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INTERACTION BETWEEN ADMINISTRATIVE INSTITUTIONS, ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL NORMS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, AND PHILOSOPHICAL DOCTRINES IN THE CONTEXT OF BILATERAL RELATIONS BETWEEN POLAND AND UKRAINE

The article is devoted to the analysis of the interaction between the Catholic Church, administrative law, and philosophy in the historical and contemporary contexts of Poland and Ukraine. It examines the influence of the Catholic Church on the formation of the legal systems of both countries, in particular on the development of administrative practices, moral and ethical principles, and legal institutions. It considers the role of the Catholic Church as an important institution that not only exercised religious leadership but also actively influenced politics and administrative management, particularly during the period of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Particular attention is paid to the interaction between the Catholic and Orthodox worlds, as well as between religious and secular institutions in the context of Polish-Ukrainian cooperation. Key aspects of the development of administrative law in Poland and Ukraine are studied in the context of philosophical and legal principles, in particular the ideas of natural law, which gained popularity in Europe during the Enlightenment. Of particular importance is the study of the historical context in which the Catholic Church was an important political and legal actor, providing spiritual and legal support to the Polish authorities and actively influencing administrative processes in Ukraine. The authors also address the issue of the current state of interaction between the church and the law in both countries, particularly in the context of the European integration of Poland and Ukraine. Analyzing the role of the Catholic Church in the context of inter-state relations between Poland and Ukraine, the article emphasizes its importance as a mediator in peace-making processes, as well as an institution that helped maintain political stability and law and order within both states. Particular attention is paid to the development of legal culture in both countries as a result of this interaction, as well as the challenges facing contemporary law in the light of secularization and globalization. The article makes a significant contribution to understanding the role of religious institutions in the legal and political life of Poland and Ukraine, considering their influence on administrative reforms and inter-state relations.

Key words: Poland, Ukraine, Catholic Church, administrative law, governance, philosophy, inter-state relations, religious influence.

Марія Бліхар, В'ячеслав Бліхар. Взаємодія управлінських інститутів, адміністративно-правових норм католицької церкви та філософських доктрин у контексті двосторонніх відносин між Польщею та Україною

Стаття присвячена аналізу взаємодії католицької церкви, адміністративного права та філософії в історичних і сучасних контекстах Польщі та України. Досліджується вплив католицької церкви на формування правових систем обох країн, зокрема на розвиток адміністративних практик, морально-етичних засад та правових інститутів.

Розглядається роль католицької церкви як важливого інституту, що не лише здійснював релігійне керівництво, а й активно впливав на політику та адміністративне управління, зокрема в період Речі Посполитої. Особливу увагу приділено взаємодії між католицьким і православним світом, а також між релігійними та світськими інститутами в умовах польсько-української співпраці. Вивчаються ключові аспекти розвитку адміністративного права в Польщі та Україні в контексті філософсько-правових засад, зокрема ідей природного права, які набули популярності в Європі в епоху Просвітництва. Особливе значення має дослідження історичного контексту, коли католицька церква була важливим політичним і правовим актором, надаючи духовну та правову підтримку польській владі, активно впливаючи на адміністративні процеси в Україні. Автори також звертаються до питання сучасного стану взаємодії церкви і права в обох країнах, зокрема в контексті європейської інтеграції Польщі та України. Аналізуючи роль католицької церкви в контексті міждержавних відносин Польщі та України, у статті підкреслюється її значення як посередника в миротворчих процесах, а також як інституту, що допомагав зберігати політичну стабільність і правопорядок у межах обох держав. Особлива увага приділяється розвитку правової культури в обох країнах у результаті цієї взаємодії, а також викликам, які постали перед сучасним правом у світлі секуляризації та глобалізації. Стаття вносить вагомий внесок у розуміння ролі релігійних інститутів у правовому та політичному житті Польщі та України, розглядаючи їхній вплив на адміністративні реформи та міждержавні відносини.

Ключові слова: Польща, Україна, католицька церква, адміністративне право, управління, філософія, міждержавні відносини, релігійний вплив.

