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**NEWSLETTER**



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The Newsletter about nowadays threats and opportunities for the entire world. The focus will be on supranational authorities delegated to the special bodies which can affect much national policy of the member-states. To provide true and full information about pros and cons of any integration process and perspectives according to the modern time challenges.

The trajectory of globalization and transnational processes is marked by the diversification of power and administrative subjects, the shift of the center of decision-making from the national-state to the supranational level, and the appropriation of certain functions by "non-traditional" actors. This gives rise to intellectual suspicions of a marked narrowing of the space for the state's managerial presence and its marginalization. The weakening of state sovereignty, the noticeable increase in the permeability of borders, the blurring of the internal/external dichotomy, and the growing influence of non-state actors emerge as signs of the erosion of the Westphalian state-centered system.

## Global legal order



The rapid development of the theory and practice of global administrative law, can be assumed as a signals of the possibility of implementing of the administrative function beyond the domestic regulatory and administrative prescriptions, thereby increasing

the managerial capacity of non-state actors. Normative activity, which was the prerogative of national parliaments, has largely shifted to the regional and global levels. In other words, it is a question of the fact that administrative activities can be carried out outside of national normative-administrative prescriptions, and global and transnational bodies as administrative institutions. Obviously, under such circumstances, the state loses its monopoly on the exercise of administrative-regulatory and normative functions, and forced to reckon and "harmonize" with the domestic legal and administrative systems with the global one. However, this does not mean that the global legal order has "displaced the state". The latter, for example, compensates for the partial loss of its power and administrative powers by means of participation in the decision-making processes of global and regional bodies. In other words, the decision-making process has a "mixed" character.

The development of global administrative law is not accidental, because global problems cannot be effectively solved by "limited" state bodies, isolated by national regulatory-administrative measures. Therefore, the discovered inability of the national state to control global problems has caused a "shift" of the administrative system towards its pluralization, the "migration" of administrative and regulatory functions outside the state, eventually, the emergence of global administration and global administrative order. In case of the latter, the state-centric approach does not work, but a hybrid power-management form emerges, capturing a change in the managerial role of the state, while preserving the relevance of the latter.

From the point of view of the "Westphalian state", administrative globalization is seen as a deformed system of managerial coordinates, which would have to displace the managerial status of the state. However, let's allow ourselves to assume that this deformation makes it to adapt to new realities, to transform, while remaining the fundamental basis of the system of management.

### **Supranational politics**



### **Politics of nation states**

It is sure, that role of the state, the ways in which it functions, and its area of responsibility have now changed remarkably. While the nation-state factor is weakening and "alternative sources of governance," emerge, the autonomy of the national political area is being restricted, supranational policies are in conflict with those of nation-states, non-state actors are creating new rules and imposing them on nation-states. As a result, state policy is being emasculated, its national form is being retrorized, and state sovereignty is acquiring signs of anachronism. However, the change of actors of power and management system continues: supranational structures and international organizations begin to overshadow their "national correspondences. As a result, the boundaries between the global and the national become more and more blurred. And this is justified to a certain extent, since there are now problems that require a global solution. That's why, nation-states are forced to accept supranational governance, the "mass invasion" of supranational, non-state actors into the area of its traditional competence and responsibility, the loss of its monopoly on decision-making.



National governments are not simply losing autonomy, they are sharing power with business, international and nongovernmental organizations. Indeed, there are now a number of phenomenons and processes that delegitimize a world order dominated by nation-states. Meanwhile, despite the growing influence of actors free of sovereignty and the weakening of the power and management positions of the modern state, we should still recognize their interdependence. For example, transnational corporations need government security and protection of property rights, while governments need MNCs as employers and taxpayers. In addition, by setting their own rules and standards, TNCs can thereby complement government regulation, especially in countries with weak regulatory capacity.



Today

the world has changed. The time of uncertainty and unpredictability has arrived. It has to be stated that the theory and practice of social management, accumulated over many centuries, is, in Toffler's apt comparison, "Aunt Emily's attic," cluttered with outdated facts, ideas, theories and images. Globalization and transnationalization have brought about "the end of the familiar world" and require a new ontology of the state.