

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE IN THE SYSTEM OF GUARANTEEING CITIZENS' RIGHTS AND CREATING A FAVOURABLE ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Kostiantyn Holovko¹

Abstract. The *subject* of the present study is the administrative procedure as a legal and economic instrument of institutional resilience in wartime Ukraine. The research focuses on the dual role of administrative procedures in safeguarding citizens' rights and ensuring economic stability under the extraordinary conditions of armed conflict. Particular attention is given to transparency, predictability and digitalisation mechanisms, which reduce the risk of corruption, strengthen trust in public institutions and create a favourable environment for investment and reconstruction. *Methodology.* The methodological framework underpinning this study combines general scientific approaches (analysis, synthesis, systemic and structural methods) with special legal and economic methods, including formal-legal, comparative, and institutional analysis. This facilitated the discernment of the essence of administrative procedure as both a legal category and an economic factor, and the evaluation of its wartime adaptations in Ukraine. The *objective* of the present study is threefold: firstly, to ascertain the legal nature of administrative procedure; secondly, to analyse its impact on the realisation of citizens' rights and on the formation of economic security; and thirdly, to identify prospects for post-war modernisation in line with European standards of good governance. The study's *results* show that administrative procedures act as a structural determinant of resilience, reducing transaction costs, facilitating business activity and ensuring accountability in the use of international aid. Digital innovations, such as the Diia platform and the ProZorro procurement system, have safeguarded service delivery and transparency during times of crisis. Simplified fiscal and customs procedures, as well as decentralisation reform, demonstrate how flexibility in administrative law can support macroeconomic balance and local resilience. *Conclusion.* The administrative procedure in wartime Ukraine is not limited to protecting individual rights; rather, it operates as a multidimensional mechanism combining legal certainty, democratic accountability and economic rationality. The modernisation of Ukraine, encompassing the codification of legislation, digital transformation, decentralisation, and alignment with EU standards, is set to play a pivotal role in the country's reconstruction, institutional resilience, and successful integration into the European legal and economic sphere.

Keywords: administrative procedure, citizens' rights, economic security, institutional resilience, wartime governance, digital transformation, good governance, Ukraine.

JEL Classification: K23, D73, H12, H56, O33

1. Introduction

The issue of safeguarding citizens' rights in modern societies cannot be examined in isolation from the economic dimension of state governance. The administrative procedure is traditionally regarded as a legal mechanism that organises the interaction between public authorities and individuals. However, in the contemporary era, it performs a dual role. On the one hand, it guarantees transparency, accessibility, and fairness in decision-making, thereby safeguarding

fundamental rights and legitimate interests of citizens (Bytiak, 2012). Conversely, it plays a role in determining economic stability, as transparent and consistent administrative procedures lower transaction costs, boost confidence in public institutions, and foster a favourable investment climate (North, Wallis & Weingast, 2009).

In the contemporary global context, administrative procedures are increasingly recognised as not only instruments of legal protection, but also drivers

¹ International University of Business and Law, Ukraine
E-mail: provinceamber@gmail.com
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-4657-437X>



of competitiveness and sustainable development. International organisations such as the OECD and the World Bank emphasise that transparent, standardised and digitalised administrative processes reduce the shadow economy, stimulate entrepreneurial activity and improve the efficiency of public spending (OECD, 2021; World Bank, 2023). This perspective links administrative law with the political economy of development, in which legal certainty is a prerequisite for growth.

In an era characterised by globalisation, armed conflicts and rapid digital transformation, the significance of administrative procedures has grown considerably. These procedures not only provide legal protection for citizens, but also contribute to institutional resilience and economic security (Kuzio, 2023). In the Ukrainian context, the modernisation of administrative procedures, particularly via digital platforms like Diia, has shown that they can enhance service delivery, minimise corruption risks and encourage entrepreneurship (Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine, 2022). Simplified licensing, electronic registries and automated data exchange systems speed up interactions with the state and form part of Ukraine's economic resilience strategy during wartime and post-war reconstruction.

