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VALUES OF THE UKRAINIAN SOCIETY AND STATE VS THE VALUES ACQUIRED DURING EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

Ukraine's European integration is accelerating, as evidenced by the active work of public authorities - both national and local. In this regard, an important scientific and practical task is to monitor how society perceives this movement.

When it comes to the European integration, most of the population of Ukraine, according to statistics, supports it - in general.

However, the process of preparation for accession to the European Union requires more weighty social advertising - both in the number of issues it would cover and in the intensity of the advertising campaign. It would be expedient to develop an appropriate concept at the national level (for example, this could be entrusted to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine). This is an important factor in the further formation and strengthening of constitutional legal awareness, constitutional culture.

When developing such a Concept, one should first of all take into account the values that exist nowadays in the Ukrainian society.

Some of these values are constitutional, ie those that are directly provided by the provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine of 1996, or interpreted from its provisions by a single body of constitutional jurisdiction - the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.

Some of these values could be found in the provisions of the other (than the Constitution) legal acts.

Some of these values are not mentioned in the sources of law, their source is the social norms - moral norms, religious norms, customs, traditions and so on.

Observing what is happening in the relatively new member states of the European Union shows that Ukraine's European integration, without the above-mentioned social and advertising campaign, may not be as positively perceived in society as expected.

First, it concerns the question of interpretation of certain constitutional values and principles.

For example, Ukrainian society is quite conservative, which was reflected in the Constitution of Ukraine in 1996 and in other legislative acts.

Thus, the Constitution of Ukraine contains a provision according to which marriage is a union of a man and a woman. The authors of the Family Code of Ukraine followed the same logic (which is quite understandable).

However, according to the law of most EU member states, the case law of the Court of Justice and the European Court of Human Rights (in terms of human rights, the Court recognizes almost all legal positions of the ECHR), marriages can also be same-sex. The active protests against this provision, which is planned to be introduced into national law in Poland, show that traditional societies - even with proper social advertising - find it extremely difficult to accept such revolutionary changes. Such changes must occur even more slowly, evolutionarily. It should be emphasized that the reaction of the Ukrainians in this case would hardly differ significantly from the reaction of Poles.

Secondly, it concerns the values traditionally inherent in Ukrainian society.

For example, attempts to equate the rights of parents with mothers when it comes to raising children are met with a certain passive resistance, which is mostly a lack of understanding of the need for appropriate changes in current legislation. An example is the case of Konstantin Markin v. the Russian Federation, which was heard in 2010 by the

European Court of Human Rights. If the current legislation of Ukraine on this issue is monitored, as of April 1, 2022, it will remain far from the standards proposed in the motivating and operative part of the Court.

A diametrically polar example - no longer from the spiritual, but from the material sphere - is the example of the need to declare all income. Public opinion on this issue is polar. In times of economic crisis and severe impoverishment, people resort to various ways of earning money, and the circumstances of their lives are often such that declaring these incomes and paying taxes on them is critically undesirable. It is often easier for a person to bear the moral burden and not to declare income, not to pay taxes, than to question the possibility of a decent life for himself, for his family members. It is unlikely that such a massive tax evasion could be acceptable in an EU member state. But - and the changes in the tax legislation of Ukraine, which came into force on January 1, 2022, indicate this - the relevant efforts of public authorities will be perceived rather disapprovingly by the majority of ordinary citizens.

Thus, the active actions of public authorities on the path of European integration of Ukraine should be accompanied by active social advertising aimed at providing a fuller picture of all aspects of this integration, all the differences in Ukrainian legislation, which will be adapted to EU law. So, it might be one of the tasks for the Government of Ukraine to develop an appropriate conceptual programmatic document.