the Polish Crown – and the eastern part – Bratslavshchyna or Eastern Podillia in the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Information about each identified toponym includes its historical name, modern Ukrainian name, English transliteration of the modern name, year (or period) of first mention, and the first county affiliation of a given settlement in the late Middle Ages. The electronic version of the map allows one to trace the dynamics of the appearance of identified toponyms in sources.

In 2019, the Institute established the Temerty Contemporary Ukraine Programme (hereinafter TCUP), which serves as a bridge between the scientific and political communities with the aim of promoting a deeper understanding of Ukraine in the world. Its launch proved to be very timely, as it became the driving force behind our response to the full-scale war of 2022.

The TCUP programme expands

HURI's scope beyond its traditional focus on literature, history, and language. With an emphasis on the social sciences, the programme responds to the growing need for experts who can analyse the changes taking place in Ukrainian society and politics. The programme is designed to serve as an influential platform for the exchange of ideas between academic and political communities. TCUP was created with the aim of recognising, describing, and explaining the complexity of contemporary Ukraine through the contributions of sociologists and policy researchers.

TCUP's current research programme focuses on the problems of internally displaced populations. It combines systematic research on policy and the implementation of government practices for reconciliation and reintegration in the occupied territories of Donbas with the analysis of interviews with internally displaced persons in Ukraine. This interview group is part of a dataset generously donated to HURI and is also being prepared for open scholarly use as an online archive. The programme is led by Dr Emily Channell-Justice, an anthropologist whose work focuses on Ukraine.

TCUP was made possible by the generous support of James Temerty and the Temerty Family Foundation. In addition to his philanthropic activities, James Temerty, who was born in Ukraine and moved with his family to Canada in 1950, has left his mark as a successful business entrepreneur, leader, and advocate for sustainable energy. Ukraine has now recognised Temerty's expertise and leadership by awarding him the Order of Yaroslav the Wise in 2015. Temerty's business ventures span the technology, retail and energy sectors, while his generosity has supported causes such

as mental health and addiction treatment, music and education in Ukraine.

Since its founding in 2019, TCUP has organised conferences, various events and launched three online series: commentaries, reports and short reports.

On 9-10 February 2023, the conference *"Rebuilding Ukraine, Rebuilding the World"* was held, which discussed the question: What will the reconstruction of Ukraine look like after victory? The conference combined virtual and in-person panels for a hybrid discussion on how Ukraine can move forward when the war ends. The keynote address was delivered by Oleksandra Matviichuk, human rights lawyer and Nobel Peace Prize laureate.

On 2-3 February 2024, the conference *"Decolonisation of Ukraine in Theory and Practice"* was held. It featured discussions on what decolonisation means, how we think about Ukraine, focusing on policy development, diplomacy and advocacy. Particular attention was given to the importance of decolonisation and what decolonisation would look like in practice in policy-making regarding Ukraine and its neighbours, given the ongoing Russian threat. The participants' research includes expert commentary on various topics relevant to contemporary Ukraine. Since 2019, they have covered elections, judicial reform, and Ukraine's response to COVID-19. The current series features volunteers involved in various aspects of Ukraine's response to the war.

TCUP Briefs are research-based publications that combine academic research and policy recommendations. The first two TCUP Briefs focused on the inactive Nord Stream 2 gas pipeline, and the current series is dedicated to the forced displacement of Ukrainians since 2014.

Finally, TCUP Briefs are short videos in which I discuss a recent event or publication that relates to an important aspect of Russia's war in Ukraine. These videos are designed to highlight information and showcase the contributions of scholars, researchers, activists, and policymakers who are all contributing to Ukraine.

TCUP's primary goal of bridging politics and academia continues to guide the programme. Since 24 February 2022, TCUP has focused all of its content on advocating for Ukraine through written articles, media appearances, and public lectures for the local community. A resource page has been created that contains information on various aspects of the war and Ukraine's response, as well as verified lists of charities and organisations to which donations can be made. TCUP will continue to respond to the changing context of the war in every way possible, organising in-person and virtual events and drawing attention to Ukraine's struggle for its right to exist. Director of the Temerty Contemporary Ukraine Programme, Emily Channell-Justice.

The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute, in conjunction with the Harvard Summer School, offers accredited college-level courses in Ukrainian language and subjects, as well as additional educational and social activities.

The only programme of its kind in North America, the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute (HUSI) offers seven weeks of intensive Ukrainian studies at accredited universities. The programme includes four academic courses offered by the Harvard Summer School and a weekly series of events hosted by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. Every summer since 1971, HUSI has brought together talented students, graduate

students, and working professionals from around the world. The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute provides students with opportunities for academic advancement, career development, and membership in a diverse and interdisciplinary community of scholars spanning five decades of HUSI cohorts.

The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute (HUSI) 2025 will be held entirely on campus/in person from 23 June to 8 August 2025. The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute awards numerous scholarships to HUSI students each year.

Overall, the Institute is a meeting place for ideas and people interested in researching Ukraine and Eastern Europe. HURI is a temporary but welcoming home for scholars from around the world. Since 2001, the Institute has welcomed over 160 fellows who come to Harvard to conduct research in the humanities and social sciences. In response to the unprecedented conditions caused by the Russian war, non-resident fellowships have been established here in collaboration with the Institute for Human Sciences. The institution's activities are supported by many organisations and individuals, including the Petro Yatsyk Educational Foundation, the Ukrainian Studies Foundation, Dr. Yaroslav and Dr. Nadia Mikhailchuk, and the Temerty Family Foundation.

Within Columbia University's Harriman Institute, the Columbia University Ukrainian Studies Programme [25] integrates Ukrainian studies into broader intellectual and political programmes while promoting research and scholarship on contemporary Ukraine in the United States. Expanding on the existing offerings of Columbia University's faculties, institutes, and schools, the Ukrainian Studies

Programme aims to develop a curriculum that will educate scholars, diplomats, journalists, businesspeople, and future specialists in Ukrainian history, language, literature, and politics.

At the same time, the Institute also offered the following programmes:

- *Ukraine: power politics and diplomacy.* The programme focuses on the current economic and political challenges facing Ukraine. Particular attention is paid to the Minsk agreements and the role of the Normandy summit. Lectures are given by Ukrainian diplomat Valery Kuchinsky, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Ukraine.

- *Agent of change: Ukrainian art between revolutions.* In this course, students, under the guidance of art historian Olena Martyniuk, PhD, explore artistic development under the Russian Empire, with a particular focus on the work of Ukrainian artists [12].

In autumn 2024, the Harriman Institute offered the following Ukrainian studies courses [22]. *Government and Politics in Ukraine.* Students examine the historical, cultural, and geopolitical factors that influence Ukrainian politics, including democratisation, corruption, foreign policy, and the current invasion. The course analyses Ukraine's role in European politics and its relations with Russia.

Elementary Ukrainian and Slavic. Introduction and reinforcement of basic grammatical structures, with equal emphasis on developing oral and written communication skills. Special attention is paid to the acquisition of high-frequency vocabulary and its optimal use in real-life situations.

Ukrainian at intermediate and Slavic levels. Acquisition of basic grammar

and basic vocabulary from everyday life. The main emphasis is on the further development of communication skills (oral and written).

Ukrainian development through literature, media and politics. This course consists of several thematic centres or modules, each of which focuses on the stylistic features characteristic of a given functional style of the Ukrainian language. This helps students master lexical, grammatical, discursive and stylistic norms and actively use them in real communicative environments in modern Ukraine and in works of art, prose, journalism and scientific works.

Postcolonial/post-Soviet cinema. The course examines the use of film production as an instrument of power and imperial domination in the Soviet Union and after 1991. Selected films by Soviet and post-Soviet directors illustrate the function of film production as an instrument of appropriation of colonised peoples and their cultural and political subordination to the Soviet centre, which will be examined from the perspective of postcolonial theories.

Since 2021, courses in Ukrainian historical, literary, linguistic and other studies have been taught at the Centre for Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies at the University of Pittsburgh. In addition to Ukrainian language courses at various levels, university students could choose, for example, a course on the Chernobyl disaster and its representation in popular culture or a history course devoted to Russia's aggression in Crimea and Donbas [38, pp. 13-14].

In **South America**, Ukrainians are concentrated in Brazil (over 300,000), Argentina, Paraguay, Venezuela, and

elsewhere. According to Pavlo Grod, President of the Ukrainian World Congress, "the influence of Ukrainians in these countries is growing, and they are beginning to realise their role and responsibility in promoting Ukraine's interests... There have already been some positive developments with the presidents of Brazil and Argentina, and now the newly elected president of Paraguay is taking a pro-Ukrainian stance, as are the leaders of some Central American countries... Our constituent organisations and communities are actively working in these countries with civil society in its broadest sense. This even includes academic circles, which are aware of the Russian threat and actively discuss it" [24].

At the same time, purely scientific research in the field of Ukrainian studies remains more a matter for enthusiasts than for institutional centres. One example is the collection of material on the life of the Ukrainian-Canadian community in Brazil, which was reflected in Huto Paska's documentary film *Ivan*. The film was presented in 2023 at the University of Manitoba in Canada [28, p. 20].

1.2. Academic centres for Ukrainian studies in Great Britain

Ukrainian studies in the United Kingdom are mainly concentrated around long-established, prominent university centres. Researchers working in the country's scientific and educational institutions are involved to a greater or lesser extent in research on Ukraine and Ukrainians. A scholarly approach prevails in the teaching and dissemination of analytical materials, their popularisation, as well as in cooperation and the exchange of experience with educational and research institutions in Ukraine. Research is carried

out by both foreign scholars and Ukrainian emigrants living and working there, as well as visiting scholars interested in the development of Ukrainian studies. They are doing important work to achieve the main goal of helping Ukrainian scholars integrate into the European scientific and educational community. Various international and inter-institutional cooperation programmes supported by British and international foundations are aimed at this. This study examines the current state of Ukrainian Studies in the United Kingdom and Ukrainian-British cooperation with the aim of developing Ukrainian studies. Ukrainian research centres, both in Ukraine and around the world, should become intellectual hubs – a network of resilience and counteraction to Russian narratives at all levels, from private to international, especially after the start of the Russian-Ukrainian war (2014–2025), particularly after the full-scale Russian occupation on 24 February 2022.

Scientific and educational centres in the United Kingdom that have Ukrainian studies centres include: *Cambridge Ukrainian Studies (University of Cambridge)*; *Oxford University Ukrainian Society*; *Ukrainian Institute London (UIL)*; *School of Slavonic and East European Studies at University College London (SSEES UCL)*; *London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE)*; *Comparative and Ukrainian Politics at the University of Manchester (UoM)*; *Centre for Russian and East European Studies (CREES) of the University of Birmingham*, as well as the European Studies research group, which is part of the *Department of Political Science and International Studies (POLSIS) of the University of Birmingham*, etc.

The *University of Cambridge* is one of the most famous and oldest universities.

Cambridge Ukrainian Studies is an independent academic research centre operating within the *Faculty of Modern & Medieval Languages & Linguistics* [46]. *Cambridge Ukrainian Studies* was established in 2008 to study Ukraine, the largest country in Europe. Ukrainian studies became a permanent programme in 2010 [46]. *Cambridge Ukrainian Studies* collaborates with the *Cambridge Committee for Central and East European and Eurasian Studies (CamCCEES)*, which supports students and scholars involved in research on Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia [56]. It also collaborates with the *Centre for Research in the Arts, Social Sciences and Humanities*, which supports and promotes research innovation in the arts, humanities and social sciences [51].

The *Cambridge Ukrainian Studies Research Centre* condemns Russia's brutal war of aggression against free and democratic Ukraine and its citizens. The Centre is dedicated to the study of Ukraine and works to inform the global community about the moral dimensions of the Russian-Ukrainian war. The centre's official position is reflected in a statement dated 24 February 2022: "The Russian Federation has invaded Ukraine. *Cambridge Ukrainian Studies* condemns Russia's horrific war of aggression against a free, democratic Ukraine and its diverse citizens. This attack on Ukraine is an attack on us all... We call for comprehensive sanctions against the Kremlin and for urgent economic, military and humanitarian aid to Ukraine. We call on the British government to immediately lift visa restrictions for Ukrainians. Above all, we explain to the public why we must all make daily sacrifices to support Ukraine in the long term. We need to be prepared to invest creatively and passionately in

Ukraine and its future. The price we pay at the petrol station is nothing compared to the price for peace and international security if we abandon Ukraine or succumb to the whims of war criminals who seek to destroy it as a sovereign, independent European country" [101].

Cambridge Ukrainian Studies at the Faculty of Modern and Medieval Languages and Linguistics of the University of Cambridge is headed by Professor Rory Finnin, PhD in Slavic Languages and Comparative Literature and Professor of Ukrainian Studies. He coordinates all educational and research programmes at the Faculty of *Medieval and Early Modern Slavonic Studies*, *Ukrainian Studies* and *Ukrainian Language* [65].

The main goal of *Cambridge researchers* is to popularise Ukrainian studies and promote the study of Ukraine in the UK and beyond, to deepen the British public's understanding of Ukrainians, and to promote new, innovative approaches to the study of Ukraine as a critical crossroads between "East" and "West" with a rich historical, linguistic and cultural heritage. *Cambridge Ukrainian Studies* aims to explore both traditional and emerging understandings of disciplinary and geographical boundaries and to promote dynamic exchange between artists, scholars, politicians and the wider public, as well as between higher education institutions in Ukraine, Europe and North America. Events organised by the *Cambridge Centre for Ukrainian Studies* include the annual *Cambridge Ukrainian Film Festival*, the annual *Cambridge Lecture on Ukrainian Studies*, the annual *Cambridge Lecture on Medieval and Early Modern Slavic Studies*, and others. The centre also offers *Ukrainian language courses* for anyone

interested. *Slavonic Studies* at the Faculty of Modern and Medieval Languages and Linguistics at the University of Cambridge provides innovative teaching in Polish, Russian and Ukrainian for undergraduate and postgraduate students. Researchers also engage in in-depth studies of Poland, Russia and Ukraine, with an emphasis on history, culture, language, literature, etc., from the Middle Ages to the present day [46].

We consider it a great positive that Ukrainian studies at the academic level are being conducted at Cambridge, one of the most famous universities in the United Kingdom, and we hope that other faculties, institutes, colleges and foreign researchers will also become interested in research on Ukraine and Ukrainian studies in the future. We also hope that in the future, a separate academic centre will be established, managed from Kyiv and supported by both Ukraine and the United Kingdom, and that scientific research will reach a new level of Ukrainian-British relations and mutually beneficial partnership.

