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ECONOMIC AND LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF THE EUROPEANIZATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW OF UKRAINE THROUGH THE PRISM OF THE FRENCH ADMINISTRATIVE LAW SYSTEM

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Abstract. The process of Ukraine's integration into the European Union necessitates the harmonization of the national administrative and legal system with European standards. One of the most developed and influential models of administrative law in Europe is the French one, which combines an effective institutional structure of public administration, effective mechanisms for protecting citizens' rights and economic feasibility of regulation. Analysis of the French experience is especially important for Ukraine in the context of public administration reform, decentralization and increasing transparency of government activities. Therefore, the study of the economic and legal foundations of the Europeanization of administrative law of Ukraine through the prism of the French model is relevant both in scientific and practical terms, as it contributes to the formation of an effective, accountable and citizen-oriented public administration. The purpose of the study is to analyze the economic and legal foundations of French administrative law and determine the possibilities of their adaptation for the harmonization of the administrative and legal system of Ukraine with the standards of the European Union. The research methodology consists of comparative legal, empirical and formal-dogmatic methods, as well as induction and deduction, analysis and synthesis methods, which together provide a comprehensive and systematic study. The article analyzes the economic and legal foundations of the Europeanization of administrative law in Ukraine through the prism of the French administrative law system. In particular, a comparative analysis of the French and Ukrainian administrative law systems is carried out in order to identify European trends that shape the legal architecture of Ukrainian administrative law in the context of European integration. The authors state that although French administrative law has a tradition of over two hundred years, and Ukrainian administrative law has only begun to be institutionally formed since the 1990s, both systems tend to share common principles of the rule of law, public accountability and effective administration. It is emphasized that in France there is no formal distinction of administrative law into general and special, instead there is a substantive differentiation into institutional and functional areas - administrative police, public enterprises, healthcare, security, civil service, etc. In Ukraine, on the contrary, a clear distinction has been introduced into general, special and special administrative law, which corresponds to the structure of national legislation and the practice of its codification. It is emphasized that the French system is based on the case law of the French Council of State, while the Ukrainian one is based on codified administrative proceedings. The generalization of the results of the comparison indicates the gradual Europeanization of Ukrainian administrative law through the implementation of both regulatory and institutional principles of public administration. The French experience serves as a guideline for improving the Ukrainian administrative model, ensuring compliance with European Union standards and developing the doctrinal basis of national law.

Keywords: administrative law, administrative justice, European values and standards, European legal space, comparative characteristics, national traditions, scientific doctrine, legislation.

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1. Introduction

Comparative study of administrative law of Ukraine and France allows to reveal both common fundamental principles that form the European vector of development, and differences caused by historical, doctrinal and institutional features of each legal system. At the same time, any comparative characteristic makes sense only if there are objective points of contact – certain common features inherent in the objects and phenomena that are subject to analysis. In our case, the subject of analysis is administrative law as a branch of law, science and educational educational component, while the phenomenon is public administration as a social practice, tool and concept of the functioning of the executive branch.

Despite the fact that classical French administrative law has a history of over two hundred years, and modern Ukrainian administrative law has been formed in fact over the past three decades, the presence of common criteria is beyond doubt. One of the key features is the service, servicing role of public administration in relation to private individuals, which is considered a pan-European standard. The second common feature is the central place of administration in the system of administrative law, because it is around its activities that most norms, institutions and legal regimes are structured. The third point of contact is the subordination of administration to the law as the fundamental principle of legal interaction between public authorities and society.

Regarding the differences, it is worth noting that modern French administrative law is characterized by a certain influence of the legal architectonics of the early 19th century. This is primarily about the preservation of theoretical structures formed in the era after the French Revolution, when the administration began to function as a counterbalance to the judiciary. At the same time, in the administrative and legal system of Ukraine, which in many aspects has already lost the features of the Soviet legal model, the ideas of the rule of law, embodied in legislation, court practice and the positions of scientists, dominate.

These ideas, however, clearly contrast with the position of the French doctrine, which emphasizes the unconditional connection of the administration with the law, interpreted through a narrow understanding of the principle of legality. French scholars are convinced that the administration should act exclusively within the limits and on the basis of the law, without going beyond the powers granted to it, which forms a special logic of administrative law as a discipline focused on control over power.

However, the subject of scientific analysis in this article is precisely the system of administrative law in its comparative characteristics. Other factors of a very interesting comparative doctrine we have carried out in subsequent scientific works.

Therefore, the subject of the study is the economic and legal principles and institutional mechanisms of the Europeanization of administrative law in Ukraine, considered through the prism of the principles, structure and practices of French administrative law.

The object of the study is the process of harmonizing the administrative and legal system of Ukraine with European standards of public administration and legal regulation.

The purpose of the study is a comprehensive comparative legal analysis of Ukrainian and French models of administrative law to identify common and distinctive features, assess the potential for adapting French institutional solutions and legal mechanisms to Ukrainian realities, and develop recommendations for increasing the efficiency of the national administrative and legal system in the context of European integration.

Within the framework of the implementation of the set goal, the following tasks have been identified:

1) to reveal theoretical and legal approaches to determining the essence, structure and functions of administrative law in two legal systems;

2) to explore the historical, doctrinal, and institutional features of the French model as a reference in the European context;

3) analyze the current state and problems of the development of administrative law in Ukraine and establish common and distinctive features between the administrative law of Ukraine and France, taking into account economic and legal factors;

4) assess the possibilities of adapting individual elements of the French model to Ukrainian legislation and public administration practice.

The research problem lies in the lack of a comprehensive, systematic analysis of the influence of European legal traditions, in particular the French system of administrative law, on the formation of the modern Ukrainian administrative-legal model. Despite the presence of common fundamental principles – the service role of the administration, the rule of law and subordination to the law, significant differences in legal instruments, the structure of the regulatory framework, control mechanisms and economic prerequisites for the functioning of the administration remain between the legal systems. These differences necessitate the formation of an adapted model of Europeanization of administrative law in Ukraine, capable of combining European standards with national socio-economic and legal realities.

