

## CURRENT ISSUES OF PROTECTION OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY OF UKRAINE IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

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**Abstract:** The relevance of the research topic is based on modern rapid European integration trends in Ukraine and the definition of one of the main vectors of foreign policy accession to the European Union, among the prospects of which is the need to protect Ukraine's state sovereignty. The purpose of the article is to study the essence of sovereignty in the modern world and the relevance of the protection of state sovereignty on the example of Ukraine. The paper reveals the essence of sovereignty in the context of globalization of society. Along with this, the article analyzes the main trends in the formation of state sovereignty on the example of Ukraine. Also, it determines the main characteristics of state sovereignty in terms of integration. Finally, the paper reveals the content of the main integration vectors of Ukraine and their impact on state sovereignty. The scientific novelty of this study lies in the innovative understanding and justification of the essence, feasibility and necessity of protecting the state sovereignty of Ukraine during integration processes. The author proposes to improve the legal regulation of the prospects of Ukraine's integration, based on the elaborated works of domestic and foreign researchers and her own vision of the problem.

**Keywords:** sovereignty; nation-state; European Union; Customs Union; globalization.

### 1. Introduction

In the current globalized world, the issue of the urgency of state sovereignty protection is constantly coming to the fore. Intensifying after the end of the Second World War, the issue became especially relevant due to the desire of the countries of the world to maintain peace and security in their territories. The only way to do this was through multilateral agreements, which became the basis for the creation of international organizations, but this certainly means limiting or de facto the abolition of sovereignty.

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In the context of this issue, the fate of modern Ukraine is intertwined with the global network of relations, as it seeks to become an influential regional actor in the international arena, joining supranational organizations, while making every effort to protect state sovereignty. In the context of the above, the chosen topic is relevant and extremely important.

## 2. The impact of globalization processes on the fullness of state power

### 2.1. The concept of sovereignty and its place in the world

Sovereignty, which is expressed in full independence, i.e. in independent domestic and foreign policy, is considered the most important feature of the state. The concepts of "sovereignty" and "sovereign", as well as the derivative of these terms "state sovereignty" with the development of the concept, acquire broader and more precise boundaries. In their works, Niccolò Machiavelli and Thomas Hobbes defined it as "permanent and absolute power of the state." The essence of the concept also changed depending on who was the highest sovereign - the feudal monarch, who, violating the integrity of the state, could divide the state during the division of inheritance, the enlightened absolutist monarch, who justified his decisions by the will of the people, or the people which through the self-identification shaped itself as a monolithic group, became a nation.

To date, sovereignty is defined as a political and legal feature of the state, which means its supremacy, unity and ability to independently determine domestic and foreign policy without outside interference. According to the criterion of direction, sovereignty is divided into internal and external. Internal sovereignty expresses the supremacy and completeness of state power over all other organizations in the political system of society, its monopoly on law, administration and jurisdiction within the country over the entire state territory; external sovereignty expresses the independence and equality of the state as a subject of international law in relations with other states, the inadmissibility of interference in domestic affairs from outside. State sovereignty in its modern form has its own characteristics. First, it is functional, i.e. it provides an appropriate level of political freedom within the state, and gives the right to establish laws, and guarantees international legal protection, etc. Second, state sovereignty has laid the foundations for equality - the recognition of each people's right to choose their own form of government, which others are obliged to recognize. Third, sovereignty has become a "pass" of the state into the international arena and gives it certain rights, the main of which is the right to defend its own national interests. Fourth, sovereignly recognized states are free to conclude international agreements that will be effective even if their political rule changes. Fifth, state sovereignty is tied to the state. Any transformations within the state are reflected in the notion of sovereignty, and vice versa - attempts to redefine sovereignty affect the theory of the state. Thus, the concept of sovereignty has its

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own history. It arose gradually, on the basis of political and legal thought and practice of state and political development of different countries and continues to exist nowadays.

As a result of a long period of internationalization of productive forces, the social nature of production, social, legal, political, cultural relations, etc., there is a struggle between two contradictory tendencies to determine the essence of sovereignty.