Oxford University Ukrainian Society [50]. For more than two decades, the Oxford University Ukrainian Society has been a hub for all members of the Oxford community who are interested in Ukraine and its rich cultural heritage. The society was founded by Eleonora Sukhova and Roman Zaviysky in the winter of 2004, is a registered organisation at Oxford University and is run by a committee elected annually. The Society's mission is to bring together Ukrainians and others around research on Ukraine and Ukrainians, politics, history and culture, and to encourage the development of this research at Oxford University and beyond. The Society organises events such as poetry readings, lectures and Ukrainian-themed gatherings.

The Society is a welcoming space that has grown steadily and now counts students and lecturers among its members, as well as local Oxford residents among its friends. As there is no specific department for Ukrainian studies at the University yet, the Society serves as an important knowledge base and reliable point of contact for Ukrainian issues at the University of Oxford. For many years, Oxford has welcomed speakers who are prominent politicians, academics, diplomats and intellectuals working in the field of Ukrainian studies [50].

In pursuing its mission to connect, unite, and educate, members of the Oxford Ukrainian Society initiate charitable initiatives, organise talks, lectures, and seminars, collaborate with partners, host social events, and arrange educational excursions across the region. Following Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the Society expanded its mission to support Ukraine by collecting donations for reputable charities and supporting Ukrainian refugees in Oxford by organising public events and representing their interests in local government. To convey strong support and a message of hope to Ukraine and the Ukrainian people, the Society organises peaceful rallies, charity dinners and concerts, fundraising events and auctions, as well as a festival of Ukrainian culture and intellectual heritage, among other initiatives. The Ukrainian Society includes students, postgraduates, lecturers, and anyone else from the university community who wishes to join. The members of the Society consider their greatest achievement to be that any Ukrainian scholars who are able to visit Oxford can contact the Society and receive support in organising lectures, presentations, and providing a platform for

scientific discussions, debates, etc. [50].

The Ukrainian Institute London (UIL) is an independent charitable organisation registered in the United Kingdom and affiliated with the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv. It supports Ukrainian studies and shapes perceptions of Ukraine in the United Kingdom and beyond. The Institute engages experts, creative individuals, politicians, analysts, journalists and active citizens in studying Ukrainian responses to global challenges, providing access to detailed and reliable information about Ukraine. In 1979 The head of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, Patriarch Josyf Slipyj, while in exile after his release from the Soviet Gulag, initiated the establishment of a charitable organisation that offered Ukrainian language courses and introduced Ukrainian culture to the British public [106]. Since 2016, the UIL has been registered as a charitable foundation, has established partnerships with educational and cultural organisations, and is engaged in the dissemination and popularisation of knowledge about Ukraine and Ukrainians in the United Kingdom, and developing research in the fields of culture, cultural and historical heritage, art, language, literature, history, religion, traditions, current affairs, etc. [38].

Since 2020, the director of the Ukrainian Institute London (UIL) has been *Olesya Khromeychuk*, a historian and writer who specialises in the history of Ukraine and Eastern and Central Europe. She received her PhD in History from University College London and has taught at the University of Cambridge, among other institutions [75].

Constance Uzwyshyn holds a PhD from the University of Cambridge and conducts research on the impact of the Russian–Ukrainian war on contemporary Ukrainian

art. She specialises in contemporary Ukrainian art and interior design. She is also a creative industries advisor at the Ukrainian Institute London, an art industry specialist, an organiser of art exhibitions and auctions, and the founder of art galleries dedicated to and promoting Ukraine [113].

"The Ukrainian Institute in London plays a key role in spreading knowledge about Ukraine in the United Kingdom and beyond, providing a platform for stimulating discussion and debate," says Anne Applebaum, an American historian and journalist who frequently attends public academic events [44]. Although the Ukrainian Institute in London is not a state organisation, but rather a charitable community centre, it has already become a truly world-renowned centre for the development of Ukrainian academic, scientific, educational, and cultural studies in the United Kingdom. This is important primarily because the development and support of Ukrainian studies can take place at the non-governmental level, and researchers can count on funding for their projects from donors not at the institutional level, but at the level of public organisations or private charitable initiatives.

The School of Slavonic and East European Studies at University College London (SSEES UCL) is one of the largest research and teaching institutions in the United Kingdom focusing on Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, the Baltic States, Russia, the Caucasus and Central Asia. SSEES UCL is part of the *University of London*. SSEES UCL offers a four-year Ukrainian bachelor's programme covering Ukrainian language, literature, history and culture.

As one of London's leading research and teaching institutions, *SSEES UCL* offers

high-quality academic and professional research and teaching in Ukrainian studies, courses in Ukrainian language and culture, translation studies, political technology, and more. However, this research is currently conducted mainly at the level of academic interest among teachers and researchers. There is no separate Ukrainian department or programme for the study of Ukraine and its language, which not only need to be developed but also protected and preserved. First and foremost, this is because Ukraine, its language and culture are under genocidal pressure from the so-called "Russian world", Russian researchers and Kremlin agents abroad. In the context of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, scientific issues related to the preservation of the linguistic and cultural identity of Ukrainians abroad must be studied more deeply and supported by all states. Governments can do more to protect Ukrainian-speaking pupils, students, teachers, researchers and other refugees who have suffered from the consequences of the current Russian-Ukrainian war.

The London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) is a public institution known for its research programmes in political science, economics, management, and other fields [81]. Like other educational and scientific institutions, the LSE often invites prominent figures and well-known politicians or analysts to give lectures to its students, undergraduates, postgraduates, etc. Scholars have the opportunity to collaborate in implementing specific programmes and grants offered by European and other foundations. These scholars are often referred to as visiting or guest professors.

Among the trends at *the LSE* are also recent studies by scholars from various countries related to the Russian-Ukrainian

war. One of the publications, *Ukraine. Russia's War and the Future of the Global Order*, edited by Michael Cox (2023) [104], contains the following articles: "Revisiting History and 'Gathering the Russian Lands': Vladimir Putin and Ukrainian Statehood" (*Düben, Björn Alexander*); "The Securitised 'Other' of Russian Nationalism in Ukraine and Russia" (*Knott, Eleanor*); "Rebuilding and Reforming Ukraine" (*Berglöf, Erik and Rashkovan, Vladyslav*); "Russian Network Authoritarianism in the Occupied Territories of Ukraine during the Full-Scale Invasion: Control and Resilience" (*Lokot, Tetyana*). Articles on Ukrainian issues were also published in the peer-reviewed scientific journal *Nations and Nationalism*, which covers issues related to nationalism on behalf of the *Wiley-Blackwell Association for the Study of Ethnicity and Nationalism in partnership with LSE Ideas* (the LSE's foreign policy think tank), in particular in the article "Existential Nationalism: Russia's War Against Ukraine" (*Knott, Eleanor*). Also in the journal *Economic Policy*, which examines political and economic issues, in particular "The Legacy of War for Ukraine" (*Munro, Ellen and all*).

Among the scholars invited to *LSE*, Anne Applebaum (*Anne Elizabeth Applebaum*) stands out — an American historian, writer, and journalist, and the recipient of numerous international literary awards. Anne Applebaum serves as a visiting Professor of Practice at LSE, where she also leads the "Arena" project, dedicated to the study of propaganda and disinformation in the twenty-first century. She is also a senior research fellow at the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies (Baltimore, Maryland, USA) and the Agora Institute. Anne Applebaum is married to the well-known Polish politician

and statesman Radosław Sikorski. Anne Applebaum is the author of several historical works, including “Red Famine: Stalin's War on Ukraine and Gulag”. Anne Applebaum's well-known book “Red Famine: Stalin's War on Ukraine” (2018) tells the story of the artificial famine of 1932–1933 in Ukraine, known as the Holodomor, through which the Soviet authorities sought to destroy the Ukrainian nation and transform it into *homo sovieticus*. Also noteworthy is a video by Anne Applebaum in which she warns about the growing threat posed by Russia's deadly imperial ideology, discusses the consequences of the Ukrainian Armed Forces' counteroffensive, and reflects on the possible end of the war.

Given the specific nature of the London School of Economics and Political Science, which actively promotes the study and development of public and social policy, public administration and public management in the United Kingdom, it is nevertheless striking that among the latest trends in academic publishing, scientific developments directly related to the war in Ukraine and the search for economically sound research on Ukrainian issues are quite widely and professionally represented. However, there is still no separate research unit at the *LSE* that would focus on Ukrainian studies, develop British-Ukrainian research programmes and further strengthen economic and political cooperation between states and institutions.

Comparative and Ukrainian Politics at the University of Manchester (UoM) – The Centre for Comparative and Ukrainian Politics at UoM is a leading centre for the study of comparative politics, with interests ranging from policy and institutional formation to political movements and ideologies. Key issues in the cluster include

democracy, power, nationalism, the state, and gender and ethnic inequality.

Olga Onuch (*DPhil, Oxford, 2010*) is a political scientist whose expertise in Ukrainian politics and society has made her one of the leading experts on Ukraine both in the United Kingdom and internationally. Professor Onuch is the head of the Centre for Comparative and Ukrainian Political Studies at the University of Manchester and was appointed Professor (*Chair*), becoming the first full professor of Ukrainian political studies in the English-speaking world [87]. Working in the Department of Politics at the University of Manchester, Professor Onuch joined the university in 2014. She is also affiliated with *Nuffield College at the University of Oxford and the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI)* [85].

The University of Birmingham. The University has a Centre for Russian and East European Studies (CREES) [52]. The world-renowned multidisciplinary CREES is a leader in research on the Eastern European region. It was founded in 1963 as the Centre for Russian and East European Studies. The Centre's broad research programme includes the study of the history of Ukraine, Russia, the Caucasus, Central Asia and Europe, politics, security, economics, society and culture. *CREES* is one of the key institutions in the national strategy for the development of language and territorial studies. *CREES* members are actively involved in the political process, having long-standing relationships with the UK government (particularly the Foreign and Commonwealth Office), other national governments (such as the US State Department), international organisations such as the European Union, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the European Bank

for Reconstruction and Development, business communities, the media, and countless organisations in the region.

The director of *CREES* is Dr Deema Kaneff, who works in the Department of Politics and International Studies and teaches social anthropology. Her research focuses on resources and social change; post-socialist transformations and global capitalism; property relations; markets and morality; and transnational migration, social alienation, and inequality in Europe, particularly in Eastern Europe, including Bulgaria and Ukraine [74]. Professor Kaneff's main works focus on the study of economic, political, religious, and ethnocultural processes, as well as the development of language and identity in post-socialist countries, particularly in Ukraine [71; 72; 73].

It is regrettable that research on Ukraine is still conducted in one centre – the Centre for Russian and East European Studies – where Russian studies remain the primary focus, and Ukraine is examined only subsequently within the broader context of Eastern European countries. We believe that Ukraine is the largest country in Europe and deserves to have a separate department of Ukrainian-British interdisciplinary studies at one of the largest research centres in the United Kingdom – the University of Birmingham. This process should be facilitated by both governmental and public institutions in Ukraine and the UK, such as the *European Research Council*, the *Association of Ukrainians in Great Britain*, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, the British Embassy in Ukraine, the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, and others. This will confirm Ukraine's clear position during martial law that it is a geopolitical subject, not an object, and

occupies an honourable place among the scientific community and needs support [3].

The European Studies Research Group is part of the *Department of Political Science and International Studies* at the University of Birmingham [54]. The European Studies Research Group exists to promote discussion and collaboration among researchers who focus on the institutions and policies of the European Union, one or more European countries and/or the European region and identity. We meet regularly both as a discussion group focusing on recent and relevant publications and on an ad hoc basis to present work in progress.

The University of Edinburgh is a multidisciplinary research centre (*The University of Edinburgh*) dedicated to the study of governance, institutions, legislation and policy in the European Union and Europe as a whole. It collaborates with the *FUTURES Jean Monnet* Centre of Excellence and is supported by the EU Erasmus+ programme, which studies governance, institutions, legislation and policy in Europe and the EU. The *FUTURES Jean Monnet* Centre of Excellence conducts research analysing the future of Europe at a decisive crossroads in history.

The United Kingdom is generally characterised by the activities of cultural societies that bring together representatives of the Ukrainian diaspora to preserve the identity of Ukrainians. Among them is the Nottingham Ukrainian Cultural Centre, which is run by the Nottingham Union of *Ukrainians in Great Britain* (AUGB). It has been operating for over 60 years and brings Ukrainians together with the aim of preserving Ukrainian identity outside their homeland. The centre organises various cultural, artistic and educational events for people of all ages. Nottingham has the Lesya

Ukrainka School of Ukrainian Studies, one of the first Ukrainian schools in the country, as well as a choir, orchestra, dance, theatre and other clubs that develop and preserve Ukrainian culture and traditions by holding various events.

Overall, in terms of school education, there are nine Ukrainian Saturday schools in the UK, with 70 teachers and over 400 students. At these schools, children learn the Ukrainian language, history, geography and culture. Most schools operate under the auspices of the Ukrainian Cultural Institute. The teaching staff of the schools is united in the *Association of Ukrainian Teachers in Great Britain*. In addition, the School of Slavonic and East European Studies and St. Andrew's University offer language courses for studying the Ukrainian language and history. The Ukrainian Institute in London offers ongoing Ukrainian language courses. The Ukrainian diaspora provides direct support for the activities of this institution [39].

Before the Russian-Ukrainian war, researchers from Great Britain often viewed and studied Ukraine as a post-Soviet country, often alongside Russia and Belarus or as part of Eastern Europe. It was only after 2014 that notable shifts occurred in research, Ukraine began to be viewed as a distinct subject possessing the characteristics of a country striving for democratic development and European orientation, moving away from the neo-imperial trajectory of the Russian Federation and other post-socialist countries influenced by Russia.

Thus, it can be concluded that there is a fairly strong public and scientific-educational community in the United Kingdom, whose subject of scientific research is a comprehensive study of Ukraine, its history, language, culture, traditions,

and the impact of the Russian-Ukrainian war on Ukrainians. However, these centres operate mainly in philological, linguistic, historical, Slavic studies, translation studies or other separate structural units of the institutions in question (faculties, departments, schools, centres, etc.). All structural units of Ukrainian studies in the United Kingdom are governed by university regulations and supported on a voluntary basis by organisations in that country that are friendly to Ukraine and Ukrainians. So far, there are few independent institutional Ukrainian research centres, and they are maintained on the personal initiative of scholars. The reason for this is the Ukrainian state's lack of attention to this issue.

