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THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PRESIDENCY AND PARLIAMENT IN THE SYSTEM OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN UKRAINE

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Abstract. *The article examines the peculiarities of the functioning of the institutions of the presidency and parliament in Ukraine, their interaction and influence on the state administration system. Special attention is paid to the role of the president as the head of state and the parliament as a legislative body, their interaction and balancing of power. The article also examines the challenges faced by these institutions in the conditions of political instability and reforms, as well as the prospects for their further development. The main goal of the study is to determine the key factors affecting the effectiveness of the institutions of the presidency and the parliament, as well as to develop recommendations for improving their interaction and increasing the efficiency of public administration in Ukraine.*

In the system of public administration of any country, the institutions of the presidency and parliament play a key role. Their functioning and interaction largely determine the effectiveness of state administration, the stability of the political system, and the development of the country as a whole. In Ukraine, these institutes have their own characteristics, due to historical development, legal basis of activity and current practice of functioning[4].

According to Art. 75 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the only body of legislative power in Ukraine is the Parliament - Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. However, the term “parliament” itself has a more ancient origin: its origin is connected with feudal times, as evidenced by the existence of parliaments in Iceland in 950.

During the period of representative monarchy, with the exception of England, the term “parliament” did not acquire a general meaning for naming the relevant

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institutions. And only in the 19th century the so-called “golden age of parliamentarism” — the corresponding term then became generally accepted in the most developed countries [3]. At the same time, it was used mainly as a political and scientific category. At the same time, in the constitutions adopted in a certain period, other words and expressions were usually used to denote the legislative body (legislative power body): “chambers”, “legislative assemblies”, “people's assemblies”, “people's assemblies”. These terms were used as the proper names of the relevant bodies, the generic name of which, although at the doctrinal level, remains the term “parliament” [6].

Currently, the term “parliament” as the general name of the body of legislative power is objectively universally recognized. However, it is officially used only in some countries as the proper name of the relevant bodies[4]. This is Great Britain and other English-speaking countries that have adopted the British constitutional model (Australia, Canada, etc.). It appears in the constitutions of many developed European countries (Greece, Italy, France), as well as some CIS countries (Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova). In many countries where legislatures have another constitutionally defined proper name, the term “parliament” is used in conjunction with the proper name or is part of the corresponding constitutional definition. An example of such a definition is the content of Art. 75 of the Constitution of Ukraine: “The only body of legislative power in Ukraine is the parliament - Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine”.

In the national political and legal opinion, the term “parliament” to denote the potential of national statehood appeared at the beginning of the 20th century it was first used by the authors of program documents of Ukrainian political parties created in the same period. The term “parliament” appeared not only in the political documents of parties of a socialist orientation, it entered the political phraseology of liberal-democratic parties, in particular the Ukrainian Democratic Party and the Ukrainian Radical Party[4].

The institution of the presidency and the parliament are fundamental elements of public administration in most democratic countries of the world. The president acts as the head of state, ensures the implementation of laws, represents the country in the international arena and performs the functions of commander-in-chief. Parliament is a legislative body that forms the legal basis of the state, controls the executive power and represents the interests of citizens. In the historical context, the development of the institution of the presidency and the parliament reflects the evolution of political systems and the desire to create effective mechanisms of checks and balances. Thinkers such as John Locke and Charles Louis Montesquieu laid the foundations of modern democratic theories of the distribution of power, which became key to understanding the functioning of presidential and parliamentary systems[6].

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The history of the development of constitutional norms regulating the powers of the president and parliament shows the diversity of approaches in different countries. In the United States of America, the Constitution of 1787 established the principles of a presidential republic, where the president has significant executive powers but is limited by a system of checks and balances. In Europe, particularly in France and Germany, the models of the presidency and parliament have undergone an evolution towards greater integration and interdependence of these institutions[6].

The development of constitutional norms regarding the powers of the president and parliament took place under the influence of historical events and political changes. The 1996 Constitution of Ukraine was the result of a long process of searching for an optimal model of distribution of power that would correspond to national characteristics and ensure the effective functioning of the state. In Ukraine, "the president is the head of state" in accordance with Art. 102 of the Constitution of Ukraine. The analysis of the provisions of Section V, dedicated to the President of Ukraine and Section IV regarding the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, gives reasons to conclude that it performs: representative, control, law-making and establishing functions, and in cases of the introduction of martial law and a state of emergency, also additional ones in the field of security and defense. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in accordance with Art. 75 of the Constitution of Ukraine, is the only "legislative body authorities". From the point of view of interaction between the president and the Ukrainian parliament, there is Part 1 of Art. 87 of the Constitution of Ukraine, according to which "Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, upon the proposal of the President of Ukraine or at least one-third of the People's Deputies of Ukraine from the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, may consider the question of the responsibility of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and adopt a resolution of no confidence in the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine by a majority of the constitutional composition of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine Council of Ukraine". That is, the government is under the control of the parliament and the head of state in Ukraine [1].