The first tendency concerns states, world hegemons. Such states want to retain sovereignty and not give up either its parts or, moreover, all of it before international organizations at the interstate or intergovernmental levels. These states are most concerned with state sovereignty and state integrity, i.e. the inadmissibility of alienation of part of its territory from the state, the inviolability of borders and the right of territorial supremacy, and try to preserve absolute sovereignty.

The second tendency concerns states that are ready to give up state, people's and national sovereignty, thus contributing to global integration in strategically important issues for states. At the present stage, this trend is manifested in the formation of regional systems of several or many states, in the state transfer of more and more powers and rights to supranational bodies. The first trend is currently gradually declining and moving to the second, as the interdependence of states at all levels of their contacts is growing. However, some large states and superpowers, which de jure delegate parts of their sovereignty to the bodies of international organizations, de facto manage not only to preserve but also to "control" the sovereignty of others, thus questioning its reality.

Thus, countries that are not included in the notion of "strong", joining international organizations, alienate part of their sovereign rights by supranational or interstate entities. The completeness and "size" of their sovereignty is characterized depending on the degree of integration of various spheres of life - economics, politics, law and others - within international organizations, on the strengthening or weakening of integration factors, and whether on their territory now the formation of new subjects of international law.

## 2.2. Sovereignty in Ukrainian legislation

The constitutional process in Ukraine has enshrined sovereignty at the legislative level in the following documents:

- Declaration of State Sovereignty of Ukraine, July 16, 1990.
- Act of Independence of Ukraine of August 24, 1991.
- Law of Ukraine "On Succession of Ukraine" of September 12, 1991.
- Constitutional Treaty between the Verkhovna Rada and the President of Ukraine of June 8, 1995.
- Constitution of Ukraine of June 28, 1996.

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With the adoption of the new Basic Law of Ukraine, the transitional stage of state self-determination of Ukraine and the creation of an integrated state mechanism was completed. Nowadays there is every reason to believe that the Constitution of Ukraine adopted on June 28, 1996, laid the full legal basis of Ukrainian statehood. In the Declaration of July 16, 1990, Ukraine declared state sovereignty, the source of which was the will of the people, expressed by the population in a referendum on December 1, 1991. 90.32 percent of voters (about 29 million people) voted for independence.

The Declaration of State Sovereignty identifies the following features of Ukraine's state sovereignty:

1. Supremacy.

The people, who are the supreme source of power, delegate part of their rights to the state on the basis of a "social contract." Thus, it gives the state rights and recognizes the supreme role of the leader. This means that in the territory covered by the "social contract" there is no other organization that has legal grounds to govern the people. Therefore, state power extends to all spheres of state life, the entire population and public organizations of the country.

2. Completeness and indivisibility of power.

On the territory of the country, there is one leader for all spheres of public life - the state, the only source of power in which is the people. The administrative functions of the state cannot be shared with other subjects, for the implementation of the above provision Article 5 of the Constitution of Ukraine enshrines the impossibility of usurpation of state power. However, the division into three branches of power: legislative, executive, judicial - is not a violation of the indivisibility or unity of power, but on the contrary is a way to ensure its strength and prevent usurpation, because alone these branches are not able to function holistically and effectively.

3. Independence.

The ability of the state to resolve state issues without being influenced by either internal or external stakeholders.

3.1. Independence and equality in foreign relations.

This feature directly follows from the previous one and is its branch, as it concretizes the independence in the external direction. In essence, this feature is independence in the international arena, i.e. activities that are based on the national interests of the state itself, and not other international actors. At the same time, the attitude to the state in the international arena must be as to the equal. It is this recognition that is the feature that makes a state a participant in international processes. In the field of foreign relations, each state must take into account the sovereignty of other states. Therefore, international communication is carried out in the form of mutual agreements and agreed rules. From the moment of concluding such agreements, they become binding on these states and are norms of international law.

