

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW OF UKRAINE

Introduction. Administrative law of Ukraine is the body of law that governs the activities of administrative agencies of non-state entities, while also subjecting state actions to the rule of law, offering regulated entities a legal means to contest administrative decisions.

Review of the recent publications. The issue of the current topic has been covered in the publications of such scientists as Y. I. Vasylykevych, A. S. Kulebiakin, V. D. Shvets, V. M. Hrishchak and honored Lawyer of Ukraine V. K. Kolpakov.

Objectives of the paper. To highlight the main points of the Administrative Law of Ukraine.

Results of the research. Present-day Ukrainian administrative law fundamentally requires definition of its subject-matter. Bringing it to correspondence with up-to-date realities will become an important step towards reformation of administrative-legal institutions and bringing white light to their role in evolution of the processes of formation of law-bound state and development of civil society [4].

For the modern Ukrainian administrative law correctness of the subject branch of law is of fundamental importance. Its establishment in line with modern realities is an important step towards the reconstruction of the administrative and legal institutions and objective coverage of their role in the evolution of the formation of the rule of law and civil society [2].

In the Soviet period the subject branch of administrative law officially recognized relationship in the field of public administration. The evolution of administrative law in Ukraine under the influence of the standards of the European administrative space formed the subject of a new concept of administrative law [1: 147].

Subject-matter of administrative law includes three types of relations. First, these are relations of public administration that involve the whole aggregate of administrative relations. Secondly, these are relations occurring in the process of delivery of justice in the form of administrative legal proceedings. These are relations of authority carriers' responsibility for wrong acts. Thirdly, these are relations of responsibility for violation of rules in effect, or relations of administrative responsibility, or another variant of how it sounds in administrative-delict relations [4].

Generally, the combination of elements is the description of act in the law. Description of an action not yet committed, but only possible or supposed. In practice, only legally significant features characterizing act as an offense, goes down for such a description. They have been named the structural features. The main source of this description is the Code of Ukraine Administrative Offences. Elements features may be permanent and variable [3: 157].

Conclusion. According to this feature of the subjective side, as a form of fault, offenses can be divided into intentional and reckless. Moreover, a regulation is an officially defined, legally compulsory and effected by state compulsion behavior norm applying to participants that guarantees public rights and liberties of residents and normal functioning of civil society and the state.

Regulated entities both have defined rights and bear legal responsibilities.

The foregoing gives rise to the conclusion that the legal nature of administrative delicts (administrative tort, administrative offenses) in the administrative law of Ukraine is the criminal law.

Highlighting the exclusive role of administrative jurisdiction in life of civil society which is researching my project, it is stipulated that the task of administrative court proceedings to protect the rights and freedoms of citizens, the rights and legitimate interests of enterprises, institutions, organizations of all forms of ownership in relations with state authorities, local governments, officials and civil servants and moreover official people.

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Kyrylo Mieliekiestsev

Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University

Vinnysia

Research Supervisor: O.M.But, Sc.D. in History, Prof.

Language Advisor: Ia.V. Hryhoshkina, PhD in Philology, Ass. Prof.

THE ALLIES AND FOES OF UKRAINE ON THE PATH TO ATLANTIC INTEGRATION

Introduction. This study showcases the important parts of Ukraine's history of contacts with NATO, challenges the stale definitions of "Euro-Atlantic integration" and shows the nation's main allies and foes in its partnership with NATO.

Review of recent publications. Major issues of Ukraine's political and military cooperation with NATO (specifically its partnership with Poland in this regard) in the context of the Euro-Atlantic integration were examined in the works of O. Sanzharevsky, P. Gritsak, V. Borohvostov, I. Fanin and others [1; 2; 3; 4]. These works formed an important background for further study of military-political cooperation in the following framework of the Atlantic integration of Ukraine due to the wide presentation of the factual material. I. Todorov in his work "Cooperation of Ukraine and Poland: military-technical dimension" highlighted the issue of relations between Ukraine and Poland in the context of their participation in the processes of European and Euro-Atlantic integration to support security and stability in Europe; he revealed the interconnection of this cooperation area with collective security projects in Europe, primarily NATO initiatives [5].

Particular emphasis should be placed on I. Todorov's monograph "Ukraine on the road to the European and Euro-Atlantic community". On the example of the Donetsk region I. Todorov has shown the success and problems of Euro-Atlantic integration, including surveys of certain groups of the population and examining the differences in understanding of the European and Atlantic integration among the populace, along with the people's attitude towards NATO countries, as well as the use of the Polish and other Euro-Atlantic integration experience [6].

Objectives of the paper. The author intends to provide with unique chronology of the Ukrainian history in the context of the Atlantic integration attempts, to showcase how Ukraine's policies on NATO resulted in gaining allies on the nation's path towards integration, as well as foes striving to stop or halt these attempts.

Results of the research. Looking at the early days of Ukraine – NATO contacts, one can observe nearly no talks or forums, and complete absence of the official treaties with NATO until 1994. According to J. Draus, the Polish researcher, Ukraine's position at that time was infected with Russia's influence on the Polish-