2. Methodology

The methodological tools of the study are built on the complex application of comparative legal, empirical,

formal-dogmatic methods, as well as methods of induction, deduction, analysis and synthesis, which in their interrelationship provide a comprehensive and systematic study of the economic and legal foundations of the Europeanization of administrative law in Ukraine through the prism of the French model.

The comparative legal method was used to identify common and distinctive features in the structure and principles of administrative law of Ukraine and France, which allowed to outline potential areas of harmonization. In particular, a comparative analysis of the constitutional principles of the organization of public power was conducted on the basis of the Constitution of Ukraine (1996) and the Constitution of the French Republic (1958), as well as a comparison of the provisions of the Code of Administrative Procedure of France (2000) with Ukrainian administrative procedural legislation. The provisions of French laws were also compared - for example, Law No. 2000-321 of April 12, 2000 on the rights of citizens in relations with the administration and Law No. 78-753 of July 17, 1978 on access to administrative documents with the relevant Ukrainian regulatory legal acts regulating the openness and transparency of the administration.

The empirical method was used to identify the real state of implementation of European standards of administrative law in Ukraine, as well as to assess the functioning of relevant institutions in France. For this purpose: statistical materials, analytical reports and sociological studies were processed, in particular "European Integration of Ukraine: State, Challenges, Prospects" (2025), an analysis of administrative and judicial practice of France (including publications in Chemins Publics and decisions of the Conseil d'État) and Ukraine was conducted to identify actual problems of law enforcement, library and archival materials were involved, including from the National Library of France.

The formal-dogmatic method provided an in-depth study of the legal form, structure, content and systemic connections of the norms of administrative law. In particular, the use of this method contributed to the interpretation of key terms of the French administrative-legal doctrine ("police administrative", "service public", "pouvoir discrétionnaire", etc.) in relation to the Ukrainian equivalents. The internal logic of the regulatory norms of French legislation (for example, Articles 1–6 of Law No. 79-587 on the justification of administrative acts) and Ukrainian acts that establish the requirements for motivating decisions was analyzed, and the structure of the French Code of Administrative Procedure was also considered as an example of a codification technique relevant for the improvement of Ukrainian legislation.

The induction method allowed, by generalizing the results of the analysis of individual institutions (administrative procedures, access to information, legal status of public servants, administrative appeal mechanisms), to form conceptual conclusions regarding the trends and priorities of the Europeanization of Ukrainian administrative law. The deduction method was used to verify and specify the general principles of European administrative law – the rule of law, proportionality, openness, effective access to justice – using the example of their implementation in the French legal order and partial reflection in Ukrainian legislation. The analysis method made it possible to divide the subject of research into separate components – institutional, normative, procedural and doctrinal elements of the administrative law system. In this way, in particular, the features of the legal regulation of the public service, the system of administrative justice and the procedures for transparency of the administration in France were singled out. The synthesis method ensured the unification of the obtained results into a holistic concept of the rapprochement of the Ukrainian administrative and legal system with the French model. Based on this, recommendations were formulated for adapting Ukrainian legislation to EU standards, taking into account the experience of France, including the need to improve administrative justice procedures, expand guarantees of transparency of government activities, and institutionalize the institution of administrative responsibility of public administration bodies.

Thus, the applied methodology allowed for not only a multi-level normative and doctrinal comparison, but also a deep analysis of law enforcement practice, which ensures the scientific validity of conclusions and proposals for the further Europeanization of administrative law in Ukraine.

3. Analysis of Recent Research and Publications

The publication by J.-B. Auby (2025) "Comparative administrative law news" analyzes current trends in comparative administrative law, especially in the context of the influence of European law on national legal systems. The author emphasizes that integration processes within the EU necessitate a deep modernization of administrative law, strengthening the principles of transparency, accountability and efficiency of public administration. This aspect is directly relevant for Ukraine, which is at the stage of active harmonization of its own administrative and legal system with the acquis communautaire.

The collective work edited by Kivalov and Bila-Tyunova (2023) is a fundamental textbook that structures the basic principles and institutions of Ukrainian administrative law: the principles of the rule of law, proportionality, legal certainty, mechanisms of administrative procedures and protection of citizens'

rights. The publication not only describes the current system, but also captures those problem areas that require transformation in the process of European integration – in particular, in the area of ensuring the independence of administrative bodies and reducing the influence of political factors on public administration.

Additionally, Melnyk's article (2012) outlines the theoretical and methodological significance of the concept of "system of law" and the place of administrative law in it. The author emphasizes the importance of a systemic approach to conducting comparative legal research, because only through the identification of common elements and key differences can one assess the potential for implementing foreign experience, in particular French, into the Ukrainian legal field.

Moreover, Ragimbeau's (2021) study focuses on the issues of fulfilling administrative obligations and building citizens' trust in public administration. In the French context, this is associated with high standards of accountability of administrative bodies that operate within the clear boundaries of the law. For Ukraine, this issue is extremely relevant, since increasing trust in state institutions is one of the key tasks of public administration reform. The classic edition of Wahlin, Eckert and Müller (2023) "Administrative Law" systematizes the foundations of French administrative law, paying special attention to the principle of legality, judicial control over the administration, as well as the interaction between the state and citizens. The authors demonstrate the unique architecture of the French model, which preserves elements laid down in the 19th century, but at the same time successfully adapts them to modern challenges, in particular the digitalization of the public sector. The monograph edited by Trushé, Labrus-Riu and Cadier (2023) "Droit administratif" in its 10th updated edition offers a deep doctrinal understanding of the institutional structure, functions and principles of French administrative law, covering both classical concepts and new directions of development due to globalization and Europeanization.