Mariia Blikhar, Viacheslav Blikhar. Wzajemne działanie instytucji zarządczych, norm administracyjno-prawnych kościoła katolickiego i doktryn filozoficznych w kontekście dwustronnych stosunków między Polską a Ukrainą

Artykuł poświęcony jest analizie interakcji między Kościołem katolickim, prawem administracyjnym i filozofią w kontekście historycznym i współczesnym Polski i Ukrainy. Badany jest wpływ Kościoła katolickiego na kształtowanie się systemów prawnych obu krajów, w szczególności na rozwój praktyk administracyjnych, zasad moralno-etycznych i instytucji prawnych. Rozważana jest rola Kościoła katolickiego jako ważnej instytucji, która nie tylko sprawowała przywództwo religijne, ale także aktywnie wpływała na politykę i zarządzanie administracyjne, w szczególności w okresie Rzeczypospolitej Obojga Narodów. Szczególną uwagę poświęcono interakcji między światem katolickim i prawosławnym, a także między instytucjami religijnymi i świeckimi w warunkach współpracy polsko-ukraińskiej. Badane są kluczowe aspekty rozwoju prawa administracyjnego w Polsce i na Ukrainie w kontekście filozoficzno-prawnych podstaw, w szczególności idei prawa naturalnego, które zyskały popularność w Europie w epoce oświecenia. Szczególne znaczenie ma badanie kontekstu historycznego, kiedy Kościół katolicki był ważnym podmiotem politycznym i prawnym, zapewniając duchowe i prawne wsparcie władzom polskim, aktywnie wpływając na procesy administracyjne na Ukrainie. Autorzy poruszają również kwestię współczesnego stanu interakcji między Kościołem a prawem w obu krajach, w szczególności w kontekście integracji europejskiej Polski i Ukrainy. Analizując rolę Kościoła katolickiego w kontekście stosunków

międzypaństwowych Polski i Ukrainy, w artykule podkreślono jego znaczenie jako pośrednika w procesach pokojowych, a także jako instytucji, która pomagała zachować stabilność polityczną i porządek prawny w obu państwach. Szczególną uwagę poświęcono rozwojowi kultury prawnej w obu krajach w wyniku tej współpracy, a także wyzwaniom, przed którymi stoi współczesne prawo w świetle sekularyzacji i globalizacji. Artykuł wnosi istotny wkład w zrozumienie roli instytucji religijnych w życiu prawnym i politycznym Polski i Ukrainy, analizując ich wpływ na reformy administracyjne i stosunki międzypaństwowe.

Słowa kluczowe: Polska, Ukraina, Kościół katolicki, prawo administracyjne, zarządzanie, filozofia, stosunki międzypaństwowe, wpływ religii.

Statement of the problem. The historical ties between Poland and Ukraine are multifaceted and multilayered, covering political, social, cultural, and religious aspects. In this context, one of the most important components is the influence of the Catholic Church on the development of administrative structures and legal norms in both states. The Catholic Church not only influenced moral and ethical principles, but also actively interacted with the administrative authorities, shaping legal systems, particularly in Poland and in Ukrainian lands under Polish influence. One of the main aspects explored in this article is the interaction between philosophical and legal concepts that formed the basis for the development of administrative management in Poland and Ukraine. During the Renaissance, the Enlightenment, and periods of reform in both countries, philosophical ideas played an important role in shaping administrative practices. The ideas of human rights, civil liberties, moral and religious principles, which were declared by the philosophers of that time, were reflected in the legal systems that were formed in Polish and Ukrainian lands.

The purpose of this article is to examine the role of the Catholic Church in the development of administrative law and administrative structures, as well as to study how philosophical trends influenced these processes in the context of Polish-Ukrainian relations. An important component of this goal is also to identify the peculiarities of interaction between religious and legal institutions that contributed to the formation of legal culture and administrative structures in both countries.

In this context, the novelty of the article lies in its interdisciplinary approach to studying the links between the Catholic Church, administrative law, and philosophy, as well as examining their role in inter-state relations between Poland and Ukraine. In addition, the article focuses on current trends in the development of administrative legal systems, particularly in the context of the influence of religious institutions on political and legal processes.

Analysis of key studies and publications on the issue. The history of interaction between Poland and Ukraine has always been rich in research, but few have addressed the integration of religious, legal, and philosophical aspects that determine the development of state and administrative structures in both countries. There are a number of works that focus on individual aspects of this topic, but until recently, joint research on the influence of the Catholic Church and philosophy on administrative law remained understudied. That is, existing works mostly focus on individual aspects of administrative law or state-church relations, but do not integrate these elements into a single comprehensive analysis.