According to Article 90 of the Constitution of Ukraine provides for cases of premature termination of the powers of the parliament by the President of Ukraine, an example of the implementation of this norm can be the statement of Volodymyr Zelenskyi, the 6th President of Ukraine, during the inauguration, when he announced the dissolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the eighth convocation [2]. In science there are different models of interaction between the parliament and the president, each of them has its own characteristics and is inherent in the system and form of government that has developed historically in a specific country. Ukraine is characterized by a republican form of government of

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a mixed type (there is both a president and a parliament), which cooperate with each other in different ways. The interaction between them is determined, firstly, by the norms of the Constitution of Ukraine, relevant laws and by-laws, and, secondly, it largely depends on the policy chosen by the subject of power and the relevant management decisions made on its basis.

According to Article 106 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the president has broad powers in the spheres of foreign policy, defense and security, domestic policy and the legal system[1]. The President represents the state in international relations, conducts negotiations and concludes international treaties, appoints and dismisses diplomatic representatives of Ukraine. In the field of defense, the president is the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, appoints and dismisses senior military commanders, imposes martial law and announces mobilization upon approval of the Verkhovna Rada.

In domestic politics, the president appoints the Prime Minister of Ukraine with the consent of the Verkhovna Rada, appoints and dismisses members of the Cabinet of Ministers at the request of the Prime Minister, heads of central executive bodies, half of the members of the Council of the National Bank of Ukraine and the National Council of Ukraine on Television and broadcast. In the legal sphere, the president appoints and dismisses a third of the members of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, submits to the Verkhovna Rada a proposal for the appointment of the Prosecutor General of Ukraine.

Table 1

Powers of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine

Powers of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine	Description
Legislative activity	Adoption of laws, amendments to the Constitution, approval of the State Budget of Ukraine and control over its implementation. (Article 85 of the Constitution of Ukraine)
Parliamentary control	Designation of the elections of the President of Ukraine, appointment and dismissal of the Prime Minister of Ukraine at the request of the President, consent to the appointment of members of the Cabinet of Ministers, control over the activities of the executive power, appointment and dismissal of the Chairman of the National Bank of Ukraine and members of its Council. (Article 85 of the Constitution of Ukraine)

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Continuation of the tab. 1

International relations	Giving consent to the binding nature of international treaties of Ukraine, approving decisions on providing military aid to other states, sending units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to other states or admitting units of the armed forces of other states to the territory of Ukraine. (Article 85 of the Constitution of Ukraine)
Defense and security	Approving the general structure, numbers, defining the functions of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the Security Service of Ukraine and other military formations, approving decisions on the introduction of martial law or a state of emergency in Ukraine or in some of its localities. (Article 85 of the Constitution of Ukraine)

The institutions of the presidency and parliament in Ukraine face numerous challenges. These are political instability, the need for reforms, and the fight against corruption. At the same time, the effective interaction of these institutions is a key condition for ensuring the stable development of the country. One of the most important aspects of the functioning of the institutions of the presidency and the parliament is their interaction and balancing of power [4]. As the head of state, the president must perform his duties in close cooperation with the parliament, taking into account its decisions and recommendations. The parliament, in turn, must exercise effective control over the activities of the president and the executive power, thereby ensuring the balance of power. Modern conditions require the institutions of the presidency and parliament to be flexible and able to adapt to new challenges. Political instability, the need for deep reforms, the fight against corruption - all this creates additional difficulties for the effective functioning of these institutions. However, with a proper approach and interaction, they have the potential to ensure stable development of the country[5].

Conclusions. The presidency and parliament are pivotal institutions in the public administration system of any country, including Ukraine. Their interactions and functionality significantly influence the effectiveness of governance, political stability, and the overall development of the nation. In Ukraine, these institutions have unique characteristics shaped by historical evolution, legal frameworks, and contemporary practices. The historical context underscores the evolution of the term “parliament” from feudal times, highlighting its long-standing role in legislative processes. The golden age of parliamentarism in the 19th century cemented its significance in the most developed countries, and today, the term is universally recognized as the legislative body's name. However, it officially designates legislative bodies in only a few countries, primarily those following the

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British constitutional model. In Ukraine, the parliament, known as the Verkhovna Rada, is constitutionally the sole legislative authority, reflecting the global trend of recognizing the critical role of parliamentary institutions in democratic governance. Despite the variations in terminology and historical development across different countries, the fundamental importance of the presidency and parliament in shaping public administration and ensuring effective governance remains universally acknowledged. The intricate balance between the presidency and parliament in Ukraine, rooted in constitutional provisions and historical precedents, continues to evolve. This evolution is essential for addressing contemporary challenges and enhancing the country's governance framework. By understanding and appreciating the unique roles and interactions of these institutions, Ukraine can strive towards a more stable, effective, and democratic system of public administration.

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