In addition, having carried out a critical analysis of scientific and educational materials on French administrative law, which are called "Droit administratif" ("Administrative Law"), written by both authoritative and relatively young French scholars, we can conclude that each of the authors (or author teams) forms its own specific conceptual system of this legal field. At the same time, despite the differences, in all textbooks on French administrative law, common, fundamental provisions are traced, which are revealed to one degree or another regardless of the chosen methodology (Waline et al., 2023; Untermaier-Kerléo, 2023; Truchet, et al., 2023; Halunko, et al., 2025).

Given the multiplicity of approaches and to avoid the subjective choice of the position of any one authoritative French scientist, it is advisable to turn to the analysis carried out by representatives of the younger generation of French administrative and legal science. This approach is justified, since French young scientists, unlike foreigners, despite their relative academic youth, better feel the mental codes, traditions and intellectual frameworks of the scientific environment in which leading ideas and theories are formed. They are forced to balance between influential doctrines and the desire for innovation, building compromise concepts for the sake of recognition and scientific growth. A striking example is the researcher F. Grabias (Grabias, 2016), who in 2016 defended a fundamental dissertation dedicated to the concept of "administrative tolerance" as a conscious and unlawful abstention of an administrative body from fulfilling its duties for reasons of tolerant respect for other persons (Grabias, 2016). In 2022, the scientist published a concise (240 pages), practice-rich textbook. In our opinion, based on a scientific compromise, she singled out the optimal system of French administrative law for the student audience and practitioners. As far as we understand, it is simple and clear. Summarizing the structure of French administrative law proposed by F. Grabias, three logical blocks can be distinguished: the first covers the basic categories – the concept of the boundaries of administrative law and the identification of the administration as a subject and object of legal regulation; the second is devoted to administrative actions with a division into those carried out by the administrative police and other public services. A separate case reveals the means of implementation – a unilateral administrative act and an administrative contract. The third – defines the boundaries of the administrative action of the administration through unconditional compliance with the principle of legality, administrative-legal mechanisms for compensation for damage (both at fault and without fault), as well as legal remedies by appealing acts and contracts. Such a structure combines doctrinal balance with pedagogical accessibility and, due to its balance, can be considered as a visual simplified model of the content of the modern model of the French administrative law system (Grabias, 2022).

Let us turn to the scientific approaches to the system of administrative law of the generally recognized scientists in France, Georges Vedel and Pierre Delvolvé. These are the pillars of the French doctrine of public law, whose scientific achievements significantly influenced the formation of modern administrative law. Georges Vedel, a classic of 20th-century legal thought, was distinguished by the depth of theoretical thinking, clarity of presentation and consistent support for the principles of the rule of law. His works became the methodological foundation for several

generations of lawyers, and the concept of limited competence of government bodies was an important tool for protecting against administrative arbitrariness (Académie française – Georges Vedel. 2025). Pierre Delvolvé developed the key ideas of his mentor in the context of the transformation of French public authorities in the second half of the 20th century. His scientific interests covered the administrative process, equality before public expenses, economic public law, and the functioning of administrative justice (Académie des sciences morales et politiques – Pierre Delvolvé. 2025). J. Wedel and Pierre Delvolvé formed a system of administrative law from the following five components: Part One – "Administration and Administrative Law". It reveals the essence of the administration as a legal institution that performs public functions on the basis of legal norms. The first section analyzes the constitutional foundations, in particular the historical role of the executive branch, the bicephalism of government (the division of powers between the president and the prime minister) and the control over the administration by the constitutional court. The second section pays attention to the specifics of French administrative law, which is largely created by case law, rather than by codification. Of particular importance is the emphasis on the role of the Council of State as a body that forms legal norms through judicial decisions. This approach emphasizes the evolutionary and precedential nature of French administrative law. Part Two is "The Administrative Regime". This part is devoted to the forms of legal influence of the administration on the sphere of rights and freedoms of individuals. The first chapter examines the historical development of the doctrine of the division of jurisdiction between administrative and judicial bodies, as well as exceptions to this rule. The section on administrative acts covers their classification, adoption procedures, terms of validity and principles of legal validity. The third chapter, devoted to the principle of legality, systematizes the sources of administrative law: the Constitution, laws, by-laws, case law and administrative agreements. Attention is also paid to exceptions that are justified in exceptional circumstances. All this creates a methodological basis for understanding the legal regime of administrative activity.

Part Three – "Administrative Justice" is devoted to the presentation of the structure, powers and procedures of administrative justice in France. The first section delimits administrative jurisdiction and administrative bodies, defines the concept of a jurisdictional act and describes extrajudicial methods of dispute resolution. The second section introduces the structure of administrative courts: the Council of State, administrative tribunals and courts of appeal, with the delimitation of their competences. The third section forms the system of distribution of powers and mechanisms for resolving conflicts of jurisdiction. The section on the claim for excess of powers – a tool for protection against illegal unilateral acts – is also important. Part Five – "General concepts of administrative activity". This section systematizes the functional areas of the implementation of administrative power and the tools of public administration. The section on the administrative police describes preventive and coercive measures to ensure public order, safety, health and morality. Public service is interpreted as the basis of institutional activity, with an emphasis on the status of employees and adaptability to social changes. The legal regime of state-owned enterprises operating on the border of private and administrative law is separately considered. Institutions – both educational and scientific or medical – are given a place as autonomous carriers of public functions. The most recent is the section on the participation of private individuals in public functions, which testifies to the active implementation of the public-private partnership model (Vedel, & Delvolvé, 1992).