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The concept of "sovereignty" in various variations occurs in the Constitution of Ukraine more than once. The preamble states that the Basic Law is adopted as an expression of the sovereign will of the people, in Article 1 - Ukraine - a sovereign state, in Article 2 - the sovereignty of Ukraine extends to its entire territory, in Article 5 - the bearer of sovereignty and the only source of power is the Ukrainian people. Article 17 - protection of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine are the most important functions of the state, the business of the entire Ukrainian people. Drawing parallels with the Declaration, it can be seen that Article 1 expresses supremacy, Article 2 - the fullness and indivisibility of power, and Article 5 - independence.

Considering the concept of sovereignty in the Ukrainian legislation, special attention should be paid to the state structures of Ukraine, which in accordance with the legislation perform the function of protecting the state sovereignty of Ukraine.

Among them:

#### 1. The President of Ukraine

According to Article 102 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the President of Ukraine is determined as a "guarantor of state sovereignty", in accordance with Part 1 of Article 106, the President of Ukraine "ensures state independence, national security and succession of the state"; under Part 3 of the same article, the President of Ukraine "represents the state in international relations, manages the foreign policy of the state, conducts negotiations and concludes international treaties of Ukraine"; and under part 17 of this article, the President of Ukraine "is the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine; appoints and dismisses the higher command of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations; provides leadership in the areas of national security and state defense".

#### 2. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine

Pursuant to Part 5 of Article 85, the powers of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine include "determination of the principles of domestic and foreign policy", Part 12 of the same Article "appointment on the proposal of the President of Ukraine Minister of Defense of Ukraine, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine", according to Part 22 "approval of the general structure, number, definition of functions of the Security Service of Ukraine, the Armed Forces of Ukraine, other military formations formed in accordance with the laws of Ukraine, as well as the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine" and part 23 of the above Article "military assistance to other states, on the sending of units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to another state or on the admission of units of the armed forces of other states to the territory of Ukraine".

#### 3. The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine

In accordance with Part 1 of Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine" the main tasks of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine are "ensuring state sovereignty and economic independence of Ukraine, implementation

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of domestic and foreign policy, implementation of the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, acts of the President of Ukraine." The oath taken by each member of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine states that the duties of the members of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine are to comply with the Constitution of Ukraine and the laws of Ukraine, strengthen the sovereignty and independence of Ukraine.

According to Part 5 of Article 9 of the Law of Ukraine "On Fundamentals of National Security of Ukraine" "The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine as the highest body in the executive branch ensures state sovereignty and economic independence of Ukraine, takes measures to ensure human and civil rights and freedoms, defense, national security Ukraine, public order and the fight against crime".

#### 4. Armed Forces of Ukraine

According to Part 1 of Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Armed Forces of Ukraine", the purpose of the Armed Forces of Ukraine is "defense of Ukraine, protection of its sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability".

#### 5. Security Service of Ukraine

#### 6. Diplomatic services

#### 7. National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine.

#### 8. Ministries and other central executive bodies.

#### 9. Foreign Intelligence Service of Ukraine.

Having analyzed the main provisions of the legislation of Ukraine on sovereignty, it could be asserted that in Ukrainian legislation the concept of sovereignty is declared as the basis, the foundation on which the Ukrainian state is built, and for such development, there is a clearly defined list of state bodies, which, in accordance with the law, have the function of protecting the state sovereignty of Ukraine.

### 2.3. Globalization of state sovereignty

Globalization is a process of intensification of interrelations between different forms of organizations of public life, which leads to a state of interdependence between the components of the system of interrelations. It is also used to explain the phenomena underlying the phenomenon of increasing interdependence.

Globalization is a multifaceted process, in which such aspects could be traced.

- political,
- economic,
- social,
- culturological,
- information technology,
- demographic,
- environmental and other aspects.

They unify the world and encourage it to integrate, that is, to combine interpenetration, cohesion. The same can be said about sovereignty, it, like other

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rights, combines with others, globalizes. Integration into international structures is also a kind of globalization, and this aspect will be the subject of special emphasis in the future.