Moreover, the European integration process places additional emphasis on administrative procedures. Harmonisation with EU standards necessitates not only the alignment of substantive regulations but also the introduction of unified procedural guarantees that reflect the principles of good administration. These principles encompass transparency, accountability, efficiency, and accessibility for both citizens and businesses (Schimmelfennig & Sedelmeier, 2020). Consequently, the administrative procedure becomes a bridge between law and economics: it protects individual rights while simultaneously shaping an institutional environment attractive to investors and conducive to innovation.

The methodological framework of this study combines legal and economic approaches. The application of general scientific methods (analysis, synthesis, systemic and structural approaches) is complemented by the utilisation of special legal methods (formal-legal, comparative, and historical-legal analysis). This combination facilitates the revelation of both the legal essence of administrative procedure and its economic impact on the formation of a transparent business environment, the strengthening of economic security, and the attraction of investment (Diamond, 2022; Fukuyama, 2014). The systemic approach enables the evaluation of administrative procedure not as a static legal category, but as a dynamic factor in the modernisation of governance and the transformation of the national economy.

2. The Legal Nature of Administrative Proceedings and Citizens' Rights

The contemporary legal doctrine encompasses a more expansive conception of administrative procedure, extending beyond the confines of a rigid set of technical rules that govern the activities of public authorities. It constitutes a holistic legal framework that organizes the relationship between the state and individuals, ensuring that every administrative decision is made in accordance with the principles of legality, transparency, and fairness (Bytiak, 2012). The abstract guarantees of constitutional and international law are transformed into enforceable rights through administrative procedure, thus serving as a bridge between formal declarations of human rights and their actual realisation in everyday life (Tymoshchuk, 2003).

The fundamental purpose of administrative procedure is to impose limitations on the discretionary powers of public officials. This approach serves to eliminate arbitrary elements, thereby establishing conditions that are both predictable and consistent for the exercise of rights and freedoms. Citizens may reasonably expect that their applications will be processed within the prescribed timeframe, that they will have the opportunity to participate in the decision-making process, and that any refusal by an administrative body will be justified by reference to legal norms. These guarantees are crucial for strengthening trust in the state and reducing the risks of corruption (Fukuyama, 2014).

The codification of administrative procedure is instrumental in engendering uniformity and consistency in the actions of public authorities. In Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine of November 17, 2022, No. 2073-IX has established a common legal basis for resolving individual administrative cases, thereby eliminating the fragmentation of sectoral regulations that had previously undermined both legal certainty and the efficiency of governance (The Law of Ukraine "On Administrative Procedure", 2022). This step entails the harmonisation of Ukraine's legal system with European standards, whereby the principle of good administration has become a recognised component of both administrative law and human rights law (Schimmelfennig & Sedelmeier, 2020).

The principle of good administration, as developed in the European Union and recognised by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU, encompasses several elements. These include the right to be heard, the right to receive reasons for administrative decisions, access to files, and the right to effective legal remedies. These elements form a standard of fair and efficient governance, which is binding not only for EU institutions but also for member states (Chevallier, 2017). Ukraine's alignment with these standards is indicative of both its obligations under the Association

Agreement with the EU and its strategic goal of accession.

Legal certainty and predictability form the foundation of modern administrative procedures. Without them, citizens and businesses are vulnerable to bureaucratic arbitrariness, delays and extra transaction costs. As scholars emphasise, predictable administrative procedures are as important for economic development as the protection of property rights or the enforcement of contracts (North, Wallis & Weingast, 2009). Clear rules for the licensing or registration of enterprises, for example, reduce barriers to market entry, encourage competition and create favourable conditions for attracting foreign investment (OECD, 2021).

Comparative studies also demonstrate that countries with codified and transparent administrative procedures demonstrate higher levels of public trust and more sustainable socio-economic development. The German concept of *Allgemeines Verwaltungsrecht* (general administrative law) demonstrates how codified rules governing administrative action have provided stability and predictability in state-citizen relations, thereby enabling long-term institutional resilience (Maurer, 2009). In France, the system of administrative justice ensures that citizens have the right to challenge administrative decisions before specialised courts. This system is designed to reinforce accountability and to protect individual rights (Chevallier, 2017). In Anglo-American systems, although procedures are less codified, the judicially developed doctrine of due process performs a similar function of protecting citizens against arbitrary state action (Diamond, 2022).

