to the European Union, as well as the results of the fifth meeting of the EU-Ukraine Association Committee on November 5, 2019 are worth being taken account of.

WORKING ACROSS BORDERS

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Sovereign Ukraine has shown the world the earnest desire to become part of the European community, not only geographically, but also politically and economically. European integration for Ukraine is a way to modernize the economy, overcoming technological backwardness, attracting foreign investments and new technologies, create new jobs, and increase the competitiveness of domestic producers, access to world markets, especially the EU market. As an integral part of Europe, Ukraine focuses on the European model of socio-economic development. As a result great prospects for integration in different spheres has been opened. Since then a new item in the development of Ukrainian cross-border cooperation has been reached, certain barriers were removed and a regional, intercultural competence was established. Cross-border cooperation is considered to be one of the key areas of Ukraine's integration into the European structures, as well as a promising direction of international integration in general [1]

The political advantages of integration of Ukraine into the EU are related to the creation of reliable mechanisms of political stability, democracy and security. Rapprochement with the EU is a guarantee, and the implementation of its requirements - tool building of democratic institutions in Ukraine. The European Union and Ukraine launched negotiations on an Association Agreement in 2007, and

in 2008 - on a deep and comprehensive free trade area (FTA) as an integral part of the Association Agreement.

During the years 2013-2015 great upheavals took place in Ukraine. Ukrainian President Victor Yanukovych urged the Ukrainian Parliament to adopt laws so that Ukraine could meet the EU's criteria; the association agreement was to be signed on November 21, 2013. Yanukovych attended the EU summit in Vilnius on November 28–29, 2013 where the association agreement was planned to be signed but he refused, being under a lot of pressure from Russia, to sign a document at a summit in Lithuania. [29] The decision to put off the signing the association agreement led to the pro-EU Euromaidan movement and finally to the removal of Yanukovych and his government after the Ukrainian Revolution in February 2014. Since then Ukraine has been striving again towards integration into the European Union.

MULTIMEDIA TECHNOLOGIES IN PRIMARY SCHOOL

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This paper focuses on the problem of application of multimedia technologies in primary school. Multimedia refers to content that uses a combination of different content forms (text, audio, still images, animation, video, interactivity) on a single device thus involving an integration of sound, text and digital signals as well as immovable and movable images. Teaching foreign languages via multimedia technologies is conducive for an embodiment of students' modalities (visual, auditory, kinesthetic and logical). The combined modalities ensure subsensory perception and involuntary memorization of the material under study, and facilitate efficient implicit learning. However, the analysis of relevant pedagogical works