

UNIFICATION OF ZUNR and UNR IN A UNIFIED UKRAINIAN STATE

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Problem Statement: The act of unification of the UNR and ZUPR is a political and legal merging of the Ukrainian National Republic and the Western Ukrainian National Republic into a single Ukrainian state. This was an important and significant stage of the national liberation movement on Ukrainian lands, since the idea of Unity has been genetically embedded in Ukrainians since ancient times. During the collapse of Austria-Hungary, Ukrainians had the opportunity to exercise their right to self-determination. On November 1st, 1918, a November parade was held in Lviv, after which ZUNR was proclaimed. The leaders of this organization initiated a meeting with Hetman Pavel Skoropadskyi, the result of which was the signing on December 1st, 1918 in Fastov of the “pre-accession” treaty between the Ukrainian National Republic and the Western Ukrainian National Republic on the merger of both republics into one large state. On January 22nd, 1919, on Sofia Maidan in Kyiv, the Act of Merging of the UNR and ZUNR into a single independent state was announced. ZUNR received a new name Western Oblast of the Ukrainian National Republic. It happened that ZUNR didn't have time to finally solidify when it was beset by troubles. On March 19, 1919, the Polish army with the help of the Entente army, attacked Lviv, and on May 24th, a new attack of the Poles from the territory of Bukovyna was supported by Romanian troops. Under such circumstances, Yevhen Petrushevich was proclaimed the Dictator of the Government of the ZO of the Ukrainian National Republic. Symon Petliura was dissatisfied with this situation and didn't want to share his power with anyone else. Under such conditions, disagreements between the governments of the UNR and ZO UNR deepened, and the danger grew up. It should be noted that not only a military controversy, but also an internal political one began on the territory of Ukraine. Unfortunately, the situation wasn't the best, but the events that followed were terrible for Ukrainian statehood. The city of Kyiv was surrounded by enemy troops, despite the fact that the Ukrainian army tried to resist and hold the defense, it was pushed back to Kamianets-Podilskyi. In order to save situation, the UNR signed a secret agreement with Poland, according to which it betrayed its state interests and gave some territories to Poland. On November 16th, 1919, Symon Petlyura surrendered Kamianets-Podilskyi, the capital of the UNR, to the Poles. Due to a number of circumstances the government of the ZO UNR announced its refusal to further comply with the act of secession and resolutions of Labor Congress, and Yevhen Petrushevich and members of the government emigrated to Vienna. After some time, on December 20th, 1919,

Yevhen Petrushevich convened a meeting of the ZUNR government in Vienna, at which a decision was made to cancel the Act of Zluka. Due to such difficult examinations and circumstances for our country, different goals and ambitions of governments, Ukrainian statehood collapsed.

Objectives: The purpose of the research is to describe the importance and relevance of this issue in today`s conditions; to disclose the content of the Act of Zluka and the steps on the way of its realization. According to the scientist Lilia Skorych, this issue has acquired a symbolic meaning for the Ukrainian people and requires research, as it is one of the most important issues in the history of Ukrainian statehood.

Methods: We used methods of analysis, comparison, abstraction and formalization during our research.

Results: During our research, we realized that the Ukrainians destroyed the National Assembly of our state, because of the struggle for their own ambitions. Of course, this issue had a certain negative impact on the formation of statehood, which we can partially notice even today. To summarize, we can say that the problem of the unity of the Ukrainian people is urgent and requires certain regulation on the part of Ukrainians, so as not to repeat the same mistakes and not to make new ones, but to create a Great Cathedral Ukrainian State on its entire territory.

Conclusions: At the beginning of the 20th century Cathedral Ukraine ceased to exist, the Act of Unification remained the significant event that had great historical significance. The process of practical preparation for the unification of Ukrainian lands into a single state body began only in November 1918. History researcher Lilia Skorych suggests that if this process had begun earlier, the representatives of the governments would have reached a mutual decision and would not have made a mistake, however, unfortunately, they started the reconciliation phase significantly late. On January 22, 1990, a living chain of unity was created between Kyiv and Lviv - "Ukrainian wave" - on the occasion of the 71st anniversary of the proclamation of the Act of Unification of the Ukrainian National Republic and the Western National Republic of Ukraine, since then, January 22 we celebrate the Day of the Unity of Ukraine. Nowadays, in the era of globalization and the formation of a new world order, the idea of the Congregation must acquire a new meaning; it should be deepened and expanded in our understanding.

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LABOUR COURTS AND THE EXPEDIENCY OF THEIR CREATION IN UKRAINE (ON THE EXAMPLE OF EU COUNTRIES)

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Introduction. The legal system of Ukraine is constantly undergoing changes, supplementing and developing in an attempt to comply with the legal systems of developed countries, namely the EU countries. This is an extremely important process that brings Ukraine closer not only to EU membership, but also to building a democratic society with the rule of law.

Innovations are being implemented in various areas of law: administrative, civil and, of course, labour. However this process surely has many nuances and difficulties which should be taken into account. Such factors as social context, the level of development of our legal system and expediency of some transformations are as important as ever.

Objectives. The main task is to consider adoption of such judicial body as labour court in Ukraine on the example of EU countries. Those changes are rather debatable and we must take a closer look at a quantity of details.

Methods. In my work I've used such methods as quantitative research and comparative analysis.

To begin with, it is worth paying attention to the question of how labour disputes are currently regulated in Ukraine.

In the course of work, controversial issues may arise between the employee and the employer regarding the conclusion, execution, amendment, termination of the employment contract and compliance with other norms of labour legislation. An employee can apply to the commission for labour disputes if he personally was unable to settle the dispute with the owner or the body authorized by him.

It should be noted that the commission on labour disputes is created at enterprises, institutions, organizations, if at least fifteen people work at the enterprise, institution, organization. If less than fifteen people work at enterprises, then the commission on labor disputes is not created, and the employee can apply directly to the court to resolve the disputed issue. At the same time, the