Thus, the scientific system of administrative law, formed by J. Wedel and P. Delvolve, combines a deep theoretical basis with a clear functional delimitation of administrative institutions. It is based on the rule of law, the evolutionary nature of norms and precedents of judicial practice, with a special role of the Council of State. The structure covers all key areas – from the administrative regime and justice to the public service and public-private partnership. Particular attention is paid to the division of jurisdictions, administrative acts and judicial control over legality. An important innovation is the involvement of private individuals in the implementation of public functions through partnership mechanisms

Yves Gaudemet is one of the most influential representatives of the modern French doctrine of administrative law, who for over fifty years shaped scientific approaches to administrative jurisprudence as a professor at the University of Panthéon-Assas, where he headed the Department of Administrative Law, edited the leading scientific journal Revue du droit public, participated in the work of the National Council of Universities and was a member of the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. In the 25th anniversary edition of the textbook, published in 2025, he structured the system of administrative law into three conceptual parts. The first part highlights the principles of autonomy, evolution and the jurisprudential nature of French administrative law. The second is devoted to territorial organization - decentralization, deconcentration and the peculiarities of such territories as Paris and overseas entities. The most attention is paid to the third part, which analyzes the activities of the administration through five titles, in particular, means of action

(regulations, contracts), sources of law (hierarchy, exceptions), responsibility of the authorities (with fault and without fault). Administrative justice and its key institution – the State Council – are also separately considered. The system is completed by the analysis of expropriation and public works as forms of public intervention in private property (Gaudemet, 2024).

M. Degoffe (Michel Degoffe) is a well-known French scholar in the field of administrative law, the author of a number of authoritative textbooks. He is noted for his commitment to the classical doctrine of French administrative law, in particular to the understanding of administration as an autonomous and organic mechanism for fulfilling the public interest. In his 4th edition of the textbook on administrative law (2020) in a volume of 509 pages, he built the following systematic content of administrative law. In the system of administrative law proposed by Michel Degoffe, a key place is occupied by quasi-judicial activity in the form of administrative proceedings. It is considered the fundamental basis of French administrative doctrine, which historically originates from the functions of the Council of State and is established as a leading part of the system. The next logical block is the norms of control, which include the provisions of the French Constitution, international and European norms and general principles of law – their presence testifies to the normative multi-level nature of administrative legitimacy. The third component is the analysis of subjects of administrative activity, that is, public administration as an organic set of bodies and officials. In the fourth block, the scientist distinguishes the powers of the administration, in particular through the prism of public services and administrative police, which occupies a special place in the structure of French law. The fifth component is a unilateral administrative act, which includes normative, individual, interpretative and soft acts, as well as mechanisms of judicial control. This element of the French system is close to Ukrainian subordinate normative legal acts, administrative acts and actual actions, although it differs in terminology.

The sixth part of the system is devoted to the liability of public authorities – both for fault and on a no-fault basis, including the liability of officials, deadlines, recourse and damage. A distinctive feature is the detailing of the grounds, mechanisms and judicial practice, which in Ukraine are covered fragmentarily. The seventh block concerns the administrative contract – a unique legal instrument that allows the administration to flexibly interact with private and public counterparties; its analysis includes both concepts, criteria and judicial control. Finally, the eighth part covers conflicts of jurisdiction and emergency situations, in particular through the activities of the Conflicts Tribunal – which has no complete analogue in Ukrainian law, although elements of such regimes are partially reflected through the categories of administrative-legal regimes and mediation. Thus, the structure proposed by Degoffe reveals the systemic depth of French administrative law with the expansion of concepts beyond the traditional boundaries of the industry and an emphasis on the functional autonomy of the administration (Degoffe, 2020).

Thus, the structure of administrative law, formed by Michel Degoff, demonstrates systemic completeness and depth, based on the judiciary as the foundation of the French administrative model. It encompasses multi-level normative legitimation, a developed concept of the powers of the administration, responsibility and administrative acts. Particular attention is paid to contractual forms of administration activity, which allows for a flexible combination of public and private interests. An important novelty is the inclusion of conflicts of jurisdiction and emergency regimes as components of the administrative legal order. Such a model emphasizes the autonomous, organic and functional nature of the administration as a carrier of public interest.

Benoît Plessix is one of the most modern and influential representatives of contemporary French administrative law doctrine. His approach to the science of administrative law is distinguished by its eclecticism, interdisciplinary nature, and critical rethinking of traditional concepts of public law. The scientist actively explores the connections between administrative law and digital transformation, environmental justice, institutional modernization, and the human rights dimension of administrative activity. He advocates for updating the tools of administrative science, overcoming the limits of classical legal formalism in favor of socio-political analysis. In his works, Professor Plessix consistently identifies "unthought-out zones" of institutional thinking, calling for a more open and adaptive legal theory. Benoît Plessix heads the Center for Research in Administrative Law (Centre de recherche en droit administratif – CRDA) at the University of Paris II Panthéon-Assas, which is a leading research structure in the field of public law. In addition, he is a co-founder and active member of the French Association for Research in Administrative Law (Association française pour la recherche en droit administratif – AFDA), which brings together leading scholars in this field (Université Paris-Panthéon-Assas, 2020).

Predictable for the Ukrainian approach, but modern for the French, is the formation of a system of content of administrative law in the exposition of B. Plessy, when the primary component is determined by the sources of administrative law. Under the title "Review of Sources", the issue of systematization and the role of sources of administrative law of France is considered. According to this approach, French

administrative law is based on internal and external sources, where laws have a central place, although they face the problem of devaluation due to vagueness and loss of authority. Administrative regulations play an important role in specifying the powers of the administration, and general and general legal principles are recognized as sources, even without a written form. The Constitution is considered as a source through the concept of constitutionalization, which requires the coordination of administrative practice with fundamental values. International law includes treaties, conventions and obligations of France, with a special role of the European Convention on Human Rights, which has significantly influenced the Europeanization of administrative law. European Union law is recognized as a separate legal system, binding on France as a member of the EU. EU regulations, directives and court decisions are autonomous and prevail over national acts in certain areas (Halunko, 2025).