Thanks to the presence of Ukrainian studies educational and scientific centres in the United Kingdom and cooperation with Ukrainian educational, scientific and government institutions, the British receive clear, accurate and scientifically sound analytical information about events in Ukraine related to the war, and it is largely for this reason that they sincerely and strongly support the Ukrainian people's struggle for liberation from Russian occupation at the international political level. To ensure and encourage the development of Ukrainian studies in the UK, it is important to expand the network of research centres in the UK and strengthen cooperation between them and state-run Ukrainian studies centres operating in Ukraine.

1.3. Ukrainian Studies in the European Union.

On the European continent, in the countries of the European Union that have received several million Ukrainian refugees since the full-scale Russian invasion, research in the field of Ukrainian Studies

has been stimulated by the activity of newly formed Ukrainian communities. Interest in Ukrainian culture reached its peak in 2022–2023 but subsequently declined. "The history and typology of Ukrainian studies in Western Europe," write the authors of the report by the Ukrainian Institute of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, "is quite diverse, partly due to the peculiarities of interwar and especially post-war Ukrainian migration and its intellectual and educational activities, which overlapped and clashed with the peculiarities of the creation of knowledge about Eastern Europe in a (post)colonial context and in the conditions of the Cold War, and ultimately with the surge of interest in Ukraine after the collapse of the USSR" [38, p. 43]. Geographically, it is advisable to divide the European Union into subregions, focusing on the specifics of the organisation of Ukrainian studies: South-Western Europe (France, Italy, Spain), countries of the German-speaking intellectual space (Germany, Austria, partly Switzerland), Northern Europe (the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland), Eastern Europe (Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Slovakia, Romania, the Czech Republic, etc.).

In South-Western Europe (France, Italy, Spain, Portugal), Ukrainian studies are relatively underdeveloped, even in countries with a significant Ukrainian diaspora (in Portugal, for example, they are completely absent), and Russian studies dominate in universities and analytical centres in regional and Slavic studies.

This contrasts sharply with the German-speaking world, which has the highest concentration of research and educational centres for Ukrainian studies among all European countries. In the Federal Republic

of Germany, a significant part of the research centres of Ukrainian studies were created and operate on the basis of so-called Slavic institutes (faculties, departments, chairs, etc.) and centres for the study of Central and Eastern European countries, their history, language, literature, culture, etc. The vast majority of them began their activities after the end of World War II and, depending on whether they were located in free Germany or in its totalitarian part, performed purely practical tasks – studying their opponent, counteracting propaganda and promoting their ideological frameworks. The pro-Soviet centres primarily focused on the Russian language, literature, culture, history of Russia and the Soviet Union, etc., while Ukraine and everything Ukrainian remained marginal within academic research. As an alternative to the Sovietised Ukrainian studies centres, research centres and institutions of the politically active diaspora operated in parallel.

Bavaria. A considerable number of such centres are located in Bavaria. The oldest Ukrainian studies centre in Germany was the Ukrainian Free University in Munich, *Ukrainische Freie Universität* [11]. Although the university was founded in 1921 in Vienna and operated in Prague from 1921 to 1945, it developed into a major centre for Ukrainian Studies during its Munich period (from 1945 to the present day).

The UFU is the first educational institution founded by emigrants from Ukraine (and the oldest private university in Germany). Among the founders of the University were the head of the Ukrainian Central Council and the Ukrainian People's Republic, the distinguished historian M. Hrushevsky, and O. Kolessa, a former member of the Austrian Parliament, head of the diplomatic mission of the West

Ukrainian People's Republic in Rome, and professor of literary history. Today, the university has a separate faculty of Ukrainian studies, and Ukrainian is one of the languages of instruction (along with German and English). The Ukrainian studies programme is interdisciplinary, combining Ukrainian language, literature, culture and history. Within the framework of Ukrainian studies, there is an academic exchange with German Slavic institutions through joint conferences, educational events and discussions.

Munich also has an Institute of Slavic Philology (Institut für Slawische Philologie) at Ludwig Maximilian University (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München) [31]. It offers specialised training in linguistics, literary studies, and cultural studies in the field of regional studies and intermediality, including Ukrainian as one of the main languages of instruction. In collaboration with the Institute of Philology of the Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University and La Salle University in Philadelphia, the Institute of Slavic Philology at Ludwig Maximilian University is implementing the project "International Centre for Ukrainian as a Foreign Language".

The university publishes an annual collection of scientific reports from an online conference on Ukrainian studies. In autumn 2024, the Institute of Slavic Philology at Ludwig Maximilian University held its 15th high-level international scientific and practical online conference, "Dialogue of Languages – Dialogue of Cultures. Ukraine and the World," which took place on 7–10 November 2024. Linguists, Ukrainian studies specialists, early-career researchers, teachers, methodologists, cultural experts, as well as representatives of scientific societies and

public associations engaged in the study, dissemination and support of the Ukrainian language, literature and culture in Ukraine and abroad were invited to participate in the conference free of charge. The main objectives of the academic forum were: to bring together and support Ukrainian and foreign specialists with the aim of forming a professional network community to discuss current issues in the research, study and teaching of the Ukrainian language, literature and culture in Ukraine and abroad, and to exchange experience and scientific developments; to provide a platform, using modern information and communication technologies, to present their achievements and innovative ideas that could attract the attention of a wide range of specialists and become a subject of discussion; to promote the development of philological science in Ukraine and beyond [27].

The University of Würzburg (Bavaria), which has existed since 1402, has an Institute of Slavic Studies (Institut für Slawistik), founded in 1957. The language programme of the Department of Slavic Studies includes the study of the Ukrainian language [99]. Ukrainian studies at JMU Würzburg focus on literature, culture and language in relation to Central and Western European and global contexts in the past and present.

Another Bavarian centre for Ukrainian studies is the Institute of Slavic Studies at the University of Regensburg (Instituts für Slavistik der Universität Regensburg) [99]. In particular, in the summer of 2024, the institute began offering courses in Ukrainian as a foreign language (Dr. Iryna Dudko) [78], with training in speaking, reading, writing and listening comprehension in Ukrainian in the following areas of communication: "Getting to know each other", "Family",

"Leisure", "Health", etc. Course participants learned a lot about the culture and history of Ukraine and had the opportunity to communicate with Ukrainian students who were in Regensburg. In 2022, the same educational institution successfully implemented a joint BMBF project on Ukraine, approved in the funding manual "Small entities – strong together" [67].

The Institute for Eastern Europe (Osteuropa-Institut) in Regensburg [89], established in 2007, conducts research on complex economic and historical contexts in Eastern Europe, including Ukraine. Historical materials on Ukraine are periodically published in the "Yearbook of Eastern European History," which is published by the institute.

The Language Centre of Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nuremberg (Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg, Sprachenzentrum) actively cooperates with Ukrainian universities, primarily Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv (an active partnership was established in 2022) [53]. On 1 March 2023, as part of the joint PACT4 Ukraine project, an open discussion on the topic "A year of full-scale war: results, scenarios, forecasts" was held via Zoom [88].

The Department of History Didactics at the same university conducts research on important issues of Ukrainian history. In particular, the problem of the genocide of Roma in Ukraine in 1941–1944 is being actively researched (L. Shtoklain) [61].

Berlin. Founded in 1948, the Free University of Berlin (Freie Universität Berlin) opened the Institute for Eastern European Studies in 1951 [89], where systematic research on Ukraine is conducted and thematic events are held. Ukrainian studies are covered in research on the

history, culture, political science, sociology, and economics of Eastern Europe, as well as in interdisciplinary projects.

In 2021, to mark the 30th anniversary of Ukraine's independence and the 70th anniversary of the Institute for Eastern European Studies, university researchers led by Prof. Teoharis Grigoriadis, together with the German-Ukrainian Academic Society and under the patronage of the DAAD (Deutsche Akademische Austauschdienst, German Academic Exchange Service), organised Ukraine Days in Berlin and Brandenburg (16–17 September 2021). The event included a scientific networking conference on a unique platform for the exchange of experience in German-Ukrainian cooperation in the field of higher education [6].

At the University of Potsdam, the Department of Central and Eastern European Culture and Literature organises summer schools, Ukrainian civil society support programmes (the Bosch programme "Ukraine Calling", founded by Well) and networks from Greifswald and Frankfurt an der Oder, which have expanded since 2008. (Winter Academies: Beyond History and Identity: New Perspectives on Aesthetics, Politics, and Society in Eastern Europe, 2016; Revisiting the Nation. Transcultural Contact Zones in Eastern Europe, 2018 in Bucharest, After Violence. The (Im-)possibility of Understanding and Remembering, 2019 in Dnipro/UA).

Since 2008, the German Association of Ukrainianists (DAU) has been based at the University of Potsdam and has close ties with Cambridge Ukrainian Studies, the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI), the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) in Edmonton/Alberta, and also has contacts with Halyna Hryn

(President of the Association) and Oleg Kotsyuba (Head of the HURI publication series). Partners in Ukraine include the Catholic University of Lviv, Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Yuriy Fedkovych Chernivtsi University, Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian University, and Oles Honchar Dnipro National University.

At the University of Potsdam, Slavic studies are interdisciplinary and integrated into the DFG Joint Research Centre 1287 The Limits of Variability in Language: Cognitive, Computational and Grammatical Aspects. The coordinator is Prof. Alexander Wöll.

Another project is implementing a new innovative field of areal linguistics to study language variations in Ukraine. Since 2009, comprehensive research has been conducted in Oldenburg on the linguistic situation in Ukraine, especially with regard to its political implications, as well as on the Ukrainian-Russian mixed language, known as Surzhyk, in which the current head of the department was involved and which he is now continuing in Potsdam.

It is planned that in 2025, the University of Potsdam will establish a long-term competence network in Western Ukraine, which will focus on the entire region of Eastern Central Europe, i.e. Belarus, Poland and the Czech Republic, as well as Russia, although relations with Russia are currently limited due to its aggression against Ukraine and the associated sanctions. In this flexible network, consortia can come together to apply for funding as needed, establish contacts and set up short-, medium- or long-term cooperation on specific projects.

Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania. Founded in 1456, Ernst Moritz Arndt University of Greifswald [60] has a

department of West and East Slavic philology, where Ukrainian is studied in depth alongside Polish. The university's researchers are actively involved in organising and conducting the annual Greifswald Ukrainicum conference on Ukrainian studies in Greifswald.

K. Heck, professor of general art history at the Caspar David Friedrich Institute at the University of Greifswald, together with O. Lipinska, professor of early modern art, is the author of the monograph "When the War Came... New Research on Art in Ukraine" ("Als der Krieg kam Neue Beiträge zur Kunst in der Ukraine" [50]), which was published in 2023. In 2022, the Department of Ukrainian Cultural Studies at the University of Greifswald coordinated the research project "(Un)Disciplined: Pluralising Ukrainian Studies – Understanding the War in Ukraine (UNDIPUS)" [96]. Much attention is paid in scientific work to the gender aspects of Ukrainian studies, and thematic lectures are held, such as "The War in Ukraine. The Role of Women in Defence and Resistance" (A. Kvit, A. Martin) [115].

Saxony. The leading Ukrainian studies centre in Saxony is the Institute of Slavic Studies at Leipzig University (Institut für Slawistik, Universität Leipzig), founded in 1409. Under the scientific guidance of university professor Dr. A. Artvinska, a project on the representation of the Holodomor in Slavic literature of the 20th and 21st centuries has been underway since December 2024 [82]. Meetings are held with figures from Ukrainian culture and art, in particular with the writer and research associate at Leipzig University Natalkia Sniadanko [79]. Language courses are organised for beginners and more experienced students.

The same university also hosts the

Humanities Centre for Research on the History and Culture of Central and Eastern Europe (Geisteswissenschaftliches Zentrum zur Geschichte und Kultur Ostmitteleuropas, GWZO), which conducts research on Ukraine. The centre offers online courses entitled "Ukraine: History and Present of a European State" to provide the German public with accurate information about Ukrainian history and the reasons for Russian aggression against Ukrainians. The centre hosts lectures on the history of modern Ukrainian territories, from archaeology to the present day, including lectures by Ukrainian-British historian Olesia Khromeychuk in 2022–2023 [59]. There are also lecture courses on Ukrainian cultural studies and literature.

Lower Saxony. At Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, founded in 1794, it is possible to study Ukrainian language, literature and culture as part of bachelor's and master's programmes in six Slavic languages ("Slavic Philology") [97]. Regular seminars on Slavic studies, including Ukrainian studies, are held, including on a separate Ukrainian-language platform.

The Department of Slavic Studies at the Institute of Foreign Languages (Institut für Fremdsprachenphilologien) at Carl von Ossietzky University (Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg) (Oldenburg) conducts scientific research on Ukraine in the fields of regional studies, language and culture. Ukrainian language courses "from scratch" are offered as part of the curriculum "Country Competence Ukraine and Belarus: Linguistic and Cultural Perspectives" ("Länderkompetenz Ukraine und Belarus: Sprachliche und kulturelle Perspektiven") [63]. The institute hosts number of guest lectures on current issues in Ukrainian studies.

Saxony-Anhalt. The Institute of Slavic Studies at Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg (Institut für Slawistik der Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg) focuses on research into many issues of contemporary Ukrainian studies. On 6–7 December 2014, the university hosted an international scientific conference entitled "Ukrainian Studies in a European Context" ("Ukrainistik im europäischen Kontext") [108]. The conference covered a wide range of issues in Ukrainian linguistics, literary studies, history, philosophy and other humanities disciplines.

On 7 Decemberx 2023, university researchers were among the organisers of a workshop on testimonies and stories of trauma related to current historical and literary narratives of the Holodomor in Ukraine at the RED OCHSE memorial in Halle [121]. The Institute of Slavic Studies regularly holds Ukrainian language classes at various levels.

Hesse. The Herder Institute in Marburg, founded in 1950, specialises in historical Ukrainian studies. One of its current projects is "Documenting Russia's War Against Ukraine. Problems of Living Archives for the Production of Historical Knowledge (LivArch)", which will run from 2024 to 2026. The institute has rapidly implemented projects such as: "Polissya as an Intervention Landscape. Space, Domination, Technology, and Ecology on the European Periphery, 1915–2015" (2015–2019), "Safe Lviv. Local Politics in a Multi-Ethnic City of the Habsburg Monarchy" (2014–2018), and others [94].