The Ukrainian experience further demonstrates the growing importance of administrative procedures as legal and economic instruments. During the war, simplified procedures for obtaining social assistance and digital access to documents via the Diia platform have become essential for ensuring the continuity of rights protection, even under extraordinary circumstances (Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine, 2022). These innovations demonstrate administrative law's ability to adapt in response to crises while upholding the fundamental principles of legal certainty and equality before the law.

In short, administrative procedure is more than just a technical instrument of governance. Rather, it is a systemic mechanism that integrates the protection of human rights with the principles of good governance and economic rationality. By establishing uniform rules, ensuring transparency and limiting discretion, administrative procedure creates an environment that safeguards individual rights and contributes to broader societal goals, such as fostering institutional trust, ensuring economic security and promoting democratic resilience. Modernising it is therefore essential not

only for building an efficient public administration, but also for creating a sustainable and favourable economic environment.

3. Administrative Procedure and Economic Dimension in Ukraine

The economic significance of administrative procedure extends far beyond its legal role of safeguarding citizens' rights. In contemporary states, the quality of administrative procedures is a determining factor in the stability of national economies, the attractiveness of investment climates, and the effectiveness of fiscal policy. The correlation between law and economics is especially evident in the domain of public administration, where straightforward, foreseeable, and unambiguous procedures directly impact the efficacy of resource allocation, business dynamics, and institutional trust.

From an economic perspective, administrative procedure functions as a regulator of transaction costs. Transaction costs, as defined by institutional economics, encompass the temporal, resource, and risk elements that individuals and businesses confront when engaging with public authorities (North, Wallis & Weingast, 2009). The complexity and inconsistency of the procedures in place have been identified as contributing factors to this increase in costs, which in turn has a detrimental effect on investment and innovation. Conversely, the adoption of streamlined and standardised procedures has been demonstrated to reduce barriers to entry for businesses, expand opportunities for entrepreneurship, and stimulate competitive markets. In this sense, administrative procedure is not only a legal safeguard but also a structural determinant of economic development.

A critical economic effect of modernised administrative procedures is the mitigation of corruption risks. Excessive bureaucratic discretion engenders opportunities for informal payments, delays, and arbitrary decision-making. Procedures that are transparent, codified, and digitalised serve to minimise such opportunities, thereby creating conditions for fair competition and efficiency. The Ukrainian ProZorro e-procurement system is a pertinent exemplar in this regard. By mandating competitive bidding for public contracts, it has achieved substantial savings in public resources while ensuring equitable opportunities for enterprises of diverse scales (Transparency International, 2023). In a similar vein, the Diia digital platform has been instrumental in the transformation of service delivery by facilitating online access to documents, permits, and registrations, thereby reducing the necessity for physical interaction with officials and, consequently, mitigating corruption risks (Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine, 2022).

Administrative procedure also exerts a significant influence on the ease of conducting business, which is widely regarded as a primary indicator of investment attractiveness, both domestically and internationally. The World Bank asserts that streamlined registration, licensing, and taxation procedures exert a direct influence on the influx of foreign direct investment, the proliferation of small and medium-sized enterprises, and the aggregate growth of the GDP (World Bank, 2023). Ukraine's reforms, which introduce one-stop-shop mechanisms for company registration and the digitisation of property and land registries, illustrate how improvements in administrative procedure reduce entry barriers and enhance institutional reliability (Schimmelfennig & Sedelmeier, 2020). The implementation of these reforms has resulted in an enhancement of Ukraine's international competitiveness, particularly within the IT and agribusiness sectors.

The economic dimension of administrative procedure is particularly evident in the fields of taxation and customs administration. Complex procedures for tax reporting and customs clearance have been demonstrated to result in delays, increase the cost of conducting business, and create incentives for shadow economic activity. Conversely, digital tax filing, automated VAT refund systems, and risk-based customs inspections have been demonstrated to improve liquidity for businesses, strengthen fiscal revenues, and enhance trade facilitation. The implementation of the Authorised Economic Operator (AEO) programme in Ukraine, which has been harmonised with EU customs practices, demonstrates how modernised administrative procedures can reduce transaction times at borders, facilitate integration into global value chains, and strengthen national economic security (European Commission, 2023).