In general, the sovereignty of all countries combined can be imagined as something whole, as the sum of different sizes, which is constant and can not change (let's say 100%). The reality of the state's sovereignty, its weakness or strength depends on this value. Therefore, the more "percent" a state or supranational entity has, the more stable and protected from external influence it is on the world stage. This explains the desire of small states to unite.

At the present stage of development of states and world history, unification consists of mutual integration into international organizations of the supranational type. In general, the country's accession to international structures is one of the key elements of globalization, which may include several of the above aspects. However, the process of globalization does not happen instantly. First, there is the harmonization of spheres of life, which insignificantly or not at all affect the state's sovereignty. Only then is the sovereignty of the subject-state transferred to the subject of the international organization.

As noted earlier, states voluntarily alienate sovereignty and transfer it to supranational entities. This is manifested in the unification of legislation and other spheres of life on the model proposed by the supranational or interstate association. In essence, a supranational organization governs the laws of its members, for example, the right to impose duties and taxes, to prohibit or stimulate the import-export of goods (capital), to print money (Europeans abandoned their own currencies, which they used for centuries for the common euro), to take credit, to declare or restrict political freedoms, to establish rules for holding elections, to apply the death penalty, to declare war and to make peace - these and many other issues have ceased to be determined only by the will of the states themselves. It can be stated that the sphere of internal competencies of the state, in which no one interferes and which is regulated only by national law and customs, is narrowing, and international law or the law of a particular collective entity is expanding, thus narrowing sovereignty.

This is mainly due to the desire to maintain peace, tranquility and stability. It is believed that the sovereignty of one entity is limited by the sovereignty of another. Indeed, if we use the aforementioned idea of "one hundred percent sovereignty", one state will be limited by the sum of the sovereignty of others, and if the sum of others is greater than one sovereignty of the given, this state will not be independent at least in foreign affairs, since it will be objectively weaker. From the desire of states for peace and tranquility follows a "social contract" at the global level, which is embodied in international law and is based on the restriction of the rights of its subjects (including sovereignty) for the common good.

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These processes of signing international treaties and creating international organizations on their basis intensified after the Second World War, because then historical conclusions made it clear that states with a small "percentage" of world sovereignty are politically weak, and hence unstable.

These processes of sovereignty are the essence of globalization: the partial transfer of state sovereignty of one entity to strengthen the supranational sovereignty of another in order to protect world order and harmonious development of states and their populations.

#### **2.4. Transfer of part of Ukraine's sovereignty through participation in international organizations**

It should also be emphasized that, in our opinion, "single and indivisible" state sovereignty is a thing of the past. In addition, the factor of voluntariness in reducing the sovereign powers of states is, among others, one of the most important. It causes the irreversibility of this process. Sovereignty, increasingly transformed, is divided between supranational, national, subnational, and sometimes regional and municipal units (meaning decentralization of power). Evidently, Ukraine does not stand aside from these processes and becomes a member of supranational organizations, which were created primarily in those areas of international cooperation that concerned the interests of all mankind, i.e. were global in nature and required joint efforts. Failure to solve problems could pose a threat to civilization as a whole. Supranational regulation was required by those problems that were later called the global problems of our time. These are both international economic problems in a broad context and environmental ones, and therefore problems of peace and security. The Ukrainian state, cooperating in international organizations with other subjects of international law, objectively seeks protection from global and regional threats to its security.

At present, Ukraine, being influenced by international tendencies, is gradually delegating the place of the main sovereign to larger, including supranational, entities and structures. As the trend of globalization only accelerates, the unification of sovereignty in international structures in the future will only continue.

The Ukrainian state, like other sovereign states, in the context of its further integration is forced to transfer part of its sovereign rights to supranational bodies. In this vein, it does not matter to whom the state delegates its sovereignty: the EU, the Customs Union, or a third organization. The fact remains: Ukraine is "scattering" its "percentages" of sovereignty across international organizations.

