

EXTRAORDINARY ADMINISTRATIVE-LEGAL REGIMES: GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

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Introduction. Emergency situations of a socio-political, man-made, natural character arise in the life of society and the state every day. Correct and effective reaction will ensure the fastest possible elimination and minimization of negative consequences and will allow citizens to return to daily life. The peculiarities of the legal regulation of these regimes consist in granting public administration bodies additional powers, limiting the rights and freedoms of citizens, establishing strict rules and corresponding sanctions for their violation. The result of the actions of state authorities, local self-government bodies, military commands or military administrations should lead to the restoration of law and order, increase of the state's defense capability, protection of citizens' rights and freedoms, and protection of the state's constitutional order.

Objectives. The main task is to find out the peculiarities of extraordinary administrative-legal regimes.

Methods. Methods such as analysis, synthesis and comparison were used to research this topic.

To begin with, it is necessary to note that today in the world global communities are faced with dangerous situations every day that force to change the stable regime of the functioning of the state, the usual rhythm of social and political life.

In order for the state to continue to function in these extraordinary conditions, it is necessary to introduce effective legal regulation, that is, a certain regime. Emergency legal regimes are special legal regimes for the life of the population, the implementation of economic activities and the functioning of authorities in the territory where an emergency situation has arisen" [1, p. 218].

The extraordinary administrative-legal regime is characterized by: occurrence of a dangerous emergency situation; the introduction of a special legal regulation, which is enshrined in the laws of Ukraine, characterized by the necessary means of responding to dangerous situations; a certain area; setting the validity period; the advantages of the imperative method of regulation, in which the state body has advantages in a certain way; the goal of introducing the regime is to eliminate dangerous threats to human health and life, maintain law and order, and restore the normal functioning of public authorities, enterprises, and organizations. In accordance with the purpose of introducing the regime, the

balance in the application of general and additional restrictive measures is determined; availability of a special procedure for introduction; increased degree of responsibility; availability of additional financial support for events

So, the legislation of Ukraine provides for three main types of emergency regimes: 1) state of emergency; 2) emergency environmental situation; 3) martial law. The choice of a specific type of regime depends on the parameters of the situation, which are significantly different: each regime establishes a certain number of prohibitions and positive obligations.

One of the types of extraordinary administrative-legal regimes is the state of emergency. A state of emergency is a special legal regime that can be temporarily introduced in Ukraine or in some of its localities due to emergency situations of a man-made or natural character not lower than the national level, which have led or may lead to human and material losses, pose a threat to life and health citizens, or in the event of an attempt to seize state power or change the constitutional system of Ukraine by means of violence and provides for the granting of additional powers to the relevant state authorities, military command and local self-government bodies, as well as allows temporary, threat-driven, restrictions on constitutional human rights with an indication of the period of validity of these restrictions [2].

The second type of emergency administrative-legal regimes according to the legislation of Ukraine is martial law. Unfortunately, as a result of the brutal inhumane actions of the occupier and the beginning of large-scale armed aggression against Ukraine, martial law was introduced, which continues to this day, in which we live. Martial law is a special legal regime introduced in Ukraine or in some of its localities in the event of armed aggression or threat of attack, danger to the state independence of Ukraine, its territorial integrity and provides for the provision of appropriate state authorities, military command, military administrations and local self-government bodies powers necessary to avert the threat, repulse armed aggression and ensure national security, as well as temporary, threat-induced, restriction of the constitutional rights and freedoms of a person and citizen, and the rights and legal interests of legal entities [3].

And the last legal regime is the Legal regime of the zone of an ecological emergency, namely, it is a special legal regime that can be temporarily introduced in certain areas in the event of an ecological emergency and is aimed at preventing human and material losses, averting threats to life and health citizens, as well as elimination of the negative consequences of an emergency environmental situation [4].

Conclusion. The stable mode of functioning of the state and social and political life can radically change after the occurrence of emergency situations of various nature. Effective response and establishing the necessary legal regulation will allow to eliminate the negative consequences as quickly as possible, normalize the situation and return to the usual rhythm of life. The content of emergency administrative and legal regimes is the granting of additional powers to authorities, the restriction of people's rights, the establishment of special rules that must be followed. The three types of these regimes differ in the severity of legal regulation,

but they still have common features. The strict measures taken by the authorities are justified, but they must correspond to the degree of danger of the situation that has arisen and not exceed the necessary ones established at the legislative level.

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VOLUNTEERING IN UKRAINE DURING THE WARTIME

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Volunteering is an unpaid, voluntary activity for the benefit of others, which is one of the fundamental components of today's society. In modern Ukraine, volunteering is becoming widespread. Today, volunteering is a powerful social movement capable of assuming a part of the power of state social institutions.

Volunteers do not receive money, but they get something else – the development of their own abilities, moral satisfaction, the feeling that they are useful, knowledge and experience.

Volunteers can be people of any age and gender, with any education and any other cultural or religious preferences. A volunteer is a person who understands the problems of others, does everything to solve society's problems, and does it selflessly. Before the war, the concept of 'volunteering' had slightly different meaning for our people. For some people, it was a recharge of energy, the feeling of helping someone just for "Thank you". For others, it meant getting to know different people and just having a good time.

There were some types of volunteering popular in Ukraine, like construction volunteering, social volunteering (helping children, the elderly, people with disabilities), social (concerts, forums) and sports event volunteering (during sports competitions), eco-volunteering, and others.

However, the situation has changed because of the war. Currently, popular volunteer activities include:

- the evacuation and transportation of refugees or displaced people,