

європейського вибору України. *Публічне право*. 2018. № 2. С. 55–62.

8. Бисага Ю. М., Палінчак М. М., Белов Д. М., Данканич М. М. Міжнародні засоби захисту прав та свобод людини і громадянина, Ужгород, 2003. 57 с.



Yaroslav Chernysh,
PhD-student, TSNUK,
State University of Trade and Economics /
Kyiv National University of Trade and Economics,
Kyiv Ukraine

KEY ASPECTS OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN UKRAINE

Local self-government in Ukraine is regulated by the Constitution of Ukraine and other laws. The basic legal framework of local self-government in Ukraine is defined by the following documents:

- The Constitution of Ukraine (Articles 140–146): The Basic Law of Ukraine defines the basic principles of local self-government. In particular, it stipulates that local self-government is based on the principles of independence, equality, election and responsibility to citizens.

- Law of Ukraine «On Local Self-Government in Ukraine»: This law defines the organisation and functioning of local self-government, establishes the procedure for the election and powers of local self-government bodies, and regulates the interaction of these bodies with other authorities.

- Law of Ukraine «On Local State Administrations»: This law defines the structure and tasks of local state administrations as executive bodies at the regional level.

- Other legislation: In addition to the basic laws, there are other legal acts regulating specific aspects of local self-government, such as budgeting, land relations, social protection, and others.

Local self-government bodies in Ukraine are local councils and executive committees. They are elected by citizens at election meetings, and their powers and functions are defined by law. Local self-government in Ukraine is aimed at ensuring the effective resolution of issues within local competence and meeting the needs of citizens at the local level.

In view of the above legal aspects, the main aspects of the functioning of local self-government in Ukraine include the following key elements:

Local councils: Citizens elect local councils at electoral assemblies. These bodies make decisions on issues within their competence, including education,

healthcare, public amenities, disaster relief, local budgets, etc.

Executive bodies: Local executive committees are responsible for implementing decisions of local councils and ensuring the provision of public services at the local level.

Competence and powers: the laws clearly define the areas of competence of local self-government, where local councils have the right to make decisions. Local councils set local taxes and fees, manage the local budget, and determine land use rules and other local regulations.

Budgeting: local councils formulate and approve local budgets, set priorities for spending and regulate financial relations at the local level.

Local development: local governments promote the development of territories, create comfortable living conditions for citizens, develop infrastructure, education, culture and other sectors.

Interaction with the public: Local governments interact with the public and civil society organisations through public hearings, consultations and other forms of public involvement in decision-making.

International cooperation: local governments can engage in international cooperation at the local level, develop partnerships with other cities or regions to share experiences and implement joint projects.

These aspects form the basis for the functioning of local self-government in Ukraine and are aimed at ensuring that the needs of citizens are effectively addressed at the local level.



Шаршонь Віталій Миколайович,
студент 101 навчальної групи МСЕ
навчально-наукового інституту № 2
Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Науковий керівник:
Пендюра Максим Миколайович,
завідувач кафедри теорії держави та права
Національної академії внутрішніх справ,
кандидат юридичних наук, доцент

СПІР ЩОДО ВИЗНАЧЕННЯ МІСЦЯ ПРОЖИВАННЯ ДИТИНИ В УМОВАХ ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ

У зв'язку з повномасштабним вторгненням в Україні суттєво збільшилася кількість сімейних спорів щодо визначення місця проживання дитини. А вимушена міграція населення, що є одним з наслідків війни, та пережитий стрес руйнують сім'ї, починають виникати ситуації, за яких батьки не можуть дійти згоди щодо місця проживання дитини.