North Rhine-Westphalia. The Slavic-Baltic Seminar of the Westphalian Wilhelms University in Münster (Slawisch-Baltisches Seminar der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität Münster) covers Ukrainian

studies in the discourse of European legal culture (in comparison with Polish and Russian) [80]. Ukrainian studies projects by young scholars are being implemented, for example, "Ukrainian Memorial Sites: From the Perspective of History and Art History" under the guidance of Prof. Jens Nibau and Prof. Dr. Ricarda Wulpus [107]. Ukrainian language courses are available, where participants can learn the basic structures of the Ukrainian language, study the Ukrainian alphabet, as well as standard pronunciation and intonation, and build up a basic vocabulary.

Brandenburg. The Viadrina Centre for Polish and Ukrainian Studies [114] operates at the European University Viadrina Frankfurt (Oder) [62] in Frankfurt (Oder), offering language courses and implementing research projects on Ukrainian studies. The results of scientific research are presented to the general public on the centre's YouTube video blog. Recent topics of Ukrainian studies include: decolonisation of cultural heritage in Ukraine; national identity in Ukrainian cinema; unity as a key concept in Ukrainian history; contemporary German Ukrainian studies; Cossack myths; Poland in the history of Ukraine; etc.

The collapse of the "socialist bloc" in Central and Eastern Europe in the early 1990s initially led to the reunification of the German nation within a single state – the Federal Republic of Germany (3 October 1990) – and subsequently to the restoration of the Ukrainian state (24 August – 1 December 1991). Between 1991 and 2013, many research and educational centres in the Federal Republic of Germany became interested in Ukrainian studies and the development of more systematic and sustained research on Ukraine (its history, language, literature, culture, etc.).

Thus, in 1995, the German Association of Ukrainianists (Deutschen Assoziation der Ukrainisten) began its work in Berlin [55]. This is an independent organisation of scholars whose main goals are to expand academic ties between Germany and Ukraine, promote and disseminate Ukrainian studies, exchange research results, and serve as an information platform for universities and colleges where research or teaching about Ukraine is conducted. The German Association of Ukrainianists is a member of various Ukrainian studies networks, such as the International Association of Ukrainianists. The organisation's most notable projects include the annual Ukrainian studies conference Greifswald Ukrainicum in Greifswald (Germany), the international summer school Viadrinicum, project-oriented capacity building for organisations from Ukraine, France, Poland and Germany "Ukraine is calling" (in cooperation with the Robert Bosch Foundation and the European University Viadrina, Frankfurt (Oder)), etc.

With the outbreak of the Russian-Ukrainian war in February 2014, interest in Ukrainian Studies grew, and with the full-scale invasion of Russian troops, Ukrainian studies became a priority in the activities of many research and educational centres in Germany and acquired national significance. In particular, this was facilitated by the German government's provision of shelter to more than 1 million refugees from Ukraine.

On 29 February 2024, it was announced that Ukrainian studies centres would be established at the universities of Frankfurt (Oder) and Regensburg. The German Foreign Office (hereinafter referred to as the German Foreign Ministry) has allocated five million euros for this purpose until

2028. These funds will be used to support interdisciplinary centres for Ukrainian studies. The assistance will be provided through the DAAD. In a competition among German universities wishing to open Ukrainian studies centres, the DAAD selected the University of Regensburg and a consortium led by the Viadrina University in Frankfurt (Oder) as the winners. DAAD President Jöbrato Muherji said: "Shortly after the second anniversary of Russia's attack on Ukraine, we at the DAAD are demonstrating institutional support and solidarity with this support. Both centres will strengthen academic expertise on Ukraine in Germany and will cooperate intensively with partners in Ukraine" [35].

Importantly, the winners of the competition will receive €750,000 for the development of Ukrainian Studies centres in 2024, with the remaining funds to be provided over the next three years. The interdisciplinary centre will be based on the Denkraum Ukraine project in Regensburg and a consortium that includes the University of Viadrina in Frankfurt (Oder) as well as a number of higher education institutions and research centres in Berlin. These centres for Ukrainian studies aim to spread knowledge about Ukraine in Germany, coordinate German researchers in the social sciences and humanities who are engaged in Ukraine, and establish links with scientists in Ukraine. The joint research projects undertaken by the centres will be presented both to professional circles and to the general public. According to the DAAD, improving knowledge about Ukraine is a critical imperative for the responsibility of representatives of German institutions who will be involved in the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine in the future. "Russia's war against Ukraine has shown

that we in Germany need more knowledge about Eastern Europe and, in particular, about Ukraine. The reconstruction of the country and Ukraine's rapprochement with the European Union require us to have in-depth knowledge of Ukraine's history, politics, economy and society. Both centres will make an important contribution to this," emphasised DAAD President Joybrato Mukherjee [35].

The management of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv has begun cooperation with these Ukrainian studies centres. In July 2024 a meeting was held between Anna Tolstanova, Vice-Rector for Research at Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, and **Guido Hausmann**, Professor of History at the Leibniz Institute for East and Southeast European Studies in Regensburg, who heads the Denkraum Ukraine Centre at the University of Regensburg. During the meeting, the main areas of cooperation were discussed, in particular the establishment of a dedicated cultural space about Ukraine on the basis of Denkraum Ukraine.

The Denkraum Ukraine Centre at the University of Regensburg was opened in October 2024. The DAAD will also provide financial support to the Competence Network Interdisciplinary Ukrainian Studies Frankfurt (Oder) – Berlin (KIU), founded by the European University Viadrina in cooperation with other German universities and scientific institutions. Both projects received around €750,000 from the German Foreign Office in 2024. In total, almost €5 million will be available for their implementation by 2028. The centres will strengthen Ukrainian studies expertise in Germany, but they are not looking for partners from Ukraine. Their activities will stimulate research on Ukraine in Germany

and will become a cultural bridge between Ukraine, the EU and North America in the future [60].

It is worth noting the productive Ukrainian studies activities of the German-Polish Institute in Darmstadt: although the researchers' attention is focused on Poland, many scholars also study Polish-Ukrainian relations and the history of the borderlands.

Austria.

The largest centre for Ukrainian studies in Austria is the University of Vienna, namely the Institute of Slavic Studies at the University of Vienna, where Ukrainian studies are actively pursued, though within the broader framework of other Slavic languages.

The following scholars are actively working here:

Michael Moser: Professor of Linguistics at the Institute of Slavic Studies at the University of Vienna. Known for his research on the Ukrainian language and language policy in Ukraine. Winner of the Ivan Franko International Prize.

Alois Woldan: Professor at the University of Vienna, Slavist, specialist in comparative literature, Ukrainian studies and intercultural communication. Known for his research on the works of Ivan Franko, Taras Shevchenko and other Ukrainian writers. Awarded an honorary doctorate from Ivan Franko National University of Lviv.

Andreas Kappeler: Swiss-Austrian historian who has been studying the history of Ukraine for over 35 years. He is the author of numerous works, including *A Short History of Ukraine* and *Unequal Brothers: Ukrainians and Russians from the Middle Ages to the Present*. His research contributes to the perception of Ukraine as an independent player in European history.

Wolfdieter Bihl: Austrian historian, professor of modern history at the University of Vienna. He studies the interrelations between the countries of Eastern and Southeastern Europe, in particular the history of Ukraine in the 19th and 20th centuries.

The most prominent educational and research centre in Austria is the Ivan Franko Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre, which was established in January 2010. The creation of this organisation was driven by the initiative of several activists from the local Ukrainian community to organise a school in Vienna in accordance with the requirements of the International Ukrainian School and to implement other cultural projects. Currently, the Ukrainian Saturday School provides education for pupils from the first to the eleventh grade. The main tasks of the association are pedagogical and educational development, promoting, supporting and developing Ukrainian culture, preserving material monuments of Ukrainian culture, creating a Ukrainian information space in Austria, ensuring close contacts with Ukraine and Ukrainian organisations both in Austria and abroad in all aspects of spiritual, cultural, political, religious, humanitarian, scientific and economic life.

Switzerland.

Although this country only partially belongs to the German-speaking area of Europe, it has traditionally been a venue for international negotiations and scholarly conferences, making it an ideal location for centres dedicated to the study of Ukraine's diplomatic strategies and foreign policy. Research into Ukraine's role in international organisations is promising. Switzerland, as a neutral country with a developed scientific infrastructure, is an important platform for

the development of Ukrainian studies in an international context.

Scientific centres engaged in Ukrainian studies in Switzerland are important hubs for the development of Ukrainian science, culture and intellectual interaction at the international level. With its neutral status, developed academic infrastructure and international connections, Switzerland offers ideal conditions for studying various aspects of Ukrainian history, culture, politics and society. The main research centres and institutions engaged in Ukrainian studies in Switzerland, particularly in the fields of history, culture, politics and linguistics, are as follows:

Here are a few research centres and scholars in Switzerland that conduct relevant Ukrainian studies. This list is not exhaustive, as research areas may change and other researchers may be working in this field.

The University of Zurich (Universität Zürich) is one of the largest and leading research centres in Switzerland, where research related to Ukraine is also conducted, particularly in the fields of history, political science, linguistics and cultural studies. The main areas of focus are: Ukrainian language and literature, Ukrainian history, cultural and social dynamics. The university actively cooperates with and attracts Ukrainian scientists and students, and also supports exchanges with Ukrainian universities. The university's Department of Slavic and European Studies conducts research related to Ukraine, particularly in the disciplines of history, literature, culture and language. Master's and doctoral programmes also cover Ukrainian studies topics. The Swiss Institute of Slavic Studies at the University of Zurich also conducts Slavic studies, including Ukrainian studies and research on

the Ukrainian language and literature [112].

The Centre for Eastern European Studies (CEES) at the University of Zurich conducts interdisciplinary research on specific topics related to current events in Eastern Europe. The centre addresses socially relevant issues in the fields of contemporary history, politics, economics, society and culture. Geographically, it covers all the states and regions of former socialist Eastern Europe, with a particular focus on post-Soviet countries [50]. CEES is a centre for Eastern European studies conducted at the University of Zurich and associated institutions. CEES provides original, academically sound information on Eastern Europe and also acts as a hub for information provided by other institutions.

The Ukrainian Analytical Digest is a bimonthly online publication jointly produced by the Research Centre for Eastern European Studies at the University of Bremen, the Center for Security Studies (CSS) in Zurich and the Centre for Eastern European Studies (CEES) at the University of Zurich.

The Geneva Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies conducts international research, including research on Ukraine's national and international relations. Programmes on human rights, development and politics often include analysis of Ukrainian realities. The main areas of focus are international relations, law, Ukraine's foreign policy and research on post-communist countries. The institute has close ties with international diplomatic structures, which allows for a deeper analysis of Ukraine's role on the world stage.

The Gender Centre at the Geneva Graduate Institute is conducting research on the project "Caring to Survive, Surviving to

Care: Gendered Practices of Survival, Social Reproduction and Patterns of Violence in Ukraine." Timeline: 1 March 2024 – 28 February 2027 Wars fuel various types of violence, which are often gendered, meaning they disproportionately impact individuals across varying gender identities and sexual orientations in different ways. They are also often combined with economic policies that exacerbate inequality, in particular by obscuring and undervaluing the labor and services fundamental to societal survival, i.e. for ensuring social reproduction. This was the case in Ukraine, where the violence of war was exacerbated by austerity policies. At the same time, post-war reconstruction creates a window of opportunity to challenge harmful norms that fuel both gender inequality and violence. The project explores intersectionally gendered survival practices in the context of Ukraine. It documents how diverse Ukrainians experience and respond to different but interrelated forms of violence – from the violence of war and Russian invasion to economic violence caused by structural reforms and austerity reforms. Using the lens of feminist political economy, the project explores how coping strategies are shaped by gender and other intersectional identities, as well as by the influence of national and international politics. The project uses a participatory research approach, combining field research in two regions of Ukraine, policy analysis and a preliminary workshop to make a dual contribution. On the one hand, it provides a concrete illustration of the feminist concept of violence and a deeper understanding of the place of social reproduction in war and the war economy. On the other hand, it responds to an urgent practical need for information and analysis that will contribute to the development of policies

and a recovery plan in Ukraine that are more sensitive to gender issues and feminist principles. The research will aim to achieve the following objectives: To make visible and document the ways in which diverse Ukrainians experience intersecting chains of violence and ensure their own survival and that of their communities. Analyse how diverse Ukrainian survival practices and strategies – including in the private and public spheres, such as volunteering during war and peacetime activism – have been shaped by informal rules and norms related to their gender and other intersectional identities, as well as national and international policies. Critically assess international and Ukrainian policies during the war through the lens of feminist political economy, which focuses on the goals of reproduction and survival. Work with various Ukrainian activists and scholars to develop concrete recommendations and advocacy plans to promote effective feminist post-war economic reconstruction in Ukraine [48].

Yulia Soroka is a senior researcher at the Gender Centre. Areas of expertise: armed conflict and peacebuilding; media; cultural sociology; interpretive and qualitative methods. Yulia Soroka joins the Geneva Graduate Institute as a senior research fellow for the project Caring to survive, surviving to care. Gendered practices of survival, social reproduction and patterns of violence in Ukraine.

The University of St. Gallen, located in St. Gallen, specialises in the study of the history, culture and politics of Eastern European countries, researching Eastern European countries, particularly Ukraine, with a focus on history, politics, economics and culture. Its research covers the historical, social and political aspects

of the development of countries in this region. The main areas of focus are history, culture, social processes in Ukraine, and comparative studies of post-Soviet countries. The institute cooperates and has international ties with scientific institutions in Eastern Europe and European universities, organising conferences, publications and other scientific events on topics related to Ukraine [111]. Current research projects at the Department of Eastern Europe. The department is currently implementing various projects in different disciplines, such as political science, media studies, cultural studies, migration studies, and sociology. The research focuses on all countries of Central, Eastern, and South-Eastern Europe.

The Centre for Governance and Culture in Europe at the University of St. Gallen examines social, economic, political, governmental and cultural changes in Europe from an interdisciplinary and transnational perspective.

The latest issue of *Euxeinos*, entitled "From City to Mountains: Representations of the Carpathians in Culture and Art," is now available. Edited by Bogdan Shumylovych and Joshua First, this issue explores cultural and artistic representations of the Carpathian Mountains. Discover a diverse collection of articles that delve into the rich heritage of the region and offer fresh perspectives on how the Carpathians are imagined and depicted in various forms of art and culture.

The University of Bern (Universität Bern) is one of Switzerland's leading research centres, but it does not have a separate department or research centre specialising exclusively in Ukrainian studies. However, some aspects of Ukrainian studies are covered in the research conducted by

the departments of Modern General and Eastern European History and Modern History and Contemporary History at the University of Bern's Institute of History. The University of Bern also actively participates in international research projects and conferences related to Ukraine, which allows researchers to explore current issues in Ukrainian studies in a broader context [109].