Another salient dimension pertains to the role of administrative procedures in fostering macroeconomic stability during periods of crisis. In times of war, governments are required to mobilise resources, adjust tax policies, and regulate critical industries with alacrity. Inadequate or ambiguous administrative processes in these areas have the potential to result in the misappropriation of funds, diminished donor confidence, and systemic collapse. As demonstrated by Rohatiuk et al. (2024), Ukraine's capacity to oversee international aid flows, ensure targeted subsidies are distributed, and implement emergency budgetary decisions is contingent on the efficacy of administrative procedures. Consequently, effective administrative capacity became an essential component of both economic resilience and institutional legitimacy (Kuzio, 2023).

Digital transformation has been demonstrated to amplify the economic benefits of administrative procedure by reducing bureaucratic costs and expanding

access to services. The implementation of e-governance systems, blockchain-based procurement, and AI-assisted decision-making has been demonstrated to enhance accuracy, reduce human error, and foster trust in government. The OECD (2021) asserts that the digitalisation of administrative procedures has the potential to accelerate service delivery, foster innovation ecosystems, attract investment into digital industries, and create new opportunities for high-value-added sectors. In the context of Ukraine, digital governance has emerged as a mechanism for navigating wartime challenges and laying the foundation for post-war modernisation.

The symbolic dimension of administrative procedures must not be overlooked. Efficient and predictable procedures are an international signal of a country's institutional reliability. Investors, donors and international organisations not only assess the quality of governance through macroeconomic indicators, but also by evaluating the transparency and efficiency of administrative processes (Diamond, 2022). Countries with efficient administrative procedures are considered safer places to invest, receive more external aid and integrate more successfully into global economic networks.

Finally, administrative procedure serves to reinforce the social foundations of economic development by strengthening the relationship of trust between the state and its citizens. Fair and accessible procedures have been shown to increase voluntary compliance with tax obligations, encourage citizens to engage in entrepreneurship, and reduce resistance to regulatory policies. This virtuous cycle generates fiscal stability, enhances the quality of governance, and fosters long-term economic growth (Fukuyama, 2014).

In conclusion, administrative procedure should be regarded as both a legal and an economic category. It ensures the protection of citizens' rights while simultaneously serving as an institutional mechanism for reducing transaction costs, preventing corruption, enhancing competitiveness, and stabilising fiscal systems. In Ukraine, the modernisation and digitalisation of administrative procedures, the harmonisation of these procedures with EU standards, and the alignment of these procedures with international best practices are not only preconditions for effective governance but also indispensable strategies for achieving sustainable development, post-war reconstruction, and successful integration into the European economic space.

4. Wartime Ukraine: Adaptation of Administrative Procedures and Prospects for Resilience

The war in Ukraine has engendered a series of unprecedented circumstances, necessitating the

expeditious adaptation of administrative procedures with a view to safeguarding citizens' rights, sustaining governance, and preserving economic stability. Whilst the legal framework of administrative law has traditionally placed emphasis on predictability and procedural guarantees, the exigencies of warfare demanded unprecedented flexibility, innovation and resilience. The Ukrainian case vividly illustrates how administrative procedure can serve not only as a legal mechanism but also as a vital instrument of institutional and economic survival.

A primary challenge has been to guarantee the uninterrupted provision of services in circumstances of disrupted territorial control, substantial infrastructure destruction, and unparalleled internal displacement. A significant proportion of the population, numbering in the millions, was in urgent need of social benefits, humanitarian aid, housing assistance, and labour market programmes. Administrative bodies were compelled to streamline procedures, reduce deadlines, and prioritise digital solutions. The Diia platform has been identified as playing a pivotal role in enabling citizens to access identity documents, apply for financial support, and obtain business services remotely, even in frontline regions where physical offices were inoperative (Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine, 2022). The capacity to uphold procedural continuity through digital means has emerged as a pivotal aspect of resilience, underscoring the notion that administrative procedures are not inherently constrained by conventional paper-based formats but can adapt to address crisis requirements.