As of July 1, 2020, according to the Unified State Register of International Organizations, Ukraine cooperates with 81 international organizations.

The first organization of this level, a membership in which in 1945 acquired Ukraine, or rather the USSR, was the United Nations. The Charter of this organization proclaimed the first steps towards taking over the elements of sovereignty. The



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limitation of the sovereignty of nation-states will be illustrated by the example of the United Nations.

All UN bodies have the right to recommend action, with the exception of the Security Council, whose decisions are binding on all members of the organization. Thus, Chapter VII on action on threats to peace, violations of peace or acts of aggression states in Article 39 "The Security Council [...] shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken", in Article 41 "The Security Council may decide what measures [...] are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures". Section XIV on the International Court of Justice in Article 94, paragraph 1, states that "Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party". In Section XVI concerning various rulings, Article 104 enshrines "The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes". From these quotations, it is clear that the UN "collected" the sovereignty of its members in order to "maintain international peace and security" (Section I, Article 1, paragraph 1), including in Ukraine.

However, sometimes the actions taken by the members of the UN go beyond the limits of the Charter and are carried out without any legal grounds. A clear example of this is the US operation in Iraq in 2003, where interventions were carried out without the permission of the Security Council. Sovereignty was limited without UN approval and in 1978 to the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, in 1979 to Tanzania in Uganda, in 1999 to NATO in Kosovo, etc.

These examples call into question the strength of the United Nations or its independence from the powerful nations of the world. Because if the latter option is true, then the delegation of sovereignty is not vertical, but horizontal - the conquest of the weaker states under the guise of an international body.

The question of the incompatibility of the supranationality of international organizations with the principles of respect for state sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of member states is still debated. However, in cases where the statutes of organizations provide for the possibility of withdrawal, there are no contradictions between the basic principles of international law and the membership of the state in supranational organizations.

Thus, Ukraine has delegated to some international organizations the authority to make decisions for it and to impose them in a mandatory manner. This deprived Ukraine of freedom of action in certain areas. It should be emphasized that this process took place without coercion, on a voluntary basis. The reason for "alienation", if we consider this issue from the point of view of "100% sovereignty", is, first of all, the desire for greater security in the international arena and the creation

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of a kind of protection-reinsurance in case of encroachment on sovereignty by other actors.

### 3. The relevance of protecting Ukraine's state sovereignty during integration processes

#### 3.1. Prospects for Ukraine's integration

On August 24, 1991, Ukraine became a full-fledged subject of international relations and began to look for its niche in the world. This date should be considered the beginning of the first period of development of Ukraine's foreign policy, which clearly shows the tendency to exclude Ukraine from participation in some international structures, which were characterized by elements of supranationalism. At the heart of such a policy was the desire to preserve the centuries-old independence. Such a policy of non-alignment in the early stages of state formation, in particular, is proved by:

1. Declaration on the non-aligned status of Ukraine in the Declaration of State Sovereignty "[Ukraine] declares its intention to become a permanently neutral state in the future, which does not participate in military blocs";
2. Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on the Main Directions of Ukraine's Foreign Policy of July 2, 1993, which states that "[Ukraine's] declared intention to become a neutral and non-aligned state in the future must be adapted to the new conditions";
3. Failure to sign the CIS charter on participation in the structures of the Commonwealth and the formation of border troops to protect the common border with CIS member states.

However, realizing the weakness of the geopolitical situation, namely, the strength of neighboring states from both the west and the east compared to their weakness and inexperience in the international arena, Ukrainian leaders realized that it would be appropriate for stability and peace to integrate with regional international structures. The beginning of the application of the new policy of integration and interaction would be taken as the primary boundary of the second stage of the development of Ukraine's foreign policy.