In the domestic scientific tradition, studies on the development of Polish administrative law play an important role, allowing us to understand its religious, procedural, and philosophical foundations. In particular, I. Boiko analyzes the formation and evolution of administrative justice in the Republic of Poland, emphasizing that the modern model of administrative justice in Poland was formed gradually and under the influence of pan-European legal standards [1, pp. 16–20]. This study allows us to outline the general concept of Polish administrative and legal institutions, which subsequently determined the nature of state-church interaction. At the same time, V. Bulkat in his work examines in detail the internal development of Ukrainian administrative law, which is key to understanding how foreign models, including the Polish one, influenced the Ukrainian legal field [2, pp. 20–24]. This study makes it possible to trace which approaches to administrative procedures were adopted and which were adapted to Ukrainian legal realities.

Among Polish researchers, the work of A. Dąbrowska occupies an important place, providing a comprehensive analysis of the evolution of Polish administrative procedural law in the European context

[4, pp. 403–436]. The author emphasizes that the modernization of the Polish administrative process was largely influenced by European legal doctrines, including those relating to religious freedom, church self-government, and human rights. This work is important for our study, as it traces the interaction between the philosophy of law and religious institutions. Another valuable source from an interdisciplinary point of view is the study by W. Cynarski, S. Dyndał, and J. Wąsik, devoted to the religiosity of young people and adults in Poland and Western Ukraine and its impact on social practices [5]. Although its main focus is on the sociology of religion, the results of this study demonstrate the importance of the religious factor in Polish public life, which indirectly influenced legal culture and administrative processes. At the same time, the issue of state-church relations in Poland is thoroughly explored in an article by Kotylko, which analyzes the model of state-religious interaction that emerged in Poland after the democratic changes [6, pp. 35–45]. This model demonstrates a balance between the constitutional principle of secularism and the historically deep influence of Catholicism on state institutions, which is key to understanding the ideological foundations of Polish administrative law.

The issue of typical models of administrative proceedings in Ukraine is explored in the work of O. Kapinos, who analyzes various forms of administrative process and determines their evolution [7]. This allows us to draw parallels between Polish and Ukrainian administrative practices, as both systems have undergone modernization under the influence of European standards. Also, a significant historical and legal contribution belongs to P. Lepishevich, who studies the development of administrative and legal protection of human rights [8, pp. 161–166]. His conclusions are important in the context of our topic, since the formation of human rights protection systems in Poland and Ukraine was largely influenced by religious and philosophical concepts. O. Markova provides an overview of the development of legal regulation of administrative procedure in Poland, emphasizing the stages of formation of the modern Code of Administrative Procedure of Poland [9, pp. 123–127]. The author emphasizes the influence of Western European models, which played an important role in the transformation of the Polish legal system during the reform period.

Moreover, the issue of state-church relations was also studied by M. Palinczak and O. Andriiv, who describe in detail the political transformations in the Republic of Poland and their impact on the relationship between the church and the state [10, pp. 96–100]. Their conclusions confirm that the Catholic Church remains an important actor in the sphere of public communication and political life in Poland. In a broader historical context, the issue of the development of Christian denominations in Ukrainian lands in the first half of the 20th century is studied by Prodanyuk F. [11, pp. 3–18]. This is important because religious processes in Ukraine during this period were closely linked to the Polish model of religiosity and church governance, which formed the preconditions for further legal changes.

Finally, O. Radyshevska made a significant contribution to the understanding of the Europeanization of Ukrainian administrative law, analyzing the interaction between international institutions and Ukrainian administrative legislation in her works [12, pp. 34–42; 13, pp. 150–154]. These studies are important for assessing how external legal models, including the Polish one, were implemented in the Ukrainian legal system.

Thus, despite the significant influence of the Catholic Church in the historical context, the modern approach to administrative law in Poland and Ukraine is more secular, but the deep philosophical and religious foundations underlying administrative structures cannot be ignored.

Presentation of the main material with justification of the scientific results obtained. The Catholic Church played a significant role in the formation of administrative law in Poland and Ukraine, especially in the context of their shared history during the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Its influence on the legal systems of these two countries cannot be underestimated, as church institutions not only managed religious affairs but also actively participated in resolving secular issues such as land disputes, property conflicts, and even administrative reforms. The church was a kind of parallel institution to the state, which significantly strengthened its authority. Historically, ecclesiastical law and canon law not only complemented state laws, but sometimes even contradicted them, especially when it came to moral norms and citizens's obligations. This is particularly true of the period of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, when the legal influence of the church extended to many aspects of the population's life. Another

important aspect is that Polish administrative law was often based on the moral and ethical principles of the Catholic faith. Thus, Poland's administrative system was, at least in part, "religiously oriented," as church hierarchs actively set priorities regarding human rights, especially in the context of land management and legal issues.