Thus, the analysis of the above sources indicates the presence of both stable doctrinal approaches and modern trends in the development of administrative law in France and Ukraine, which are relevant in the context of the Europeanization of the Ukrainian legal system. French works (Auby, Ragimbeau, Waline, Eckert, Muller, Truchet, etc.) demonstrate a deep theoretical elaboration of the institutions of administrative law, a clear structure of the system and an emphasis on the rule of law in the activities of the administration. At the same time, Ukrainian sources (Kivalov, Bilo-Tiunova, Melnyk) reflect the stage of formation of a national doctrine that combines the adaptation of European standards taking into account national characteristics and the needs of legal reform. A comparison of these approaches allows us to identify the key challenges of the Europeanization of administrative law in Ukraine: the need to harmonize the structure and principles of the industry with pan-European models, overcoming the rudiments of the Soviet legal system and ensuring a balance between legal tradition and innovative tools of public administration. Such a synthesis of scientific developments creates a methodological basis for a deeper study of the economic and legal principles of the convergence of the Ukrainian administrative and legal system with the French model as a reference in the context of legal integration into the EU.

4. Research Results

In the conditions of martial law and unprecedented external challenges, the European integration of Ukraine is becoming a system-forming factor in the development of public administration, combining strategic security priorities with the need for deep institutional reforms. Adaptation to EU standards involves not only the modernization of the legal and organizational foundations of the activities of public authorities, but also the formation of an effective management model capable of ensuring the rule of law, transparency and accountability in all spheres of public life. In this context, the study of the economic and legal foundations of the Europeanization of administrative law of Ukraine through the prism of the French model is of particular scientific and practical relevance, as it allows combining proven European institutions with national specifics, contributing to the construction of a sustainable, citizen-oriented system of public administration.

The European integration of Ukraine is considered by the community as a strategic direction for the development of public administration under martial law. Reforming public administration, justice and the fight against corruption have become the core of internal transformations aimed at adapting to EU standards. In response to external challenges, in particular military aggression and geopolitical instability, the public administration of Ukraine is strengthening its institutional capacity and demonstrating the ability to mobilize resources. The implementation of systemic reforms in the judicial, anti-corruption, environmental and regulatory spheres, accompanied by European screening of legislation and sectoral negotiations, is noted. Integration into the EU requires a deep modernization of public authorities and the consolidation of society around European values. In this sense, European integration appears not only as a foreign policy course, but as a comprehensive transformation of the public administration of Ukraine (European Integration, 2025).

France is the founder of administrative law for all states in which the Romano-Germanic legal family operates. Classical French administrative law. Modern French administrative law demonstrates noticeable progressivity due to the gradual expansion of legal mechanisms for the protection of individuals in relations with public administration. It recognizes not only liability for violation of the law, but also for failure to fulfill moral and ethical obligations, in particular, failure to keep promises, which indicates an evolution towards ethical administration. The concept of "loss of chance" has developed significantly, which allows compensation for damage even in the absence of a guarantee of the result, which enhances the fairness of administrative proceedings. The recognition of acts of prior commitment, which equate the promises of the administration to legally binding pre-contracts (Ragimbeau, 2021), is also progressive. Despite the perfection and complexity of the national administrative and legal system, French science demonstrates exceptional activity in the field of comparative administrative law. Intensive work

within the framework of the project "Common Core of European Administrative Law". French scholars participate in international comparative studies, covering key topics: accountability, codification, rule-making, the functioning of agencies and institutions (Auby, 2025). This confirms that French legal doctrine, even in the context of two hundred years of its own experience, is capable of shaping a pan-European vision of administrative law.

For the purposes of this scientific analysis, the domestic theoretical foundations of the scientific understanding of the administrative law system will be taken as a basis. R. Melnyk proves that the legal system is a holistic complex of delimited, interconnected and interacting elements – the norms of written and unwritten law, which form a special unity with social relations that are manifested in society and the state. The legal system is a hierarchical formation, within which two main subsystems can be distinguished – the system of private law and the system of public law, each of which, in turn, contains systemic formations of industry norms (Melnyk, 2012). More specifically for our scientific analysis, S. Kivalov reveals that the system of administrative law is the internal construction of the branch of administrative law, which reflects its unity, consistent placement and interconnection of structural elements (Kivalov, & Bila-Tiunova, 2023).

Thus, the comparative characteristic of the Europeanization of administrative law of Ukraine through the prism of the French administrative law system indicates the active adaptation of administrative law of Ukraine to EU standards through internal transformations aimed at increasing the efficiency of public administration under martial law, combating corruption and ensuring the fairness of administrative proceedings. The French model, as the origins of administrative law in the Romano-Germanic tradition, demonstrates a high level of ethical and fair administration, in particular through the recognition of the moral obligations of the administration and new concepts such as "loss of chance". These trends are reflected in the science of comparative administrative law, where France is a leader in the formation of a pan-European administrative vision. For the purposes of analysis, Ukrainian concepts of the systematicity of law – as a holistic structure of private and public elements – are used, which allows us to correlate the domestic system with progressive French approaches.

The main principles of the French administrative law system are laid down in the provisions of the 1958 Constitution (Constitution de la République française, 1958), in particular in Articles 20, 21, 34 and 72. The Government implements the policy of the nation and has the administration at its disposal. The Prime Minister ensures the implementation of laws, exercises regulatory power and manages administrative services. Only the law determines the basic principles of the organization of public services. The decentralized structure of the state and guarantees the autonomy of territorial communities. The Constitutional Council of France, based on these norms, developed a doctrine of the constitutionalization of public administration, focused on the principles of equality, access to public service and the rule of law (Constitution, 1958). The basic principles of the administrative law system of Ukraine, enshrined in the Constitution, are based on the principle of popular sovereignty, according to which the only source of power is the people, who exercise it directly or through state authorities and local self-government bodies (Articles 1, 5). Public administration operates under the conditions of separation of powers, where the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is the main executive body responsible for the implementation of state policy (Articles 6, 113, 116). Legality and the rule of law constitute the foundation for the activities of public authorities, which must act exclusively within the powers and in the manner provided for by the Constitution and laws (Articles 8, 19). The Constitution also guarantees the participation of citizens in public administration through access to civil service and defines the principles of its functioning by law (Articles 38, 92). Of particular importance is local self-government as an autonomous form of public administration (Article 7, Articles 140–146), as well as the accountability of authorities to citizens, in particular through judicial control and the priority of human rights protection (Articles 17, 124) (Constitution, 1996).