As already mentioned, in the relations of the state with international organizations there is a problem of coexistence of state sovereignty and supranationality. Pursuant to the Law "On the Principles of Domestic and Foreign Policy", "Ukraine as a European state pursues an open foreign policy and seeks equal mutually beneficial cooperation with all interested partners, based primarily on the need to guarantee security, sovereignty and protection of Ukraine's territorial integrity". When choosing dependence, the state, as a rule, chooses the vector of development where it sees more prospects and where state interests are satisfied to a greater extent than in another version of integration cooperation. Ukraine's choice of a modern European

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integration course was partly due to the refusal to join the CIS as a basis for Ukraine's pro-European orientation, but the main driving force on the path to European integration was the positive prospects of joining the EU. Undoubtedly, accession to the European Union inevitably affects all spheres of public life of the new member state, but nevertheless, we propose to identify three main areas of prospects for accession:

1. Political perspectives:

- European collective security;
- Establishing a stable political system of society.

2. Economic prospects:

- Ensuring the development of small and medium-sized businesses;
- Implementation of EU standards in production;
- Additional investments in the Ukrainian economy;
- Protectionism and export control.

3. Social perspectives:

- Effective protection of human rights in EU institutions;
- Opening borders for free viewing of the population;
- Protection of a high standard of living.

Ukraine's current foreign policy is aimed at the European integration vector of development, which is completely understandable given the prospects of EU accession. The pro-European policy is expressed in a number of adopted regulations that are the legal basis for relations between Ukraine and the EU: Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, Action Plan "Ukraine - European Union", "Association agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part". The conclusion and implementation of the above agreements marked the beginning of the third period of development of Ukraine's foreign policy, and this period can not yet be considered complete, as the requirements of the concluded regulations are not implemented to some extent.

The third stage of foreign policy development is quite polemical, as the path to European integration now highlights not only the positive aspects but also a number of threats:

1. Political threats:

- Partial loss of sovereignty;
- Defining the EU development strategy;
- Deterioration of relations with the CIS countries.

2. Economic threats:

- Loss of competitiveness of certain industries;
- The complexity of the transition to the European price level;
- The possibility of using Ukraine as a raw material appendage and as cheap labor.

### 3. Social threats:

- Deepening demographic decline;
- Illegal migration and outflow of personnel.

Thus, Ukraine has clearly defined its political program and is gradually pursuing, step by step, a policy aimed at EU integration, which in turn provides a number of further positive and negative prospects, including the problematic issue of limiting state sovereignty by transferring its powers to supranational structures of the European Union.

#### **3.2. De-sovereignization as a consequence of European Union accession.**

The EU enshrines restrictions on the sovereignty of nation-states and "takes away" that sovereignty in favor of its central authorities. This can be confirmed by a number of established norms and actions taken by the EU:

1. Possession by Community bodies of exclusive competence in areas formerly within the sovereign prerogatives of the Member States. For example, the external sovereignty of the state is expressed by the free conduct of foreign policy. In the EU, this issue is governed by Article 25 of the Lisbon Treaty, which states that "the EU pursues a common foreign and security policy: a) by defining common guidelines; (b) taking decisions determining: (i) the actions to be taken by the Union; (ii) the positions to be expressed by the Union; (iii) the procedure for implementing the decisions referred to in paragraphs (i) and (ii); (c) strengthening the systematic cooperation of Member States in their policies". Article 32 of the Lisbon Treaty no longer refers simply to a common policy, but to the obligation to consult other countries of the Union before taking decisions: "Member States shall coordinate with each other within the European Council and the Union on any foreign and security policy issue [...]";
2. The right of the bodies of the Communities to bind their members without their consent and against their consent through the adoption of binding decisions by a majority of votes. A clear example of such a restriction of sovereignty and the imposition of action is Article 15 (4) of the Lisbon Treaty: "The European Council shall act by consensus...". Where consensus means a method of decision-making by common consent without a vote, if no one opposes it, or with the exclusion of the opinion of a few dissenting participants;
3. The right of Community bodies to conclude, on behalf of the Communities, agreements with third States which are binding;
4. The legal capacity of the main representative body of the communities to expand its competence.