In 2017, the University of Basel launched the initiative "Ukrainian Studies in Switzerland" (Ukrainian Research in Switzerland), which is implemented with the financial support of the Swiss State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation. The aim of the initiative is to develop Ukrainian studies in Switzerland, encourage and support young researchers, and promote the development of a network of university research on Ukraine. As part of the initiative, competitions are held once a year for two URIS Fellowship grants for scholars with degrees in the humanities, social sciences and cultural studies [18]. As part of the cooperation with URIS, in January 2020 Ukrainian historians took part in a scientific conference at the University of Basel dedicated to the history of Ukrainian-Swiss relations.

The Department of History at the University of Basel is home to the academic initiative "Ukrainian Studies in Switzerland". The goals of the initiative are to make a long-term contribution to the development of Ukrainian expertise in Switzerland, to promote the formation of the next generation of scholars, and to contribute to international networks of Swiss university research on Ukraine. "Ukrainian Studies in Switzerland" promotes these goals through the teaching and research of our scholarship holders, through regular events such as our

Ukrainian language courses, lectures on Ukraine, or summer schools in Ukraine.

Thus, Swiss research centres engaged in Ukrainian studies actively contribute to the development of research on Ukrainian history, politics, culture, language and social processes. These research centres also often conduct joint research and projects with other European and international institutions, which contributes to the development of Ukrainian studies in the academic environment. Their activities not only support scientific ties between Ukraine and the international community, but also deepen understanding of Ukraine on the world stage, which is important in the context of the Russian-Ukrainian war and contemporary geopolitical challenges.

The Eastern European region of the European Union is also rich in academic centres of Ukrainian studies. As noted in the UI report, the countries in this region are geographically, historically and culturally close to Ukraine; they are mainly former members of the "socialist camp," new members of the European Union or candidates for membership.

Hungary. The proximity to Ukrainian lands could not but be reflected in the culture, language, lifestyle and customs of the Hungarians. Therefore, Slavic studies, especially Ukrainian studies, have long been established and researched in Hungarian science and have been an integral part of it. The turn of the 19th and 20th centuries was a favourable period for the development of Ukrainian studies in Hungary.

It is worth to note that in the second half of the 20th century, Ukrainian studies in Hungary were overshadowed by Russian studies and only in the 1990s, after Ukraine gained independence in 1991, did they become independent and

actively developed. Separate Ukrainian studies departments began to form in many educational institutions in Hungary. Outdated concepts of the development of Ukrainian history, culture, language and literature were revised, and new and relevant scientific research and developments appeared. It is interesting to note that most contacts take place through Transcarpathia, where a large Hungarian minority currently resides.

Hungary was one of the first countries to recognise Ukraine as its largest neighbour, with which it has numerous economic, political and cultural ties. Scientists and educators have revised outdated concepts of the development of Ukrainian culture, history and literature, and new, relevant developments have emerged in these areas of the humanities. A complex of Ukrainian studies disciplines is beginning to take shape in many Hungarian universities. The old cohort of translators and literary scholars has not been replaced by new personnel, which has led to a shortage of specialists in literary translation. This situation continues to this day. However, the growing interest in Ukraine is evidenced by the inclusion of Ukrainian material in the fundamental literary publication "Encyclopedia of World Literature," published by the Budapest Academic Publishing House. Ukrainian literature was widely represented in several volumes (1994-1995, Volumes XVI, XVII, XVIII; 1996, Volume XIX). In particular, the history of Ukrainian literature's development as well as its current state, the literature of the diaspora, etc. received extensive coverage. In total, the encyclopaedia features about 300 Ukrainian writers. The authors of the articles are István Udvari, Vera Szer, György Radó, Endre Bojtár, and others.

It should be noted that the Ukrainian language, which has acquired the status of the state language in Ukraine, has expanded its use in the field of education. Since 1991, Ukrainian has been taught at the Attila József University in Debrecen, and departments of Ukrainian language have been opened in Budapest and Nyíregyháza. Specialists from Ukraine began their work at universities under intergovernmental agreements. Ukrainian educators and historians actively participated in educational and scientific work and closely collaborated with their Hungarian colleagues, publishing their works in periodicals and scientific journals.

Cooperation between Ukraine and Hungary in the scientific and educational sphere and the implementation of various cultural projects over the past ten years has been fruitful. It is worth mentioning the preparation and publication of large two-volume dictionaries and fundamental scientific works, in particular on the history and culture of Transcarpathia, as well as the holding of joint scientific and practical conferences and international scientific forums "Ukrainian Studies in Hungary and Beyond". Fruitful cooperation also continues between Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv and Loránd Eötvös University in Budapest. There is active cooperation between Uzhhorod National University and a number of Hungarian universities: Debrecen University, Nyíregyháza College, Szeged University, Loránd Eötvös University of Budapest, Budapest University of Technology and Economics, and Miskolc University.

It is worth mentioning the work of Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University, which has been conducting joint scientific

and cultural events with Loránd Eötvös University in Budapest for a long time. An example of fruitful cooperation is the International Scientific Conference "Az ukrainisztika aktuális kérdései" – "Current Issues in Ukrainian Studies," held on 1 May 2024 in Budapest, in which teachers from the Department of Design and Art Theory took part. The department was represented by Oksana Kovach, Assistant Professor of the Department of Ukrainian Philology, and Victoriia Levovych, Assistant Professor of the Department of Ukrainian Philology. V. Levovych delivered a report on "Ukrainian literature in Hungarian (historical overview)"; Oksana Tashkovych, lecturer at the Department of Ukrainian Philology, raised the issue of "A powerful tool for shaping public opinion: the Soviet propaganda poster"; musician and researcher of Ukrainian culture Oleksandr Shchur gave a presentation on "Ukrainian folk musical instruments and the interconnection of cultures". The Ukrainian side was represented by Associate Professor Nadiia Babiy and Honoured Artist of Ukraine, Professor Bohdan Hubal. The discussion raised questions about the importance of direct scientific contacts, which make it possible to correct distorted history and counter Russian distortions and manipulations.

Notably, the contemporary Hungarian academic landscape features numerous international organizations offering diverse study-abroad opportunities for students from different countries, including Ukrainian students, to study abroad. For example, The Hungarian Scholarship Board notes that Ukrainian students can participate in its programmes through its partner organisations.

Ukrainian studies at the Loránd Eötvös

University in Budapest. Ukrainian studies at the Budapest University department have their own history. At the beginning of the 20th century (1919-1924), Sándor Bonkáló, a researcher of the culture and literature of the Ukrainian Rusyns of Hungary at that time, organised and taught courses in Rusyn (Ukrainian) language and literature. The study of Ukrainian studies resumed after World War II, but all work was carried out within the university's Department of Russian Philology. Transcarpathian Slavists joined this work, in particular Emil Balczyk, whose name is closely associated with the opening of the "Ukrainian language and literature" speciality at the university in 1961. The programme in language, literature and culture was developed by Vira Sher (Serdiuk). As early as 1970, Geza Vernke began lecturing on the history of language. In 1984, Viktoriia Lebovych joined the department, and since 1991, practical classes in Ukrainian have been taught by lecturers from Ukraine, Oksana Kovach and then Natalia Koliadzyn. Currently, Mariana Liavynec and Oksana Kovach are actively and fruitfully working at the department. In 1995, the Department of Russian Philology was renamed the Department of East Slavic and Baltic Philology, within which Ukrainian philology continued to function. In 2002, the Department of Ukrainian Philology was established, with István Nyomarkai serving as acting head at that time. In 2003, András Zoltán became the first head of the department. Currently, the Department of Ukrainian Philology is headed by Viktória Lebovics, a Hungarian linguist, translator and lecturer.

For a long time, according to tradition, courses in Ukrainian language, literature and culture have been taught at the Loránd Eötvös University in Budapest by András

Zoltán, Viktória Lebovics and Oksana Kovács. Many lecturers come from Ukraine, especially teachers from higher education institutions in the western regions. There are many defended dissertations in philology and cultural studies based on the Hungarian-Ukrainian linguistic and cultural borderland. Examples include the research of Elizaveta Baran-Komari, Mariana Lavynets, and others.

Ukrainian studies at the University of Nyíregyháza. The Department of Ukrainian and Rusyn Philology began operating at the University of Nyíregyháza in 1992. Its founder and permanent head was Professor István Udvari, a Slavist and Ukrainianist, who remained in this position until his death in 2005. István Udvari is the author of many scientific works on history, linguistics, cultural history, textbooks, articles and reviews, although he lived only 55 years. The department was then headed by Professor Zoltán András, and later it was liquidated along with other foreign language departments at the educational institution.

The activities of the Department of Ukrainian Language and Culture were resumed in 2017. Victoria Shtefuts, Doctor of Science, graduate of the University of Szeged, Doctor of Philology, was appointed as the head of the department. The opening of the department was combined with the installation of a memorial plaque to I. Udvari on the facade of the university building. Currently, the main tasks of the newly created structural unit of the university are scientific research, students' education, literary translation of Hungarian and Ukrainian literature, and the development and deepening of bilingual ties. An example of the active work of scientists and teachers of the University of Nyíregyháza in the field of Ukrainian

studies is the scientific conference organised and held by the Department of Ukrainian Language and Culture on 26-27 November 2021 in Nyíregyháza (Hungary) on the topic "Ukrainian Studies in Hungary and Beyond II". Ukrainians from Chepel joined the organisation of the scientific event. I would like to remind you that the first conference on this topic took place back in 2018. During the conference, important scientific issues were raised regarding the study of Ukrainian studies and the training of young specialists – translators and philologists. Professor Erzsébet C. Junas from Nyíregyháza, in her report "The Science of Translation in the Service of Translation Practice," emphasised the need for translators to have a good knowledge of translation theory and to apply the achievements of various disciplines in their work, especially knowledge of the Ukrainian language, ethnology and culture.

The Department of Ukrainian Language and Culture at the University of Nyíregyháza conducts research on the functioning of Ukrainian studies in European countries, studies the peculiarities of Ukrainian-Hungarian interlingual contacts, the theory and practice of translation, as well as folklore and culture of Ukraine. The result of this fruitful work is the publication of textbooks and methodological guides on Ukrainian as a foreign language for students of Hungarian universities, as well as the scientific journal *"Ukrainian Studies in Hungary and Beyond."*

Poland remains the European leader in terms of the number of Ukrainian studies research centres and hubs. First and foremost, these are departments at several universities that are involved in the training of bachelors and masters in Ukrainian studies. These graduates most often do not work as teachers of Ukrainian language and

literature, but seek employment in business, international relations, translation, etc. Despite their main teaching activities, the staff of such departments at the universities of Warsaw, Jagiellonian, Poznań, Wrocław, and both Lublin universities are actively engaged in scientific activities, mainly in Ukrainian studies (the vast majority of them have cooperation agreements with Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv).

There was a surge of scientific interest in Ukraine, its history and culture in the late 1980s and 1990s. Over time, interest gradually waned, Ukrainian studies publications decreased, and a number of Ukrainian studies centres were merged with Russian and Belarusian studies centres into a single department or division. Interest in Ukrainian studies grew significantly after Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, which also led to the closure of some Russian studies departments and a reorientation towards Ukrainian studies.

Thus, at the University of Warsaw (Faculty of Applied Linguistics), the Department of Ukrainian Studies was founded in 1953; from 1989, the periodical scientific journal *"Warszawskie Zeszyty Ukrainoznawcze"* was published until 2008, with a total of 26 issues published. In 2001, the Department of Intercultural Studies of Central and Eastern Europe was established, offering Ukrainian studies (not only philology) for bachelor's and master's degrees among other "Eastern European" specialisations (primarily Russian studies), which testified to the above-mentioned tendency to shift attention from Ukrainian studies to "Eastern European studies". The perception of Ukraine and Ukrainian studies as one of many parts of Eastern European studies is also evidenced by the establishment in 1990 at the same University

of Warsaw of the Eastern European Studies Department, which studied a wide range of countries from the Caucasus to the Balkans. The specific perception of Ukraine and other European countries is evidenced by the fact that the Studies were created at the Faculty of Oriental Studies. Scholarship programmes, joint studies, and visits to various Ukrainian regions were organised, including for Ukrainians. Particular attention was paid to the Crimean Tatars, their history and culture.

First and foremost, the Department of Ukrainian Studies (established in 1990) at the Institute of East Slavic Philology of the Jagiellonian University has an educational focus, providing instruction in the Ukrainian language, literature, Ukrainian studies, and history. In the early 2000s, the same university established a Department of Ukrainian Studies (now the Department of Polish-Ukrainian Studies), which trained researchers and analysts (bachelors and masters) in the fields of political science, international relations, and cultural studies with a good knowledge of the Ukrainian language.

Since 1993, Ukrainian studies have been taught at the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin, becoming a separate department (not a chair) of Ukrainian philology in 1998. Over time, the department lost even this separate status, merging into a joint department of Slavic linguistics, where the focus has shifted to Belarusian studies (and partly to Russian studies), although teachers provide Ukrainian studies as a separate speciality and Ukrainian language studies for students of other specialities at their discretion. Since 2011, the Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin has had an Eastern Europe Centre, which is very similar in its

activities to the Warsaw University Studies: it organises conferences, summer schools, joint research programmes, and publishes the journal "Eastern Europe".

From 2000 to 2011, the European College of Polish and Ukrainian Universities operated in Lublin, but due to a lack of interest and, accordingly, funding from the Ukrainian side, as well as ideological friction, its activities ceased. Alongside Belarusian and Russian studies, Ukrainian language, literature, culture, history, and religion are studied at the Catholic University of Lublin (KUL). However, research in the field of Russian studies has now almost completely ceased, while interest in Ukrainian studies has grown significantly. Other strong centres for Ukrainian studies include the University of Wrocław and Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, and to some extent the University of Rzeszów. On the other hand, we regret to note the closure of Ukrainian studies programmes and relevant departments at the University of Warmia and Mazury and the University of Szczecin.

Active scientific research on Ukrainian studies is conducted at the Institute of Slavic Studies (established in 1954) Polish Academy of Sciences, the South-Eastern Scientific Institute in Przemyśl (1990), the Polish Institute of International Affairs (1996), the Centre for Eastern Studies (2011) in Warsaw, and the Institute of Central Europe (2018) in Lublin, as well as other analytical and scientific centres.

In addition, there are other scientific centres for philology, history, political science, and philosophy related to Ukraine. It is also worth mentioning the active Ukrainian studies conducted at the University of Białystok and the University of Gdańsk.