In Ukraine, the role of the Catholic Church was somewhat different, though no less significant, especially in the west of the country. In territories under Polish control, the Greek Catholic Church played an important role not only in religious life but also in socio-political processes. It actively contributed to the development of cultural identity and the formation of local legal norms. Through its infrastructure, the church influenced administrative structures, regulating interactions between peasants and landowners, as well as controlling land issues. This was a period when the church simultaneously performed the functions of spiritual leadership and, in part, secular authority. In such conditions, administrative bodies often relied on church institutions to organize law and order and manage the population.

It should be noted that the Catholic Church, having such a significant role in shaping administrative and legal processes, did not always act with good intentions. Sometimes its political influence was aimed at subjugating local communities, which caused controversy and conflict. However, this also provided an opportunity for the development of more complex and multifaceted legal systems based on the principles of justice and law and order.

Therefore, the philosophy of law has always been an important foundation for the development of administrative law, and Poland has played a leading role in this context in Central and Eastern Europe. The ideas of natural law, which became popular in Europe during the Renaissance and the Enlightenment, especially through the works of philosophers such as Montesquieu, Rousseau, and Locke, had a significant impact on legal reforms in Poland. They promoted the idea of the separation of powers, which was reflected in the Constitution of May 3, 1791. This important legal achievement laid the foundation for a more balanced distribution of powers between different institutions of government, particularly in the administrative sphere. In Ukraine, on the other hand, the ideas of natural law were adopted much later, and their implementation in the country's legal system was complicated by the lack of a centralized legal mechanism and the deep influence of traditional Orthodox institutions. However, in the Ukrainian lands under Polish control, these ideas gradually gained popularity through the exchange of intellectual and cultural traditions between Polish and Ukrainian figures. Many Polish reformers, such as Stanisław Kostka and Jan Komensky, had a significant influence on the development of legal norms in Ukraine, particularly through educational institutions operating in Galicia and Volhynia.

It is particularly noteworthy that during this period, both countries began to gradually abandon absolutism, which allowed certain elements of democracy and human rights to be introduced into administrative structures. This was reflected, in particular, in attempts to reform local administrative bodies, increase their accountability to citizens, and ensure clearer legal regulation of land relations. At the same time, this process was not rapid and encountered many obstacles, as established customs and political orders required significant changes, and the religious factor remained the main direction in governance.

The Catholic Church also played a key role in Poland's foreign policy and its relations with Ukraine, especially during the period of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. It acted not only as a religious but also as a political mediator, ensuring stability between Poland and its neighboring states. The diplomatic role of the church became important in the context of international relations, when peace agreements were often concluded with its assistance. In interstate conflicts, the church was a mediator, facilitating the conclusion of peace treaties and the protection of minority rights. This was particularly evident in the context of the Union of Lublin in 1569, which contributed to the unification of Poland and Lithuania into a single federation. This was possible thanks to the support of the Catholic Church, which justified the need for a joint struggle to protect Christian values and territorial interests. At the same time, it was through the church that Poland tried to exert influence in Ukraine, providing it with religious and cultural support, as well as economic and social guarantees, which contributed to the preservation of Polish power in these lands.

In the modern context, the Catholic Church in Poland retains its influence on public life, although it does not have the same direct political power as in previous centuries. However, its moral authority and involvement in social and political issues remain important for state policy. The Polish Church actively opposes phenomena such as abortion, euthanasia, and same-sex marriage, reflecting its influence on social norms and political discussions. This contributes to the preservation of traditional moral principles, but at the same time often draws criticism from European institutions that support more liberal views on these issues.

In Ukraine, the Catholic Church, in particular the Greek Catholic Church, continues to actively influence moral and ethical issues. It supports European integration and promotes the development of the legal system, emphasizing the importance of protecting human rights, supporting democratic processes, and fighting corruption. However, the Church's influence on politics in Ukraine is less strong than in Poland, which allows for more open discussion of social issues related to religious and moral questions.

When discussing the current points of contention, it is necessary to highlight several key aspects of the interaction between the Catholic Church, administrative law, and philosophy in the context of Polish-Ukrainian relations, especially from a historical perspective, and to consider their significance in the current context. The Catholic Church, as a religious and socio-political force, not only influenced the development of administrative management, but also the moral and ethical foundations of legal systems, which in turn determined the nature of inter-state relations between Poland and Ukraine.