All these points indicate the gradual federal integration of the EU countries with the subsequent formation of a pan-European state, which a priori prevents the existence of sovereign (albeit partially) entities in the territory. Therefore, the gradual path to

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a single state is the transfer of sovereign powers by member states to the institutions of the European Communities:

- a) the legislature - the Council, the Commission and the European Parliament;
- b) executive - the Commission;
- c) the judiciary - the EU court.

The EU legal order already resembles the constitutional order of the state. Therefore, it should be noted that the European Union, due to its supranational nature, is gradually becoming a union state. The constituent bodies of the EU are empowered to create rules, regulations, directives that are binding on all member states. At the same time, the EU has set up a special structure to monitor compliance with these rules - the European Court of Justice has the power to enforce them.

Thus, the essence of supranational regulation is that the state is forced to implement decisions with which it does not always agree. Such regulation is when they are present at the same time: first, decisions taken by bodies independent of states or interstate bodies, but not unanimously. Secondly, decisions that are binding and do not require ratification at the national level. And third, there is an effective system of judicial protection. Examples of these elements were clearly demonstrated on the basis of the main EU document.

Since Ukraine has consciously chosen the course of European integration, it can be argued from all the above that Ukraine's sovereignty will gradually decline, in line with integration and rapprochement with the EU. That is, those "parts that Ukraine has of the entire world sovereignty" will be delegated to the European Union.

#### 4. Conclusions

Summarizing the results of the study obtained in the process of its implementation, the author considers it necessary to focus on certain provisions that allow us to assert the achievement of goals and objectives, namely revealed the essence of sovereignty in a globalized society; the main tendencies of formation of state sovereignty on the example of Ukraine are analyzed; the main characteristics of state sovereignty in the conditions of integration are determined; the content of the main integration vectors of Ukraine and their influence on state sovereignty are revealed.

In recent years, the processes of globalization have spread and penetrated every corner of the world. The consolidation of the map and space with the subsequent conflict of national interests has led to the realization of the importance of peace and security. Integration into international structures is precisely the aspect of globalization that can ensure order and stability in the sphere of relations between states and other entities.

As with other "breaks" in the development of society, this stage in human history is characterized by a "break" in the concept of sovereignty or its transformation or other interpretation of essence and meaning. Absolute sovereignty is being replaced by

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"soft" sovereignty, which bears little resemblance to the original concept. A typical feature of such "secondary" sovereignty is the interpenetration of influence and only relative independence.

Therefore, when considering sovereignty, it is necessary to clearly indicate the meaning that is embedded in it, in order to avoid misunderstandings. Because "soft" and absolute sovereignty have different boundaries and, accordingly, different features, which, of course, affect the very meaning of the concept.

Our state has a clearly declared sovereignty. The legislator clearly defines the limits of sovereignty and its features. However, from the point of view of the practical application of the written provisions of the legal framework, Ukraine's sovereignty de facto does not correspond to Ukraine's de jure sovereignty. This is due, firstly, to Ukraine's participation in international organizations, to which it delegates "percentages" of its sovereignty, and secondly, Ukraine's high dependence on foreign policy factors, namely: the activities of neighboring states, their relations with Ukraine's partner states, etc.

It should be emphasized that the delegation of sovereignty to international organizations or supranational associations is not always negative for the national interest of the state, because by giving sovereignty in part or in full, the state receives a guarantee, and confidence in the future is the key to sustainable development.

As Ukraine has embarked on a course of integration with the European Union, it can be predicted that sovereignty will decline. If we consider this fact from the aspect of "sovereignty-absolute", Ukraine will lose its sovereignty (even considering this issue at the current stage, when Ukraine is not a member of the EU, it does not have absolute and unconditional fullness of sovereignty). According to the transformist vision - "soft" sovereignty - Ukraine will remain sovereign.

Global trends, integration and the decline of state sovereignty, in particular, have become a new stage in the development of nation-states, which, in fact, may be one of the last for the nation and the first for the integrated. Therefore, with the expansion of Ukrainian participation in international organizations, further research on this topic is promising and important.

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