A characteristic feature of Poland is the great attention paid to Ukraine by analytical centres. According to the UI, three state analytical centres are particularly noteworthy

- the Polish Institute of International Affairs (Polski Instytut Stosunków Międzynarodowych), established in 1996;
- the Centre for Eastern Studies (Ośrodek Studiów Wschodnich), established in 2011 in Warsaw;
- the Institute of Central Europe (Instytut Europy Środkowej), operating since 2018 in Lublin.

These analytical centres have similar status and legal foundations for their activities. The heads of all three institutions are appointed by the Prime Minister, and their main source of funding is the state budget. Political science research on Ukrainian topics at the Polish Institute of International Affairs is part of the Eastern Europe programme; the Centre for Eastern Studies has a research group focusing on the Ukraine-Belarus-Moldova subregion; and the Institute of Central Europe has a department of Eastern Europe working on Ukrainian topics. The research topics are mainly political, but also cover broader socio-political aspects, as well as economic, cultural and religious components.

After 24 February 2024, research on Ukrainian topics officially became one of the main areas of activity of another state analytical centre, the Centre for Polish-Russian Dialogue and Understanding, which was renamed the Juliusz Mieroszewski Centre for Dialogue. This Centre has notable scientific achievements, which, among other things, are dedicated to Ukrainian-Polish dialogue through scientific research, publishing, public events and scholarship programmes.

Another independent analytical centre, the Institute of Freedom (Instytut Wolności), was established in 2012 in Warsaw and focuses on Ukrainian issues, researching the political situation in Ukraine (particularly in the context of the 2019 presidential elections and broader analysis of Polish-Ukrainian relations).

Among independent analytical centres, the activities of the College of Eastern Europe (Kolegium Europy Wschodniej, hereinafter referred to as KEW), which operates as a non-governmental non-profit organisation, deserve special attention. The centre was opened in Wrocław in 2001 on the initiative of the well-known Polish public and political figure Jan Nowak-Jeziorański, and today bears his name. KEW conducts research on Ukrainian studies in the Eastern European context in terms of politics, history, culture and literature. In addition to its research activities, KEW organises public discussions and academic conferences (including an annual conference on Polish eastern policy), publishes translations of Ukrainian literature and two journalistic magazines on current socio-political topics (the English-language *New Eastern Europe*, which has a wide readership on different continents, and *Nowa Europa Wschodnia* in Polish, which focuses on domestic readers), where Ukrainian topics are always in the spotlight.

Despite the diversity of Ukrainian studies in Poland, according to a survey conducted by the UI, they all have several things in common. In particular, they mention the lack of attention/support from the Ukrainian state, which respondents mention much more often than even the lack of funding, the shortage of qualified personnel or the lack of a target audience (students, politicians, other researchers).

Instead, respondents see support for ties between Ukrainian studies abroad, as well as between studies and scholars from Ukraine, as the most urgent step the Ukrainian government should take to develop Ukrainian studies abroad. Therefore, more than 10 years after the European College of Polish and Ukrainian Universities ceased to exist, there is a great demand for the creation of a similar Polish-Ukrainian institution.

CONTACTS OF INDIVIDUAL UKRAINIAN STUDIES CENTRES

University of Warsaw, Department of Ukrainian Philology
02-678 Warsaw, ul. Szturmowa 4
tel.: 0 22 5534252
<http://www.ukraina.uw.edu.pl/>

Jagiellonian University, Department of Ukrainian Studies
31-028 Krakow, ul. sw. Krzyza 14
tel.: 12 4294330
<http://www.rubl.uj.edu.pl/>

Jagiellonian University, Department of Ukrainian Studies
31-109 Kraków, ul. Piłsudskiego 13
tel. 12 4232195
<http://www.w3.uj.edu.pl/ISR/ukrainoznawstwo/>

Maria Curie-Skłodowska University (UMCS), Department of Ukrainian Philology
20-030 Lublin, Pl. M. Curie-Skłodowskiej 4
tel.: 81 5375378
<http://www.umcs.lublin.pl/jednostki.php?id=220>

Catholic University of Lublin (KUL), Department of Ukrainian Literature
20-950 Lublin, Al. Racławickie 14

tel.: 81 4454318, 0 81 4454310
http://www.kul.lublin.pl/art_809.html
Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań,
Department of Neophilology, Institute of Russian Philology, Centre for Ukrainian Studies
61-874 Poznań, Al. Niepodległości 4
tel.: 61 8293576
<http://www.ifros.mpromocja.pl/index.php>

University of Warmia and Mazury, Institute of Ukrainian Philology
10-007 Olsztyn, ul. Szrajbera 11
tel.: 89 527 58 47
<http://www.uwm.edu.pl/fu/rekrutacja.html>

State Higher School of Eastern Europe, Institute of Ukrainian Studies
37-700 Przemyśl, ul. Tymona Terleckiego 4
tel. 0 16 6782690 ext. 21
<http://www.pwsw.pl/ukrainistyka>

European College of Polish and Ukrainian Universities
Chancellor: Volodymyr Osadchyy
20-029 Lublin, ul. M. Curie-Skłodowskiej 5
tel.: 81 5375017;
E-mail: ekpu@ekpu.lublin.pl
<http://www.ekpu.lublin.pl/u/index.html>

The Research Institute of Ukrainian Studies (Prof. Vaskiw M.S.) has some experience of scientific cooperation with A. Bratski and M. Bratska from the University of Gdańsk, A. Nowacki, head of the Department of Russian, Ukrainian and Belarusian Literature at the Catholic University of Lublin (KUL), and I. Nabytowicz from the Maria

Curie-Skłodowska University (UMCS, Lublin). Somewhat weaker, but still existing, are contacts with J. Ławski (academician of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Białystok) and J. Poliszczuk (Poznań). Particularly promising is the cooperation with Albert Nowacki from CUL, who is actively involved in the study of Ukrainian literature of the 1920s and 1930s and contemporary Ukrainian military literature, provides legal assistance to Ukrainian displaced persons, and edits the University's humanitarian scientific journal, which allows employees of our Institute of Ukrainian Studies to publish in it periodically. A scientific conference is planned for April, in which scholars from the Institute of Ukrainian Studies can also participate. There is a cooperation agreement between KUL and Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv. According to Mr. Nowacki, direct cooperation between the Institute of Philology of the Catholic University of Lublin and the Institute of Ukrainian Studies could breathe new life into this agreement and result in concrete forms of cooperation.

Polish scholars and editors of scientific journals consider publications on Ukrainian-Polish cultural relations, in particular linguistic and literary relations, research on contemporary Ukrainian literature, especially military literature, Ukrainian-Polish historical and political relations (without topics, trends, and conclusions that are sensitive for Polish society), military, political, philosophical, ethical, psychological, and other analyses and generalisations of the course of the Russian-Ukrainian war of 2014–2025 to be promising topics. conclusions), military, political, philosophical, ethical, psychological, etc. analysis and generalisation of the course of

the Russian-Ukrainian war of 2014–2025, its significance and consequences for Ukraine, Poland, Europe, the world, and inter-state relations.

At the same time, in the context of Ukrainian Studies, Eastern Europe remains an "uneven" region, where, alongside Poland, which has two dozen Ukrainian studies institutions, including educational ones, there are Bulgaria and Croatia, where Ukrainian studies are represented by only one centre. According to UI data, in 2022 there were 5 such centres in the Czech Republic, 3 in Hungary, 3 in Romania, 2 in Slovakia, 2 in Lithuania, and 2 in Serbia.

1.4. Ukrainian Studies in Asia and Australia

The eastern direction of Ukrainian Studies (including the Asia-Pacific region) is outside the scope of established academic studies in Ukrainian Studies, compensating for this shortcoming with increased diplomatic and educational activities and cooperation in the field of culture. The authors of this Analytical Report have deliberately left the post-Soviet political space out of consideration, focusing their attention on Ukraine's closest Middle Eastern neighbours, although in the last ten years, Ukrainian studies centres have appeared in such "exotic" countries as South Korea, Japan and China.

In 2017, Istanbul University, the oldest and one of the most prestigious universities in Turkey, opened a department of Ukrainian studies. On 30 June 2022, the first graduation ceremony of the department of Ukrainian studies took place, with eight Turkish citizens receiving bachelor's degrees. In Turkey, the start of higher education involves a year of preparation, known as "hazırlık". In Ukrainian Studies,

this involves intensive study of the Ukrainian language, after which students take an exam. They must achieve a certain number of points to be accepted into the first year. The bachelor's programme lasts four years. So, five years in total. In 2017, about 15 students were enrolled in *hazirlik*. Eight of them managed to complete the five-year journey to graduation with a bachelor's degree. And this is absolutely normal, given the complexity of Slavic languages for Turkic-speaking students. Learning Ukrainian is a big challenge for Turks. For many, the exotic nature of the language was a motivation, and their interest was heightened by the fact that the speciality is new and, accordingly, competition in the labour market is low after graduation [21].

It is noteworthy that there is a clear trend towards an increase in the number of students who want to study Ukrainian language and literature. In 2022, 40 applicants enrolled in the programme. This number traditionally decreases throughout the year. There were 17 students in the 1st and 2nd years and 8 in the 3rd year. In total, there were about a hundred students. Fifteen bachelors of Ukrainian studies graduated from Istanbul University in 2024. All of them are Turkish citizens.

The opening of the Ukrainian Studies department was preceded by lengthy negotiations between the foreign ministries and education ministries of Ukraine and Turkey, the Ukrainian Embassy in Ankara, and the Ukrainian Consulate General in Istanbul.

The language study programmes at Istanbul University are similar, so a study programme for Ukrainian studies was created on their basis. In the course of their work, the department's teachers made some adjustments to the programme, which

includes many elective subjects, in particular courses in spelling and punctuation, history of the Ukrainian language, lexicography, a course on the study of old texts, which is in fact a mini-course in Old Slavonic, a course in the translation of scientific terminology, and a course in the history of Ukrainian drama. Students can also study other languages, including Polish, Bulgarian, Macedonian, and Russian. However, most students choose Polish, primarily because it is more similar to Ukrainian than the other languages offered, and also from a practical point of view, as it is better to study an additional language from the West Slavic group.

In 2022, teachers from the Ukrainian Studies Department at Istanbul University presented a textbook entitled *Ukrainian Language for Turkish-speaking Students: Basic Level*. The authors of the textbook are Mariana Barchuk-Galyk, Alla Dudka, Olena Furat and Tetiana Fetsan-Bashtepe. The textbook is intended for native Turkish speakers as well as those interested in learning Ukrainian as a foreign language. The authors' task was to create a basic guide for learning Ukrainian, taking into account the specifics of the two languages – Turkish and Ukrainian – and the special features of Turkish-speaking students learning Ukrainian.

Teachers and students of the Ukrainian department of Istanbul University also prepared the first collection of Ukrainian idioms with Turkish equivalents, entitled "Language will lead you to Turkey". The publication of the collection was also facilitated by Iryna Haman and Oleksandr Haman, then Consul General of Ukraine in Istanbul, Bilal Akhmadov, honorary member of the Ukrainian Solidarity Society in Istanbul, Kazim Chay, the first student

of language courses at the Ukrainian Association in Ankara and author of a future Ukrainian language textbook for Turkish speakers, and Olga Petryshyna, head of the Ukrainian language department. The publication was illustrated by Anna Danchyshyn. The collection includes 100 idioms [36].

Recent years have seen a rapid growth in interest among the Turkish-speaking population in Ukraine, its culture and language. This is due to the establishment of international cooperation, the development of economic ties, tourism, internationalisation in the field of education, etc. It is natural that the number of people willing to learn Ukrainian in Turkey has increased significantly. In this regard, Ukrainian communities are organising Ukrainian language courses for Turkish citizens, which has become particularly necessary with the outbreak of full-scale war, as this is a way for Turks to show their solidarity with the Ukrainian people. In particular, in Istanbul, even local district administrations have begun to open Ukrainian language courses and Ukrainian literature sections in local libraries, as the demand for the Ukrainian language is growing. Another positive development is that students in comprehensive schools in the Republic of Turkey can choose to study Ukrainian.

In Australia and New Zealand, Ukrainian Studies differ somewhat from other countries due to their geographical distance from Ukraine and Europe as well as their pronounced multiculturalism. Despite the fact that in Australia Ukrainian studies face a double problem: "establishing parity with Russian studies as a field of study, while also updating the relevance of the value of Slavic studies

for the geographically remote Australian society" [38, p. 102].

The Ukrainian diaspora in Australia emerged after the Second World War. "According to Australian documents on the naturalisation of immigrants, in the 1950s and 1960s there were about 21,000 people of Ukrainian origin in Australia. According to the 1986 Australian census, there were 32,065 people of Ukrainian descent, including 27% of mixed origin. However, only half of them stated in the census that they spoke Ukrainian. Of those born outside Australia (including in Germany and Austria), 75% speak Ukrainian, while only 30% of those born in Australia do" [2]. The academic life and scholarship of Ukrainians in Australia developed in two dimensions: within the Ukrainian community and its institutions, and within Australian institutions. At the same time, it is necessary to distinguish between the cultivation of Ukrainian studies and the participation of Ukrainians in other academic fields.

In 1949–1951, a number of scholars specialising in Ukrainian studies moved from Europe to Australia and immediately became involved in the social and cultural work of the Ukrainian community, primarily meeting its basic needs. The main efforts were concentrated mainly through the department of the Taras Shevchenko Scientific Society in Australia, established in 1950 (the main centres were in Melbourne and Sydney, and later branches were established in Adelaide and Canberra). The activities of the Shevchenko Scientific Society consisted of organising scientific reports and conferences and publishing works. Among the prominent members of the Society were: literary scholar P. Bohatskyi, linguist Archbishop S. Haievskyi, bibliographers E. Pelenskyi and S. Radion, psychologist

I. Rybchin, Turkologist E. Zavalinskyi, Germanist T. Liakhovych, theologian-biblical scholar Bishop I. Prashko, and others.

On 30 March 1976, a Ukrainian public, academic and financial institution was established in Sydney – the Ukrainian Studies Foundation in Australia. The foundation's goal was to raise funds to launch Ukrainian studies at one of Australia's universities. In 1983, the Foundation reached an agreement with Macquarie University in Sydney to open a Centre for Ukrainian Studies.

Almost simultaneously with the opening of the Ukrainian Studies Centre at Macquarie University in Sydney, a second Ukrainian language lecturer was appointed in Australia in 1983 at Monash University in Clayton, near Melbourne.

