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**LEVELS OF LEGAL REGULATION OF NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVE:
THEORETICAL AND LEGAL CORRELATION**

In recent centuries in the world occurred significant positive changes in public and social life. Every year more and more states stand on the democratic path. Along with classic forms of direct democracy (elections, referendum) appear new, equally promising institutions of direct democracy, which provide direct participation of population in public affairs – this is the institution of the people's legislative initiative. This form of direct democracy is unknown for Ukrainian people, but, given international experience, it is very effective.

People's legislative initiative is widely known around the world and is regulated at different regulatory levels. In April 2012, this form of direct democracy was introduced at international (supranational) level in the European Union and consolidated in Art. 11 of the Treaty of Lisbon, thus enabling citizens to directly participate in the legislative life of the European Union. At the national level it is envisaged by the constitutions of such states as Kyrgyzstan, Italy, Spain, Brazil, Belarus and others. At the regional level (this level includes federal subjects, cantons, states, lands, national areas) people's legislative initiative is provided by the constitutions of 23 states of the United States of America, constitutions (statutes) of the subjects of the Russian Federation, lands of the Federal Republic of Germany, cantons of Switzerland, communities of Spain (Basque Country, Catalonia, etc.). Often, this right is assigned to the citizens at the municipal level as well (Statute of Yoshkar-Ola city, Russia, Constitution of the Federal Republic of Brazil)

Form of government is one of the most important characteristics of the state. It describes the state system and reflects the internal structure of the state, its territorial division, ratio of the state as a whole with the components and the degree of centralization and decentralization of state power. Analyzing the characteristics of a unitary state, such as the presence of single supreme bodies of state power; absence of separate territorial subdivisions with features of sovereignty; presence of a single state-wide legislation; single citizenship and sole representation of the entire country in international relations at the state level, it is possible to conclude that it is more appropriate and effective to regulate people's legislative initiative at the national level.

Thus, analyzing the levels of legal consolidation of people's legislative initiative, we note that this form of direct democracy exists and operates at all levels, starting with the highest supranational and ending at not less important municipal level.

That is why the prospects for further research in this matter are seen in the study in view of international experience in realization and use of this institution of direct democracy.