Thus, the basic principles of the administrative law system in France and Ukraine are formed on the common principles of democracy, decentralization and public accountability, but are implemented through different constitutional models. In France, the administration is subordinate to the government and functions as an autonomous part of the executive branch, while in Ukraine its legitimacy is directly derived from popular sovereignty. French law clearly defines the legislative principles of the organization of public services, while the Ukrainian system is based on the rule of law and the limitation of the powers of government bodies by law. Decentralization in France is based on the autonomy of territorial collectives, and in Ukraine – on the principles of local self-government as an independent form of public administration. Both systems recognize the importance of the public service as a democratic mechanism for citizen participation. The Ukrainian Constitution establishes judicial control over public administration, while in France this is implemented through administrative jurisdiction and the doctrine of the Constitutional Council.

Other main sources that form the French administrative law system include: the Code of Administrative

Procedure (Code of Administrative Justice, 2000), the General Code of Territorial Communities (General Code of Territorial Communities., 1996), the Law on the Rights and Obligations of Civil Servants (France, 1983), the Law on the Rights of Citizens in Relations with the Administration (France, 2000), Law on Freedom of Access to Administrative Documents (France, 1978), Law on Motivation of Administrative Acts (France, 1979), Law on Digital Republic (France, 2016). In Ukraine, the main sources of administrative law, in addition to the Constitution, include regulatory legal acts that regulate almost all key areas of public administration. These are primarily the laws of Ukraine, the provisions of which determine the principles, procedures and responsibility in public legal relations. Such high-level regulatory acts include: "On Administrative Services", "On Administrative Procedure", "On Law-Making Activities", "On Prevention of Corruption", the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses *and* the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine. Among them, the Law of Ukraine "On Law-Making Activities" in the system of administrative law performs a specific function: it ensures subordinate law-making, that is, it regulates the rules for issuing regulatory legal acts by public administration entities (Halunko, Dikhtiievskyi, et al., 2025).

Thus, the comparative analysis demonstrates that both France and Ukraine have a developed system of laws in the field of administrative justice, organization of public service and access to public information. In France, a codified model with long traditions prevails, while Ukraine creates a regulatory framework through new specialized laws. In both states, legal regulation of local government is ensured, but in France it is implemented through a single code, and in Ukraine – through several regulatory acts. Ukraine has an advantage in the field of administrative procedure and subordinate legislation due to systemic legislative regulation. The French system is more developed in terms of mandatory motivation of administrative acts and practical implementation of transparency norms. In general, both legal systems form a holistic model of administrative law, where Ukraine is actively modernizing, and France relies on established principles and administrative jurisprudence.

The section on the implementation of sources of administrative law in France focuses on the conditions under which legal norms acquire legal force and are applied by the administration. The action of internal and external sources is distinguished, taking into account their legitimacy, validity, proper publication and hierarchy. Particular attention is paid to the mechanisms of direct and indirect action of international and European law, which may have priority over national acts. The key techniques of implementation are interpretation and implementation, which are complicated by contradictions between norms in time, space or by subject matter. The hierarchy of sources of public law establishes the supremacy of the Constitution, then international law, laws, principles and regulations, which can be reviewed by the courts. Control over compliance with this hierarchy is carried out both through the Constitutional Council and administrative justice, including mechanisms of preliminary question and state liability for violations.

The modern French doctrine of the administrative law system structures public administration according to functional blocks, covering regulatory power, police activity, public service, administrative acts, administrative decisions, administrative contracts and control. Regulatory power is aimed at implementing laws through subordinate normative legal acts in compliance with the hierarchy and principles of legal certainty. Police power is considered through a balance between security and guarantees of individual rights and freedoms. The sphere of public services is interpreted as an element of management and an economic mechanism that can be implemented through private executors. Administrative acts, decisions and contracts are systematized by form, content and function, with the consolidation of procedural guarantees. Control over the administration covers political, administrative and judicial mechanisms, and administrative jurisdiction ensures the protection of rights through the cancellation of acts, consideration of disputes and tort liability (Plessix, 2024).

Thus, the latest model of the French administrative law system (Plessy, 2024) is based on the functional division of administrative activity into substantive blocks that cover both regulatory and service and control components. The sources of administrative law are structured into internal (laws, principles, regulations) and external (international law, EU law), with each source being implemented depending on legal force, legitimacy and public accessibility. Priority is given not only to the Constitution, but also to international obligations that ensure the European integration of administrative law. At the center of regulatory activity is a hierarchy of norms that guarantees the accountability of the administration, the balance of rights and obligations and the effectiveness of legal mechanisms. Public administration is considered not only as the exercise of power, but as the provision of services in which delegation of functions to private executors is possible. Administrative justice, in turn, guarantees the protection of the rights of individuals through the cancellation of illegal acts, settlement of disputes and bringing to justice.

Turning to the modern scientific realities of Ukraine, it is necessary to note the dominance of three main approaches to the disclosure of the system of administrative law of Ukraine. When it consists of:

1) general and special parts; 2) is divided into General Administrative Law and Special Administrative Law; 3) the division of the system of administrative law of Ukraine into General Administrative Law, Special Administrative Law and Explicit Administrative Law is carried out. The first approach has passed into the field of administrative law of Ukraine from the previous era. However, it is still used in the author's courses of some scientists. The second approach to the division of the system of administrative law into general and special was approved in the domestic science of administrative law on the basis of the achievements of German administrative law General Administrative Law covers provisions that, regardless of the specific branch of public administration, are necessary for the recruitment of practically all administrative-legal relations. General administrative law is supplemented by Special administrative law, which includes a structured system of regulatory legal acts that regulate specific requirements for the activities of administrative bodies in individual subbranches. The content of General administrative law includes: principles of administrative law; sources of administrative law; subjects of administrative law; administrative services; tools of public administration; administrative procedure (Halunko, & Dikhtiievskyi, et al., 2025). The list of subbranches of administrative law that form the content of Special administrative law is open. The expansion of functions assigned to administrative bodies leads to the emergence of new subbranches of Special administrative law. Most Ukrainian scholars recognize that the main components of special administrative law are: service law; police law; military law; administrative tort law; urban planning law (Kivalov, & Bila-Tiunova, et al., 2023).