A number of researchers from other disciplines subsequently worked in Australian institutions, in particular at the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation: entomologist S. Paramonov, doctor and specialist in animal genetics Teodosii Nelukavyi-Nei, agronomist and phytopathologist M. Mandryk, chemist Ya. Shevchyk, and others.

In 1983, the Mykola Zerov Lectureship in Ukrainian was established at Monash University in Melbourne. The lectureship runs educational programmes in Ukrainian language and literature within the Slavic Studies Department, prepares postgraduate students for master's and doctoral degrees, conducts research in Ukrainian literary studies and linguistics, and publishes books. By 1993, more than 120 students had studied at the lectureship, with two candidates receiving PhDs and one receiving an MA. Over 100 journal articles on Ukrainian studies were published, state and private grants were received for projects

on Ukrainian theatre in Australia, the work of M. Kmita, and Ukrainian linguistics. The lectureship organised a series of conferences (jointly with the Ukrainian Scientific Society of Australia in 1985 and 1990, with the Australian-New Zealand Association of Slavists in 1988, and with the Association of Ukrainians of Australia in 1992). The lectureship maintains ties with Ukrainian, American, and Canadian centres of Ukrainian studies and provides scholarships to scholars and graduate students from Ukraine. Since April 1989, it has published an occasional bulletin, *Ukrainian Studies in Monash*. The Ukrainian diaspora in Australia has also been studied.

The main feature of Ukrainian studies in Australia and New Zealand is the significant isolation of scholars from Ukraine. As the first generation of Ukrainian scholars in this part of the world passed away, the second generation of migrants lost their scientific interest in their homeland. The lack of demand from consumers of academic products and educational services led to the closure of the Centre for Ukrainian Studies at Macquarie University in 2009 due to a "lack of attention and support from the university." The Mykola Zerov Centre at Monash University was closed in 2020, officially due to the coronavirus pandemic. Today, Ukrainian Studies in Australia and New Zealand are "most often represented by one or two researchers (Dr. Sonia Mytsyk, Australian National University, Dr. Olha Boichak, University of Sydney, Prof. Natalia Chaban, University of Canterbury (New Zealand), who are involved in Ukrainian studies to varying degrees as part of broader studies/institutions. These researchers are networked through the Association of Ukrainian Studies in Australia and New Zealand, established in 1990 in Melbourne.

IDENTIFYING THE MAIN TRENDS IN INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH IN UKRAINIAN STUDIES

Monitoring of global research centres allows us to identify promising areas for further development in Ukrainian studies. This section of the Analytical Report outlines the main research trends in Ukrainian studies for 2025.

It should be noted that the concept of "trend" itself indicates the prevalence, popularity, and promise of a particular subject. "By trends," writes K. V. Nastoishcha, "we mean a set of processes and phenomena that are ascending in nature and have a total impact on all spheres of public life. Trends give rise to ambivalent tendencies and phenomena that transform practices and determine the emergence of their new forms. Thus, trends are visible large-scale changes that can be seen at different levels of the system but manifest themselves in different ways. In other words, a trend is a general direction of dynamics and evolution, characterised by regularity of movement over time and, to a certain extent (but not entirely), free from random influences [17, p. 40].

As O. Potsipukh notes, "there are several common positions on the interpretation of this term, along with related terms such as 'tendency', 'pattern' and, less commonly, 'fashion', which often occur in the same context. The concepts of "trend" and "tendency" are the most closely related. Their definitions boil down to complete identity or the establishment of hierarchical relationships. Thus, a tendency precedes a trend, or vice versa – a trend is a harbinger of a future tendency [23, p. 15]. It is in this sense, as a synonym for the concept of "tendency," that we will use the concept of "trend," without delving into the nuances of terminological differences.

The spread of the concept of "trend" in scientific vocabulary is evidence of market reorientation in the field of scientific research organisation. Trends in science are current and promising areas of research that are relevant at the moment and will remain in demand in the near future. Identifying scientific trends allows scientists to navigate the international scientific space – where and in what direction global science is moving. For example, the authors of the online publication "The Most Popular and Relevant Scientific Directions in 2025-2026" [34] believe that in the near future, research in the following areas will be "trendy": artificial intelligence and machine learning, sustainable development and renewable energy sources; biotechnology and engineering, cybersecurity and data privacy, healthcare and medicine. As we can see, neither the humanities in general, nor Ukrainian Studies in particular, are included in this list. This is understandable: Ukrainian Studies focus on the aspects of the development of only one country and one people and, by definition, cannot claim universal status that would be of interest to the entire global scientific community.

The formation of trends – a kind of "scientific fashion" – does not always obey rational patterns, so forecasting the state of scientific research topics is a complex and thankless task. Among the main factors influencing the formation of global scientific trends are the following (Fig. 1):

The trends in publications in the international scientometric databases Scopus and Web of Science (Fig. 2) are a certain reflection of the general situation with scientific trends. Here, the humanities are mentioned only in the context of



Fig. 1. Factors influencing the emergence of scientific trends. Source: [34].

digitalisation (digital humanities), and Ukrainian Studies can be somewhat related to international relations and the consequences of war and crisis.

At the same time, the authors of the publication highlight general trends in publication policy in the journals included in the Scopus and Web of Science databases. These are: growth in interdisciplinary research; increased emphasis on open science and open access; greater attention to the quality and rigour of research; increased use of digital tools and platforms; the growing role of reproducibility and transparency in research; and a focus on fairness, diversity and inclusiveness in publishing.

Internet search engines are also linked to scientific trends, recording statistics on consumer searches for specific scientific concepts and terms. "For the global network," says O. Potipukh, "the trend is an increase in the number of search queries for topics or keywords over a certain period of time. In this sense, a trend is a quantitative manifestation of interest in certain topics, phenomena or events, which is reflected in the information that users searched for

on the Internet. The most well-known tool for studying such trends is Google Trends, which since 2004 has been analysing the number of search queries for certain keywords and topics according to various parameters – thematic categories, time and territorial characteristics. The frequency of queries is displayed graphically, which makes it possible to identify certain patterns of interest in information, make forecasts, etc. [23, p. 16].

Using Google Trends, we analysed the dynamics of searches for the term "Ukrainian Studies" over the last five years. The following results were obtained (Fig. 3).

The absence of data before 2022 is due to the fact that on 1 January 2022, the platform introduced changes to the data collection system. After that, we observe a peak jump in searches, which is related to the start of the Russian invasion and a sharp increase in the general interest of the global scientific community in Ukraine. Subsequent fluctuations in search volume are due to news events – developments on the front line, missile strikes on Ukrainian cities, and attempts to resolve the conflict through political and diplomatic means.



Fig. 2. Promising topics for scientific research in 2025-2026. Source: [34].

It is clear that Google Trends tools only indirectly (through the interest of information consumers) reflect the topical relevance of the subject and cannot be used as the final product of our research. However, they provide insight, first, on the geography of the queries, and secondly, on related key concepts. With regard to the concept of Ukrainian Studies, the geographical distribution of queries looks as follows (Fig. 4) as of 20 January 2025 (data is updated daily).

This situation generally correlates with the existing centres of Ukrainian Studies, with the exception of India.

Related search terms allow for further refinement of the analysis. In our case, the query "Ukrainian Studies" is accompanied by the clarification that, along with it, users are searching for the concepts "refugees" (the number of queries from 1 January 2022 to 20 January 2025 increased by 850%), "war" (+250%), "Russia (country)" (+110%), "history" (+80%), and "language" (+60%) [4].

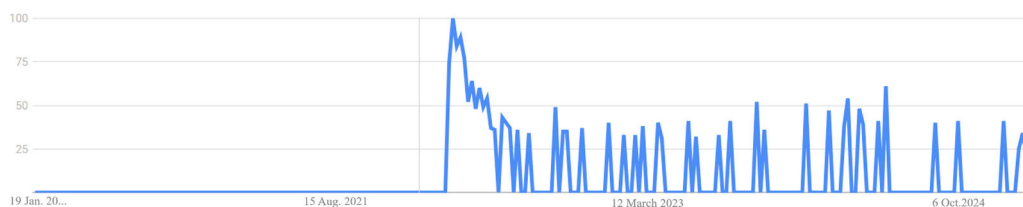


Fig. 3. Statistics of Google search queries for the term "Ukrainian Studies" over the last five years.

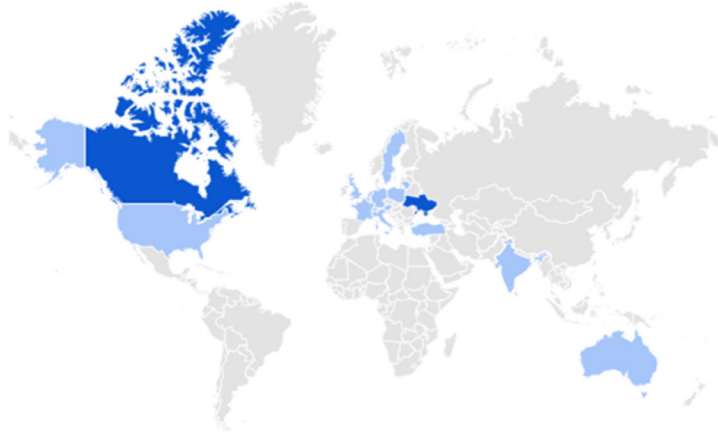


Fig. 4. Geographical distribution of queries for "Ukrainian Studies" as of 20 January 2025.

This specificity opens up opportunities for identifying the main thematic areas of scientific research in the field of Ukrainian studies. Our objective was not only to record the trends, but also to track the dynamics of their changes since the beginning of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine. For comparison, we refer to the results of the 2021-2022 survey conducted by the UI and the results of our research (January 2025).

Until 24 February 2022, Ukrainian studies research focused mainly on language and literary issues. "In general, it can be said," the authors of the UI report stated, "that Ukrainian studies abroad are mainly aimed at the study of culture, language, literature and history, and to a lesser extent politics. Culture is a dominant theme, mentioned by over 85% of respondents. However, this seemingly obvious cultural emphasis of Ukrainian studies may conceal the diversity of meanings that respondents attach to the concept of "culture," as it can include visual arts, music, literature, and cinema. Interestingly, among all organisational formats of studies, academic ones – faculties, institutes and their educational programmes – offer the study or research of

a wider range of topics [38, p. 13]. In other words, before the war, Ukrainian Studies dealt mainly with historical, cultural and linguistic issues in a national context.

Using the open platform wordclouds.com, a model was constructed in which the frequency of mentions of scientific trends was presented in the form of font size (Fig. 5). The first triad of scientific trends in the field of Ukrainian studies consisted of "Culture," "Language" and "History."

As noted by N. Koval, O. Haidai, and M. Melnyk, "Russia's full-scale invasion in 2022 catalysed long-overdue processes of revising the role and place of Ukrainian studies in the world, in particular the need to spread knowledge about Ukraine and promote Ukrainian narratives in the information space of foreign states" [38, p. 106]. At the same time, on the one hand, the limitations of foreign scientific and analytical expertise on Ukraine became evident. The UI report indicates that in the context of war and growing demand for information about Ukrainian history, politics, culture and language, numerous comments in the media and public statements were made by researchers for



Fig. 5. Main trends in Ukrainian studies before the full-scale invasion. Source: [38, p. 14].

whom Ukrainian studies are not their main specialisation, so their interpretations of events were based on stereotypical conclusions and perceptions, which led to errors in assessing the situation in Ukraine and its relations with Russia [38, p. 105].

On the other hand, the increased interest of scholars in Ukraine led to a surge of new initiatives and opportunities for both specialists from Ukraine and other interested stakeholders, "such as Ukrainian language courses, online lectures or discussion clubs, new scholarships and support programmes for Ukrainian students or scholars" [38, p. 105]. These opportunities were used, first and foremost, by Ukrainian refugees and displaced persons, representatives of the diaspora, and volunteers. Against this backdrop, new research trends in the field of Ukrainian studies have emerged.

Our 2025 study records two opposing trends in Ukrainian Studies: firstly, a measurable decline in interest in Ukrainian studies abroad, which can be explained by the media oversaturation with Ukrainian issues, a kind of "Ukraine fatigue"; and secondly, a noticeable modernisation and significant expansion of the topics covered by Ukrainian studies.

Based on monitoring of global research

centres and Google Trends data, we have created our own list of Ukrainian studies trends for 2025. Using wordclouds.com tools, we have compiled these trends into a diagram that can be compared to the Ukrainian Institute's diagram. It is noteworthy that in both cases, both areas of specialisation (sociology, political science, ethnology, etc.) and specific topics of interdisciplinary research (Maidan, Cossacks, Chornobyl) are listed.

Instead of "Culture," "Language," and "History," "War," "Politics," and "Ukraine" took the top spots (Fig. 6). If we disregard the trend of "Ukraine," which has limited analytical value in the context of searching for topics for promising Ukrainian studies, second place is occupied by the aforementioned "Language" and "History," while in third place we see trends such as "Geopolitics," "Culture," "Memory," "Heritage," and "Diaspora," closely followed by "Crimea," "Identity," "Diplomacy," and "Conflict."

Research trends such as "Economy," "Religion," "Donbas," "Art," and "Migration" are in the middle of the list, which ends with mentions of "Geography," "Literary Studies," "Maidan," "Sociology," "Education," "Refugees," "Gender," "Demography,"



Fig. 6. Main trends in Ukrainian studies in 2025, according to the monitoring results of the Research Institute of Ukrainian Studies at Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv.

"Holodomor," "Church," "Chornobyl," "International Relations," "Captivity," "Security," "State," "Films," "Cossacks," "Music," and "Internally Displaced Persons."

The following section examines the top five trends in Ukrainian studies.

1. The "War" trend.

Why is this relevant now? The relevance of scientific research into various aspects of the Russia–Ukraine war is due to the unprecedented nature of the events unfolding. Never before has humanity faced technological innovations on such a scale in warfare (missile weapons, unmanned aerial vehicles (drones), electronic warfare, cyber technologies, information and psychological operations, etc.). During the war, the latest weapons are being tested, new combat tactics are being developed, and the interoperability between different branches of the armed forces is being coordinated. Clearly, this represents a new generation of warfare, which is attracting attention, first and foremost, from specialists in the field of military science. At the same time, historians, political scientists, international relations

experts, sociologists, social psychologists, and philosophers also have their own perspectives on the events of the Russia–Ukraine war. The Ukrainian perspective on the Russian–Ukrainian war is characterised by interdisciplinarity, integration, and holism, which cannot be reduced to a single discipline. It is therefore not surprising that Ukrainian Studies centres around the world identify the Russia–Ukraine war as the most promising research area for Ukrainian studies and education.