A second major challenge pertained to the allocation and monitoring of unprecedented volumes of international aid. Ukraine has received substantial financial, military, and humanitarian assistance from the international community. In order to ensure the transparent and accountable use of these resources, the activation of specialised administrative procedures was required. Institutions such as the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU), the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office (SAPO), and the High Anti-Corruption Court (HACC) intensified their activities, while electronic procurement systems like ProZorro became essential in reducing the risk of misappropriation (Transparency International, 2023). Administrative procedures of auditing, monitoring, and reporting thus emerged as mechanisms of paramount importance for sustaining international trust and guaranteeing that external aid contributes to resilience rather than systemic distortions.

Wartime also accelerated reforms to fiscal and trade regulations. Emergency legislation introduced simplified licensing, streamlined customs clearance and flexible budgetary rules. These measures addressed urgent needs and created institutional innovations with long-term benefits. For example, risk-based

customs inspections helped Ukraine maintain its role in global food security by facilitating agricultural exports through humanitarian corridors and stabilising foreign exchange revenues (World Bank, 2023). In the fiscal sphere, electronic tax reporting, automated VAT refunds and moratoria on certain inspections reduced administrative pressure on businesses and provided them with liquidity during a period of economic contraction. These reforms demonstrate how adaptive procedures can mitigate the impact of systemic shocks and support macroeconomic balance, even during armed conflict.

Another area in which administrative procedure proved decisive was decentralisation. The reform, which was initiated before the war, devolved significant powers and responsibilities to local self-government bodies. During the conflict, municipalities became key players, coordinating humanitarian aid, ensuring the provision of essential services and maintaining social order in areas where central state structures had been temporarily weakened. Simplified administrative procedures at the local level enabled communities to react swiftly, distribute resources effectively and maintain public trust. This experience highlights that empowering local institutions with flexible procedural frameworks can strengthen national resilience and speed up post-war recovery (Council of Europe, 2023).

Digital security has become an integral component of procedural adaptation. In the face of a marked escalation in cyberattacks targeting Ukraine's public administration, the protection of digital registries, online platforms, and communication channels has become a matter of paramount importance. The enhancement of Ukraine's digital procedures is evidenced by co-operation with the EU Agency for Cybersecurity and NATO cyber defence initiatives (NATO CCDCOE, 2022). Ensuring the confidentiality, integrity and accessibility of digital services was a technical and legal obligation, as protecting citizens' rights increasingly depended on secure digital infrastructure.

The symbolic role of wartime administrative adaptation is equally important. Transparent, citizen-oriented procedures show domestic society and international partners that, despite existential threats, the Ukrainian state remains functional, accountable and committed to democratic standards. Such signalling has tangible economic consequences: donor confidence is preserved, investor perceptions improve and Ukraine's credibility in EU accession negotiations is strengthened (Schimmelfennig & Sedelmeier, 2020). Administrative procedure therefore serves as a means of achieving both domestic legitimacy and external legitimisation.

Looking to the future, the wartime adaptation of administrative procedures provides an opportunity to build resilience and modernise in the post-war period. Ukraine has gained valuable experience in digitising

services in challenging circumstances, involving civil society in decision-making processes, and balancing flexibility with accountability. These lessons could inform future reforms, ensuring that administrative law evolves into a dynamic system that balances protecting citizens' rights with economic stability and institutional modernisation.

In conclusion, wartime Ukraine shows that administrative procedures are much more than just technical governance rules. When effectively designed and implemented, they become adaptive mechanisms of resilience that safeguard rights, support economic security, and preserve institutional legitimacy. By incorporating flexibility, digitalisation and accountability into administrative processes, Ukraine has not only survived the shocks of war, but also established a basis for long-term modernisation and integration into the European legal and economic sphere.

5. Prospects for Reforming Administrative Procedures in Ukraine and International Experience in Effective Governance and Post-War Modernisation

The modernisation of administrative procedures in Ukraine is both a legal and economic imperative. The wartime adaptation of administrative institutions has demonstrated their flexibility and resilience; however, systemic reform is required to ensure long-term sustainability, alignment with European standards, and readiness for post-war reconstruction. In order to assess the potential for reform, it is necessary to consider these issues through the lenses of democratic governance, economic security, and international integration.