As for Special Administrative Law, it also defines the features of administrative law, but not institutional, such as official or administrative-delict factors, but functional - those that objectively exist in the state in social relations in the most important spheres, industries and sectors of public life: culture, defense, education, economy, ecology, internal affairs, infrastructure, etc. For example, public administration of the defense sector of Ukraine is the primary component of special administrative rights in the context of a full-scale Russian military invasion of Ukraine (Halunko, & Dikhtiievskyi, et al., 2025).

Thus, the system of administrative law of Ukraine in modern administrative law is considered through three main approaches, among which the most common is the division into general, special and special administrative law. General administrative law covers universal principles, procedures and tools that are common to all spheres of public administration. Special administrative law includes sub-branches that regulate individual spheres of state activity – such as official, administrative-delict, urban planning, etc. Special administrative law is focused on the functional regulation of key public sectors – defense, education, infrastructure, culture, etc. The conditions of war confirm the relevance of such a division, since public administration of the defense sector acquires priority importance in the system of special administrative law.

Despite the significant difference in the duration of historical development, the relevance of the topic of comparing the administrative law of France and Ukraine is beyond doubt. French administrative law has a tradition of over two hundred years, while Ukrainian began to take shape only after the declaration of independence. At the same time, the modern system of administrative law of Ukraine demonstrates doctrinal consistency, institutional completeness and functional ramification. Given Ukraine's European integration course and active borrowing of European experience, in particular French, the comparison acquires practical significance. This especially applies to issues of administrative justice, public services, administrative procedures and responsibility of public authorities.

French administrative law was historically formed on the basis of the jurisdictional activity of the Council of State, which became its central body. It was the Council of State that ensured the formation of administrative justice, developed general principles of law and laid the foundations of the functional separation of powers. It simultaneously acts as an advisory body to the government and the highest administrative jurisdiction, which controls the legality of government decisions. The lack of complete codification is compensated by consistent jurisprudence, which performs a normative function. Ukraine, which has codified administrative justice, only partially uses the potential of court decisions to create law. Moreover, it should be emphasized that administrative justice is an integral part of administrative law itself and is not isolated into a separate branch, such as, for example, Administrative Process (Administrative Justice) in Ukraine.

The scientific sources of administrative law in both countries allow us to identify a high level of regulatory harmonization between them. The Constitution of Ukraine, the Code of Administrative Procedure, laws on civil service, public services, e-government and anti-corruption policy are examples of the integration of European approaches. They mostly meet the requirements of European standards of human rights, good governance and public accountability. French administrative law is based on similar principles – legality, proportionality, impartiality and efficiency of public administration. The comparison reveals that both legal systems use both written sources (laws, by-laws) and case law as full-fledged sources of administrative law.

The classic of administrative law of the 20th century, Georges Wedel, considered the system of administrative law as a holistic mechanism for the implementation of public power within the framework of a state governed by the rule of law. At its core is the concept of the division of jurisdictions, according to which administrative cases are considered by separate administrative courts. He attached key importance to the precedential role of the Council of State, which forms administrative law through its own practice. The French thinker paid particular attention to the constitutional principles of administration, its functional bicephaly (the division of powers between the president and the prime minister) and the mechanisms of control over public power. A significant difference with the administrative law of Ukraine is that the system of administrative law includes the principle of legality directly. Then I am in the system of administrative law of Ukraine and it is considered as a component of the principle of the rule of law.

Discussion of classical approaches of other French authors indicates the variability of the administrative law system, which can contain from three to eight parts. For example, Pierre Delvolve built a system of five main blocks: administration, administrative regime, administrative justice, general concepts of activity and participation of private individuals. Michel Degoff identified eight structural components, among which administrative justice and control over administrative acts occupy a leading place. Other authors, in particular Jean Valin or B. Stern, developed a system where the emphasis is on the legal regime of public services, administrative sanctions, state responsibility, as well as mechanisms for cooperation with the private sector. All these systems have in common – they demonstrate the functional autonomy of the administration, the combination of judicial practice and rule-making and orientation to the public interest. At the same time, these scholars demonstrate the unity of the French administrative law system formally without separating general and special law.

The modern interpretation of administrative law in France is clearly demonstrated by the system formulated by Benoit Plessis. His concept clearly outlines the domestic and international sources of administrative law, including the Constitution, regulations, principles, case law and international norms. Considerable attention is paid to the distinction between regulatory, police and managerial power in the administrative context. Administrative acts, their structure and conditions of validity are defined as the core of the functioning of the administration. The scientist emphasizes public service, the legal nature of state-owned enterprises and the participation of citizens in public administration. At the same time, he calls his textbook, which is over 1800 pages long, "Administrative Law. General". However, we did not find in his works the formal title "Special Administrative Law". At the same time, an analysis of textbooks on administrative law, stored in the main collection of the French National Library named after François Mitterrand, provides grounds for generalizing certain areas of the specifics of the system of administrative law of an institutional and functional nature.

The system of modern administrative law of Ukraine is built as a complex of institutions, norms and procedures aimed at proper public administration. Its components include administrative procedure, public services, administrative justice, civil service, responsibility of officials and regulation of citizens' rights in relations with the state. The Code of Administrative Justice is a central document that defines the principles of legality, adversarial nature, equality of parties and access to justice. Separate laws regulate the activities of executive bodies, local self-government, anti-corruption policy and digital governance. Subordinate legal acts that detail the implementation of administrative powers remain important. It is recognized that the system of administrative law of Ukraine is divided into General administrative law, special administrative law, and some scholars distinguish Special administrative law.