Another influential Ukrainian studies institution, the Harriman Institute at Columbia University (USA), has already integrated research findings into the curriculum by including the course "Russian Military and Information Operations in Ukraine and Other States" in the master's programme "Regional Studies: Russia, Eurasia and Eastern Europe" a course entitled "Russia's Military and Information Operations in Ukraine and Other States".

Why will this be popular in 2025? The potential relevance of the "war" trend in the near future is due to the fact that the Russian–Ukrainian war has been going on for

almost three years now. Despite optimistic projections of its conclusion, there is a real risk that the conflict will expand and escalate into a broader international confrontation. But even if the Russian-Ukrainian war ends, researchers will have a wide field for research activities to understand the causes, driving forces, documentation of events and critical analysis of historical distortions, prediction of the consequences of this conflict, etc. This trend will remain so for many years to come.

2. The "Politics" trend.

Why is this relevant now? The the rise of "Politics" as a leading trend in its broadest sense, as well as "geopolitics" as a more specific manifestation of it, to the top of the ranking of promising scientific fields is not surprising. For a long time, Ukrainian Studies deliberately distanced themselves from the fluctuations of the political sphere, focusing on traditional themes such as culture and language. However, the political transformations in post-Maidan Ukraine, the democratic processes within the state, and the foreign policy steps related to Ukraine's European integration aspirations could no longer remain on the margins of the research interests of Ukrainian studies scholars. Political scientists and international relations experts are increasingly proposing research projects examining the specifics of political processes in and around Ukraine. For example, on 9-10 February 2023, an international conference entitled "Rebuilding Ukraine, Rebuilding the World" was held, at which Western political scientists and politicians discussed the prospects for the development of democracy and local self-government in Ukraine during and after the war.

In the autumn of 2024, the

Harriman Institute offered students the following courses on Ukrainian studies: 1) "Government and Politics in Ukraine" (analyses Ukraine's role in European politics and its relations with Russia; historical, cultural and geopolitical factors influencing Ukrainian politics, including democratisation, corruption, foreign policy and Russian invasion. It also examines issues related to democratisation reforms, drawing on readings from comparative political science, economics and sociology); 2) "Ukraine: Power Politics and Diplomacy" (the course focuses on the current economic, security and political challenges facing Ukraine. Lecturer – Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of Ukraine Valery Kuchinsky) [64]. These courses have been introduced as part of the existing master's programme, which already included such educational components as "Systemic Corruption in Post-Soviet Societies", "Ukrainian Nationalism 1929–1959" and "Foreign Policy of Ukraine".

Why will this be popular in 2025? The political science theme of Ukrainian Studies will remain dominant in view of the academic events planned for 2025. The global scientific community will study the geopolitical shifts in Europe caused by Ukraine's new status in the post-war period, its desire to join the European Union, and to obtain reliable security guarantees through possible NATO membership. Political scientists are increasingly engaged in the debate over the advisability of holding presidential elections in Ukraine under prolonged martial law. Also on the political agenda is the definition of conditions for a ceasefire and the start of Ukrainian-Russian peace talks.

3. The "Ukraine" trend.

Why is this relevant now? As mentioned

above, this formulation of a scientific trend adds limited analytical value to assessing the relevance and prospects of Ukrainian Studies, although it does emphasise the increased interest in Ukraine as such on the part of the international scientific community. The "Ukraine" trend may relate to interdisciplinary research, the subject of which is not limited to philology, history, or political science. It may be of interest to social philosophers who study the essence of social phenomena and processes. What is Ukraine? What is its mission? What is the place of Ukrainians in history? Is the process of nation-building irreversible? Has a Ukrainian civic nation been consolidated? Should Ukraine be accepted into the EU and NATO? What are the essential characteristics of Ukrainian identity?

The search for answers to these and other similar questions prompted Dr Emily Chanell-Justis, who specialises in social anthropology, to lead an interdisciplinary programme at Harvard University called TCUP (Temerty Contemporary Ukraine – Research on Contemporary Ukraine) at Harvard University, which aims to deepen understanding of Ukraine's place in history and promote its interests internationally. The emergence of such a programme with an emphasis on a holistic methodology is a response to the demand for information about the dynamics of the transformations taking place in Ukrainian society. With the support of the Temerty Family Foundation, TCUP holds an annual conference dedicated to discussing pressing issues in Ukraine. In 2024, such a conference was held under the title "Decolonisation of Ukraine in Theory and Practice."

Why will this be popular in 2025? The positive answer to this question is supported by the broader global scientific

trend of interdisciplinarity and the demand for a holistic view of the subject of research. The "Ukraine" trend invites Ukrainian studies scholars to discover new dimensions and new, previously unexplored topics and research methodologies. The aforementioned TCUP-2025 conference, entitled "Landscapes of War, Landscapes of Victory: Ukraine's Changing Environment," scheduled for 7-8 February 2025, may appear at first glance to focus solely on ecology. In fact, the discussions are not limited to the natural aspect: it is expected that conference participants will discuss why and how Ukrainians are being denied their right to build a safe environment due to ongoing Russian aggression. Panel discussions will address the geopolitical landscape in which the war is being conducted; ecocide and environmental crimes; the restored environment and landscape of digital technologies that contribute to this restoration, etc.

4. The "Language" trend.

Why is this relevant now? The language trend traditionally remains among the leading topics of Ukrainian studies, although it has ceded first place to "War." To a certain extent, this shift can be explained by the successes achieved by linguists in the previous period of work. By the philologists' own admission, they have reached a certain limit in their scientific research, having reached a certain level of thematic saturation.

Today, the Ukrainian language is more prominent in education than in academic research. The results of monitoring the websites of leading Ukrainian Studies centres support this conclusion. In particular, Columbia University (USA) has a Department of Slavic Languages,

where Ukrainian language and literature are studied. In the autumn of 2024, the Harriman Institute at the same university offered the following Ukrainian studies courses: "Elementary Ukrainian and Slavic Languages" (Introduction to the basic grammatical structures of the Ukrainian language with an emphasis on developing oral and written communication skills); "Ukrainian Language at an Intermediate Level" (learning the basics of grammar and basic vocabulary from everyday life with an emphasis on further development of communication skills); "Ukrainian Language Development through Literature, Media and Politics."

Why will this be popular in 2025? It would not be wrong to say that the educational component of the language segment of Ukrainian studies will continue to prevail over the scientific one. Many international events in 2025 (conferences, presentations, master classes and mentoring meetings) are designed to spread, deepen and popularise the Ukrainian language around the world. For example, the Harvard Summer Institute HUSI 2025, scheduled for June-August, includes courses on "Intensive Beginner Ukrainian" by Dr. Natalia Shpylova-Sayed and "Ukrainian for Reading Skills" by Dr. Volodymyr Dibrov.

At the same time, it can be predicted that applied linguistic research, especially in the aspect of digitalisation, will remain prominent in the near future, as will literary studies, folklore studies, dialectology, comparative studies of the Ukrainian language, and research into the specifics of translation from Ukrainian. Research on language policy in Ukraine, bilingualism, and other phenomena is integrative and interdisciplinary in nature.

5. The "History" trend.

Why is this relevant now? Research on the history of Ukraine is so extensive that some researchers tend to equate it with Ukrainian Studies as a whole. European and North American scholars have developed topics on the ancient history of Kyivan Rus', the early modern period, the liberation struggles of 1917-1921, the Holodomor, World War II, the present day, etc. Historians have even focused on such less-studied aspects as the activities of the UPA in Japan or the Ukrainian national movement in Manchuria [5, p. 19]. However, the most popular topics in Ukrainian historical research are those related to the Russian-Ukrainian war, which brings us back to the first of the trends analysed.

One of the popular methodologies of modern Ukrainian studies is Oral History. It is important for researchers to record the testimonies of direct participants in events while events remain recent and describe them impartially before they are potentially reshaped in the memoirs of military personnel and politicians. Specialists from many scientific institutions are working in this direction, including: the Albert Society for the Promotion of Ukrainian Studies (Canada), Lund University (Sweden), the Association of Oral History of Ukraine (Ukraine), the Polish Association of Oral History (Poland), Centrum Historii Zajezdnia (Poland), the German-Ukrainian Historical Commission (Germany), the Society of Friends of the Ukrainian Folklore Centre (Canada) and the University of Alberta (Canada). Since the full-scale Russian invasion of Ukraine, they have been implementing the partnership programme "Witnesses of War in Ukraine" [14], whose annual events are dedicated to the methodology of studying testimonies in

the context of the pursuit of justice and the development of new methodological approaches to Oral History and Memory Studies. On 13 November 2024, the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) at the University of Alberta organised a seminar entitled "Cultural Heritage Under Threat: Protection and Reconstruction in Ukraine at War" as part of a series of international seminars entitled "Historians and War: Rethinking the Future".

Why will this be popular in 2025? The "History" trend is likely to compete strongly with political science in the field of Ukrainian studies in the near future. Along with established historiographical works, we can expect the emergence of interesting historical works aimed at constructing a holistic image of Ukrainian history, free from neo-imperial distortions and falsifications.

The relevance and prospects of research areas in the field of Ukrainian studies through monitoring the main scholarly trends of global Ukrainian Studies centres are of particular importance in the context of globalisation and the development of international relations. The study of Ukrainian studies in the international arena contributes to a deeper understanding not only of the history and culture of Ukraine, but also of its current political, economic and social situation in the context of the Russian-Ukrainian war.

Given Ukraine's importance in European and world politics, the study of its contemporary processes is highly relevant, including both the study of the political situation in Ukraine and the analysis of its relations with international partners. In the context of the Russian-Ukrainian war, preserving the national identity of the Ukrainian people, their linguistic, historical and cultural heritage, customs and traditions is extremely important. These issues are actively explored within Ukrainian studies. With the development of digital technologies, research on Ukraine's information space, in particular the influence of the media on public opinion, is an important component of Ukrainian studies. The study of scholarly trends in Ukraine and their comparison with those in other countries helps expand the scope of Ukrainian studies.

On the eve of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, Ukrainian studies centres worldwide were experiencing significant challenges and operating in survival mode. To a certain extent, this explains the important role of individual scholars. As noted in the UI report, "a distinctive feature of Ukrainian studies on different continents is a high degree of personalisation, i.e.

dependence on active and influential enthusiasts who are active promoters of Ukrainian studies, such as historian Andriy Portnov at the European University Viadrina, the Japanese Ukrainianist Yoshihiko Okabe, and Italian literary scholar Alessandro Acilli. One reason for this personalisation may be, among other things, the usual limited funding. Representatives of the studies reported in their responses to the questionnaire that they needed to close or were unable to open new positions precisely due to a lack of funding... Individual researchers and teachers can be more flexible and continue to study Ukraine despite changes in universities or centres [38, p. 109].

The main obstacle to the further development of Ukrainian studies both in Ukraine and abroad is the lack of a unified coordination centre and state support. When the Research Institute of Ukrainian Studies under the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine was established, one of its main tasks was to coordinate Ukrainian studies centres abroad. According to the regulations, the main goal of the Research Institute of Ukrainian Studies is "to organise, coordinate and carry out scientific research in the field of Ukrainian studies; to provide scientific support for the Ukrainian studies component in the education and upbringing system of Ukraine; to train highly qualified specialists in Ukrainian studies; to disseminate scholarly and popular science information about Ukraine and Ukrainian culture worldwide." One of the main tasks of the Research Institute was to "strengthen ties with Ukrainians and Ukrainian studies centres abroad" [16].

In this context, the issue of reorienting Ukrainian studies from domestic to international audiences becomes

increasingly relevant. This problem is being addressed, on the one hand, by the activation of leading foreign scientific centres of Ukrainian Studies, and on the other hand, by the need for Ukrainian studies research within Ukraine. The strategy of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine for the development of domestic science significantly contributes to aligning these trends. Whereas previously Ukrainian studies were a form of self-reflection on the national existence of Ukraine and Ukrainian identity, with the Ukrainian state as its primary beneficiary, which determined, in particular, the humanitarian priorities for the development of the nation, Ukrainian studies are now primarily of interest to foreign analytical centres that seek to obtain objective information about Ukraine and, and, through grant mechanisms, have effectively turned Ukrainian studies into a tool for gathering such information.

Until 24 February 2022, Ukrainian studies focused primarily on linguistic and literary issues. "In general, it can be said that Ukrainian studies abroad are primarily focused on the study of culture, language, literature and history, and to a lesser extent politics. Culture is a cross-cutting theme, mentioned by over 85% of respondents. However, this seemingly obvious cultural emphasis of Ukrainian studies may conceal the diversity of meanings respondents attribute to the concept of 'culture,' which may encompass visual arts, music, literature, and cinema. Interestingly, among all institutional formats of Ukrainian studies, academic ones – faculties, institutes and their educational programmes – offer a broader range of subjects for study and research [38, p. 13]. In other words, before the war, Ukrainian Studies dealt mainly with historical, cultural and linguistic issues

in a national context. The initial triad of scholarly trends at that time consisted of "Culture," "Language," and "History."

Our monitoring of the main centres of Ukrainian Studies in January 2025 suggests that the range of topics covered by scientific research in this field has expanded considerably. Current scientific trends include the development of interdisciplinary research combining history, cultural studies, linguistics and sociology. This approach opens up new opportunities for a deeper analysis of national processes in Ukraine. Interdisciplinary research in the following areas is particularly relevant and promising for further development:

- the Russian-Ukrainian war,
- Ukraine's domestic and foreign policy,
- the course of reforms, the development of civil society and self-government, the protection of human rights,
- comparative literary studies,
- preservation of national historical and cultural heritage,
- the situation of Ukrainian migrants in Europe and other countries of the world,
- exposing imperial distortions of Ukrainian history,
- the cultural de-occupation of the territories of southern and eastern Ukraine temporarily occupied by Russia, etc.

It is expected that the scientific research of the Research Institute of Ukrainian Studies at Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv will focus in the near future on these areas, namely the leading global trends in Ukrainian Studies.

The development of cultural diplomacy through competitions, festivals, exhibitions, cinema and other forms of art is an important aspect of Ukraine's interaction

with other countries, including through research centres that study history, culture, language, art, etc.

Research on Ukrainian studies through the prism of global scholarly trends contributes to the creation of new scientific models and methods for

understanding social, political, historical and cultural processes in Ukraine. Taking into account contemporary global changes and interaction with international scholarly centres opens up new perspectives for the development of Ukrainian studies research in the international arena.

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