First, strengthening the legal framework of administrative procedure. Although the Law of Ukraine "On Administrative Procedure" (2022) represents a milestone in codifying procedural rules, its full implementation requires secondary legislation, judicial interpretation, and capacity building in public administration. International practice demonstrates that codification must be complemented by mechanisms ensuring citizens' participation, access to information, and effective remedies. For instance, the EU's Charter of Fundamental Rights establishes the right to good administration, stipulating that authorities must act impartially, in a reasonable timeframe, and with justification (Schimmelfennig & Sedelmeier, 2020). It is therefore recommended that Ukraine's reform trajectory incorporate procedural guarantees that extend beyond technical efficiency and embed human rights as a guiding principle.

Second, digital transformation as a driver of reform. The wartime reliance on digital tools such as Diia

has demonstrated the potential of e-governance in safeguarding rights, even under extreme conditions. The next stage involves expanding digital registries, integrating blockchain technologies into procurement and asset management, and using artificial intelligence to optimise administrative decision-making processes. The Estonian experience demonstrates that digitalisation can transform public administration into a platform model where transparency and efficiency become institutional norms (Margetts & Naumann, 2017). For Ukraine, scaling up digital innovation will reduce corruption risks and improve competitiveness, attracting investment.

Third, embedding good governance principles. International experience shows that sustainable administrative systems are based on accountability, transparency, participation and effectiveness. The OECD's good governance framework emphasises that procedural fairness is key to building economic and institutional trust (OECD, 2021). For Ukraine, embedding these standards is a condition of EU accession and a prerequisite for international financial support. Reforms should therefore prioritise enhancing parliamentary oversight, ensuring the independence of anti-corruption institutions and establishing participatory mechanisms for civil society in administrative decision-making processes.

Fourth, strengthening the role of local self-government. Decentralisation proved resilient during the war, with municipalities becoming the primary providers of essential services. Post-war reconstruction will rely heavily on local authorities, whose effectiveness depends on simplified, transparent administrative procedures. Experience from Central and Eastern Europe shows that empowering local governments through procedural reforms speeds up recovery, improves service delivery and increases public trust (Council of Europe, 2023).

Fifth, internationalisation of administrative standards. Ukraine's path to EU integration requires it to harmonise its procedures with the *acquis communautaire*. This involves adopting EU standards for service delivery, judicial protection and administrative justice. The German *Allgemeines Verwaltungsrecht* and the French system of administrative courts demonstrate how codified procedures can ensure predictability and how judicial oversight can guarantee accountability (Maurer, 2009; Chevallier, 2017). Such comparative insights could help Ukraine to develop an administrative system that is both citizen-oriented and investment-friendly.

Finally, post-war modernisation as an opportunity. The destruction caused by war is, of course, devastating, but it also creates a unique chance to rebuild institutions on modern foundations. International assistance is conditional upon the implementation of reforms,

and Ukraine can leverage this conditionality to accelerate procedural transformation. The effective and transparent management of administrative procedures will be of critical importance in the allocation of reconstruction funds, the management of international loans, and the promotion of sustainable development. As Fukuyama (2014) observes, the quality of institutions is the pivotal factor in determining long-term state capacity and economic prosperity. For Ukraine, the modernisation of administrative procedures is therefore both a path to recovery and a guarantee of integration into the European and global economic order.

In conclusion, the reform of Ukraine's administrative procedures is not merely a technical necessity but a strategic priority for the state's resilience, democracy, and economic security. In order to transform wartime adaptation into a foundation for post-war modernisation, Ukraine must codify procedural guarantees, scale digital transformation, embed good governance, empower local authorities and harmonise with international standards. This trajectory is expected to ensure the continued safeguarding of rights, the reinforcement of trust, and the functioning of administrative procedures as engines of economic growth in a future European Ukraine.

6. Conclusions

The study has demonstrated that administrative procedure is not merely a technical instrument of public administration, but rather a multifaceted mechanism that combines the legal protection of citizens with broader objectives such as economic security and institutional resilience. During peacetime, administrative procedures guarantee transparency, predictability and fairness in the relationship between the state and society. However, in wartime Ukraine, its role has expanded to include ensuring continuity of governance, safeguarding fundamental rights and preserving the foundations of economic stability under extraordinary conditions.