Modern scholars of administrative law in France distinguish general administrative law. And although they do not actually use the categories of "special" and "special" administrative law, the tendencies towards their establishment are observed objectively. After all, textbooks are published on the topics of institutional and functional orientation. Institutional topics cover the following areas: administrative jurisprudence, major decisions of the Council of State, administrative proceedings, administrative sanctions, public service, police law, public services law, and the law of the Chamber of Accounts. The functional topics of French administrative law are found in textbooks with the following titles: "Public Administration", "State Services and Enterprises", "Administrative Police", "Security Entities", "Internal Security in France", "Local State Enterprises", "Health Care", "Armed Forces in France" (Bibliothèque nationale de France, 2025). There is no complete analogy with the category of special and specialized administrative law here, but functional similarity is evident.

Thus, although the French administrative law doctrine lacks a formalized distinction between "special" and "explicit" administrative law in the domestic sense, the structure of training courses and scientific research actually reproduces a similar logic of differentiation. The institutional approach provides a systematization of legal norms and practices taking into account the organizational principles of the functioning of public administration, while the functional approach reflects the sectoral and subject specialization of regulation, focused on individual spheres of public life.

Such a dual methodological perspective contributes to a deeper understanding of the nature of administrative law and demonstrates the potential for creative reception in the process of modernization of the Ukrainian administrative and legal system, especially in the context of its Europeanization and adaptation to the needs of modern public administration.

The economic and legal foundations of the Europeanization of administrative law in Ukraine, viewed through the prism of the French system, reveal a number of significant problems. These include the fragmentation of legislation, insufficient institutional capacity of administrative courts, low level of digitalization of public services, limited transparency and accountability of government bodies, and the absence of a comprehensive mechanism for the responsibility of public servants. In addition, legislative initiatives are often not accompanied by proper economic and legal analysis.

These problems can be eliminated through the codification of administrative law according to the French model, increased specialization of judicial bodies, development of digital governance, implementation of the principle of a service state with mechanisms of "administrative promises", as well as improvement of the system of administrative responsibility. It is also important to introduce mandatory regulatory analysis of draft laws taking into account their economic impact. Such a comprehensive approach will allow adapting French models to Ukrainian realities and will contribute to the formation of a transparent, effective and accountable system of public administration, oriented towards European standards.

5. Conclusions

As a result of the study of the economic and legal foundations of the Europeanization of administrative law of Ukraine through the French administrative law system, the following conclusions were made.

The complex application of the formal-dogmatic method in combination with analysis and synthesis allowed to systematize the doctrinal definitions of the administrative law of the French Republic and Ukraine, revealing their deep conceptual commonalities and differences. The induction method made it possible to isolate the universals inherent in the functioning of administrative-legal systems within the continental legal family. The results of the study confirmed that both systems are characterized by functional polystructurality, in which regulatory, protective, service and control functions are combined, but in the French model the doctrine of service public is more consistently implemented, which institutionally establishes the priority of the service role of the state over citizens.

The application of historical and legal analysis revealed the continuity of the development of the French administrative and legal system from the time of the French Revolution to the present day, with a special emphasis on the concept of autonomy of administrative law, the institutional dominance of the Conseil d'État and the preservation of the doctrine of the rule of law (la primauté de la loi). The comparative legal method demonstrated that the French model acquired the status of a reference model due to its ability to integrate modernization processes (digitalization of management, implementation of good governance standards, increased transparency and accountability of public authorities) without losing doctrinal integrity. Within the European legal space, it acts as a matrix structure for the implementation of administrative and legal standards, in particular in states that are at the stage of harmonization of national law with EU law.

Empirical analysis, covering case law, statistical data and regulatory acts, allowed us to identify systemic problems: fragmentation of the regulatory framework, lack of a single codified basis, lack of procedural guarantees, low level of transparency and efficiency of administrative procedures. Comparative legal research taking into account economic and legal factors showed that despite the presence of common principles (legal certainty, service orientation of the administration, priority of protection of the rights of individuals), the French system demonstrates higher institutional capacity, economic integration into the European space and technological maturity in the field of e-government. In Ukraine, the implementation of public law principles is hampered by an insufficient level of institutional readiness, limited resources and regulatory instability, which affects the investment climate and the effectiveness of law enforcement.

Prognostic and modeling methods allowed us to identify a number of adaptation vectors that meet the tasks of Europeanization of administrative law in Ukraine: institutionalization of preventive judicial control over acts of executive bodies; regulatory consolidation of the obligation to motivate administrative acts as an element of good governance; development and implementation of comprehensive legislation in the field of digital governance, synchronized with EU standards.

The study confirms that the French administrative-legal model is structurally and conceptually relevant for the modernization of Ukrainian administrative law within the framework of the Europeanization processes. Its institutions, adapted to national conditions, can ensure increased efficiency of public administration, legal certainty, transparency and investment attractiveness. At the same time, the implementation should be

based on a comprehensive synergy of legal and economic reforms, which meets the principles of good governance and the acquis communautaire of the EU, ensuring the integration of Ukraine into a single European legal and economic space.

The generalization of the results of the comparative characteristics of the administrative law systems of France and Ukraine indicates the gradual Europeanization of Ukrainian administrative law. Despite the difference in historical formation, both systems tend to the common values of the rule of law, public accountability and effective administration. The French model demonstrates established jurisprudence, institutional autonomy of the administration and case law of the Council of State, while the Ukrainian model demonstrates a codified system of administrative proceedings and the growing role of regulatory harmonization. In France, there is no formal distinction between general and special administrative law, but there is a substantive differentiation according to institutional and functional areas. Ukraine, on the contrary, formalizes the division into general, special and special administrative law, which corresponds to the codified structure and practice of lawmaking. In general, the French experience serves as a guideline for improving the national legislation and administrative practice of Ukraine on the path of its integration into the legal space of the European Union.

Regarding further scientific research, we consider it necessary to systematize doctrinal approaches to the nature, structure, and functions of administrative law in France and Ukraine and to identify key elements.

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