First, it is important to note that the role of the Catholic Church in the formation of administrative law was not always unambiguous. On the one hand, the Church became an active participant in legal reforms in Poland and Ukraine, providing a moral and ethical basis for administrative procedures, which helped to implement the principles of the rule of law. But on the other hand, its influence was not always directed towards the development of democratic processes. In particular, in Poland, the Catholic Church, especially during the era of absolutism, sometimes actively supported centralized forms of government, which contributed to the preservation of old social and political hierarchies. For Ukraine, where various church organizations and denominations operated, these moments had a double meaning. On the one hand, the Greek Catholic Church helped to build a certain legal infrastructure, which contributed to the development of local autonomy. On the other hand, the church sometimes acted as an instrument of Polish policy, which limited the development of indigenous legal institutions. Therefore, the issue of interaction between religion and law has always been complex and multifaceted.

Secondly, the philosophy of law in both Poland and Ukraine formed the basis for administrative reforms. However, the application of natural law principles in real life often caused conflicts between ideals and practice. Poland attempted to combine the ideas of separation of powers and human rights, especially in the context of the Constitution of May 3, 1791, but these ideas were not always implemented in administrative practices, largely due to the excessive political influence of the church and landowners. In Ukraine, on the other hand, natural law had less practical application, but under Polish rule, the Ukrainian intelligentsia actively imported European ideas of law. In particular, through interaction with Polish intellectuals, Ukrainian lawyers began to work on creating their own legal system, guided by the philosophical principles of human rights. However, the practical implementation of these principles was significantly complicated by the long-standing political and religious influence of Poland, which created conditions for the adaptation of European ideas to local realities, often to the detriment of progressive legal reforms.

Thirdly, in the current conditions, after Ukraine gained independence, the role of the Catholic Church in administrative processes has significantly decreased, although it retains its moral authority in society. In Poland, where the Catholic Church remains an important social and political player, its influence on administrative reforms continues to be significant. Interestingly, however, in the context of European integration and globalization, the Church in Poland is often under pressure from the liberal standards of the European Union, which require Poland to adhere to the principles of secularism and human rights. Unlike Poland, in Ukraine the Catholic Church retains its influence largely only in the western regions, where its traditions are most widespread. However, national administrative reforms often face the problem of political and social diversification in the country, which also affects how religious institutions interact

with the state. At the same time, the role of the Greek Catholic Church in the development of Ukraine's legal system and its European integration is important, as the church actively supports democratic values and human rights.

Conclusions. The historical role of the Catholic Church in the administrative law of Poland and Ukraine is undeniable. The church was an important institution that not only performed religious functions but also influenced administrative structures, helping to create legal norms and systems that regulated social relations. In particular, its participation in the formation of Polish legal traditions and its influence on Ukrainian lands under Polish control contributed to the development of legal structures and ensured stability during a difficult period. The philosophy of law and natural law became the basis for many legal reforms in Poland, particularly in the context of the Constitution of May 3, 1791. In Ukraine, although later, these ideas also found application through contacts with Polish reformers, but under conditions of external political pressure, these processes often encountered obstacles, which significantly delayed the introduction of democratic norms.

The contemporary role of the Catholic Church in Poland and Ukraine is different. In Poland, it continues to have an important influence on social and moral issues, although its influence on administrative law has diminished due to Poland's integration into European structures. In Ukraine, the Catholic Church has a significant influence in the western regions, particularly on the formation of legal norms, but its role in national governance is gradually diminishing due to processes of secularisation and modernisation.

Interstate relations between Poland and Ukraine, mediated by the Catholic Church, also played an important role in the development of legal relations. Through the Church, Poland sought to maintain its influence over Ukrainian lands, which became the basis for their cultural and legal integration. This became an important factor for further political and social changes in these territories. Moreover, the interaction between religion and law in Poland and Ukraine continues to be an important topic for research, as this interaction determines the foundations of statehood and legal reform in both countries. For Ukraine, especially in the context of European integration, the issues of balance between religious influences and the need to comply with European human rights standards are important.

In general, the Catholic Church remains an important socio-political actor in the formation of legal systems, even in the context of global change and modernization. Its role in the development of administrative law in Poland and Ukraine underscores the importance of religion in legal processes in general.

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