

of economic and other human relations, just because everyone has the right to feel stable and secure all the time.

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THE COLLAPSE OF AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE AND PROCLAMATION OF WESTERN UKRAINIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

In conditions of the revival of the interest of the Ukrainian nation in the history of its state and law, the topic of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic – the national state of the Ukrainian people – becomes actual. The relevance of the research is confirmed by the need for a comprehensive processing of the topic, as, despite the century period that distances us in time from the November Action, there has not been a complete scientific research on the ZUNR yet.

Since the declaration of the Independence of Ukraine, the topic of ZUNR has become much more active in works of domestic historians of law, in particular: V. S. Kulchytsky, B. Y. Tyshchyk, O. A. Vivcharenko, M. M. Kobyletsky.

The purpose of the thesis is to comprehend the state-legal facts of ZUNR and to analyze its formation as a state, the conditions in which the state-building activity of statesmen of ZUNR took place.

The objectives of this work are conditioned by its purpose:

- to discover and process professional literature on the above topic;
- to analyze the preconditions of the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the proclamation of ZUNR;
- to evaluate the role of ZUNR in the history of Ukrainian state-building.

The object of the study is some aspects of the history of state and law of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and ZUNR.

The subject of the study is the collapse of Austria-Hungary and the proclamation of ZUNR, the key points, the main events of these processes.

Methods of the research are conditioned by the object and the subject of the report. To solve set objectives, achieve the purpose, was used a complex of general scientific methods of analysis, synthesis, abstraction and generalization. Also there were used such methods of history of state and law, as: comparative legal method, historical-legal and special-legal ones.

At the moment of collapse, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy was in a state of war with the Russian Empire. The sharp escalation of contradictions in the warring countries led to revolutionary situations: the events of February and October 1917 in the Russian Empire, October-November 1918 in Austria-Hungary and the German Empires.

The danger to the Ukrainian state was the strategy of the Republic of Poland for the inclusion of the Eastern Galicia, where the vast majority of the population were Ukrainians (in 1890 4.7 million people lived there, of whom 63% were Ukrainians) to their state. However, according to the newspaper "Dilo" from October 20, 1918, "Against the planned encroachment of the Polish people on all natural rights of Austro-Hungarian Ukrainians ... which threatens to subjects to give them to the mercy of Polish imperialism in united Poland, the head of the council of the Galician, Bukovinian and Hungarian Ukrainians on behalf of all Austro-Hungarian

Ukrainians ... is making the most decisive protest against any joining of the Ukrainian lands of Austria-Hungary to Poland ..." [1, p. 171].

On November 1, 1918, Ukrainian soldiers made a significant milestone in the history of Ukrainian statehood – the November Action. Did Ukrainians have the right to arbitrarily seize the city, in which at that time more than 80% of Poles lived? Going by the inalienable right of every nation for self-determination, it is needed to say that this action had all the grounds for realization. When a multinational colonial empire collapses, it's time for each people enslaved in it to build a sovereign, independent state, or to remain an "agrarian appendage", a "breadbasket", a "market for sale" of another parasitic state.

Principles of the legislation of ZUNR were the rule and sovereignty of the people. The representative of the will of the people was to be representative bodies, which would be elected by general, equal, direct, secret vote by a proportional electoral system [5, p. 484]. All citizens of the state, despite their nationality, religion or gender, were given the right to vote. Regarding the armed forces, the Ukrainian Galician Army??? had dozens of years of groundwork in the sphere of physical and patriotic upbringing of the youth (youth organizations "Sokil", "Sich", "Plast"), which later became the basis for the USS regiments. Famous military actors of ZUNR were D. Vitovsky, G. Kossak, G. Stefaniv.

Thus, at the beginning of the 20th century, the Ukrainian people were never closer to its eternal goal – the creation of its own independent sovereign state with all fullness, supremacy, indivisibility and autonomy of power on its territory. The existence of ZUNR showed the world the Ukrainian law and state creation as having a solid foundation for its development and improvement. This experience proved the possibility of the existence of a national Ukrainian state with its own state symbols, a well-developed state apparatus, a president, and armed forces led by progressive military elite.

According to Professor I. Boyko, "Ukrainians gained experience of state-building, which firmly rooted in historical memory and became the property of future generations of fighters for the Ukrainian state" [2, p. 22]. Therefore, it is appropriate to consider the phenomenon of ZUNR to be one of the most valuable lessons for Ukrainian nation in more than one thousand years of the history of the state and the law of Ukraine.

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UKRAINE’S POSITION ON THE EUROPEAN AND GLOBAL MIGRATION MAP

The current mobility of people is higher than ever before in modern history and continues to increase sharply, becoming one of the determining global issues of 21st century. Today, there are over 258 million migrants around the world living outside their country of birth [1]. According to the United Nations Organization, migration is inevitable and potentially a beneficial component of modern life in each country or region of the world.

However, for present-day Ukraine migration is becoming a serious challenge. According to projections from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Ukraine’s population will fall dramatically to 32.9 million in 2050 (a 9.9 per cent drop from 2016), with people older than 60 then accounting for more than 50 per cent of its population. This represents a substantial loss of human capital for Ukraine in terms of quantity and quality [2]. Some experts and researchers call Ukraine “Europe’s Mexico”