The analysis confirmed that clear and predictable procedures reduce transaction costs, mitigate corruption risks and improve the investment climate. The digitalisation and procedural simplification that has occurred during the war, from the Diia platform to electronic procurement systems, has demonstrated that innovation in administrative law can deliver tangible economic benefits, including fiscal savings, support for businesses, and enhanced public trust in institutions. Furthermore, administrative reforms in areas such as taxation, customs and licensing have been crucial in sustaining trade, facilitating international aid and maintaining macroeconomic balance.

The Ukrainian experience also shows that administrative procedures are closely linked to institutional resilience. Flexible yet accountable mechanisms enabled the state to adapt to disruptions, while local self-government and civil society played a pivotal role in maintaining service provision and supporting communities. This hybrid model of resilience highlights the importance of decentralisation and participatory governance in providing legal guarantees and ensuring economic sustainability.

Looking ahead, the prospects for reform lie in transforming wartime adaptations into post-war modernisation. Codifying procedural guarantees, embedding good governance standards, scaling up digital transformation and aligning with EU practices will be crucial for Ukraine's integration into the European legal and economic sphere. Administrative procedure will therefore continue to serve as a safeguard for citizens' rights and as a strategic resource for reconstruction, investment and sustainable growth.

In conclusion, the administrative procedures in wartime Ukraine exemplify the convergence of law and economics. It simultaneously serves as a shield for individual rights, a mechanism of accountability, and an engine of economic resilience. By leveraging these aspects, Ukraine can not only ensure its survival in the short term, but also its long-term modernisation, democratic consolidation and integration into the European and global community.

References:

- Andriiko, O. F. (2004). *Executive authorities: Administrative and legal status*. Kyiv: Naukova dumka.
- Bytiak, Yu. P. (2012). *Administrative law of Ukraine*. Kharkiv: Pravo.
- Chevallier, J. (2017). *Administrative science*. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France.
- Council of Europe. (2023). *Support for decentralization and good governance in Ukraine*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe.
- Diamond, L. (2022). Democracy's arc: From resurgent to imperiled. *Journal of Democracy*, 33(1), 163–179. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1353/jod.2022.0012>
- European Commission. (2023). *Ukraine Facility: EU support for recovery, reconstruction and modernization*. Brussels: European Commission.
- European Commission. (2023). *Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) programme in Ukraine: Alignment with EU customs practices*. Brussels: European Commission.

- Fukuyama, F. (2014). *Political order and political decay: From the industrial revolution to the globalization of democracy*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux.
- Kuzio, T. (2023). *Russian imperialism and Ukrainian resistance: Nation, identity and war*. London: Routledge.
- Margetts, H., & Naumann, A. (2017). Government as a platform: What can Estonia show the world? *Government Information Quarterly*, 34(4), 784–793.
- Maurer, H. (2009). *General administrative law*. Munich: C. H. Beck.
- Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine. (2022). *Diia: Digital state services during the war*. Kyiv: MDTU.
- NATO CCDCOE. (2022). *Ukraine and international cooperation in cyber defence*. Tallinn: NATO Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence.
- North, D. C., Wallis, J. J., & Weingast, B. R. (2009). *Violence and social orders: A conceptual framework for interpreting recorded human history*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- OECD. (2021). *The state of AI in public administration*. Paris: OECD.
- Rohatiuk, I., Ivchenko, B.-Y., Kanfui, I., Solovyov, E., Yermenchuk, O., & Denysenko, O. (2024). Economic security of Ukraine in wartime: Challenges and prospects. *Amazonia Investiga*, 13(81), 78–85. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.34069/AI/2024.81.09.5>
- Schimmelfennig, F., & Sedelmeier, U. (2020). *The Europeanization of Eastern Europe*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.
- Transparency International. (2023). *Corruption Perceptions Index 2023: Ukraine country profile*. Berlin: Transparency International.
- Tymoshchuk, V. P. (2003). *Administrative procedures and administrative justice*. Kyiv: Fakt.
- The Law of Ukraine "On Administrative Procedure" of November 17, 2022, No. 2073-IX. The Official Buletin of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (BVR), 2023, No. 15, Art. 50.
- World Bank. (2023). *Ukraine economic update, spring 2023*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

Received on: 12th of October, 2025

Accepted on: 27th of November, 2025

Published on: 24th of December, 2025