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## EUROPEAN UNION COHESION POLICY

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In the 1980s, the regional policy of the European Union became a policy of cohesion. Its purpose is to unite all the regions of the union into one unified complex, to create a logical interweaving of the same interests with the interests of the regions, to support the interest of the member countries and to involve neighboring regions in joint plans. Regional and social policy, their interaction when they are an interweaving of regional policy and social policy, when they are no longer observed separately. The policy of cohesion is considered horizontally, i.e. between regions, and vertically, between social strata of society. The regional policy is faced with: the globalization of the economy, to look for tasks, to organize the internal resources of the region to improve its ability to compete within the European Union and on the world stage. The emergence of regional problems and the growth of interregional imbalances lie in the difficulty of joining new countries. The European Union was not always ready to invest the budget, especially at the initial stage of its existence, it was believed that integration was a balance of interregional imbalances and the formation of new problems.

In 1981, after all the “entrance exams” and long waits, Greece became a member of the Euro Commonwealth and became its tenth member, which became the second expansion of the EEC. 1982-1992 completion of the construction programs of the common internal market of the European Union. Thanks to the initiator and leader of further integration, the Chairman of the Commission of the European Communities, Jacques Delors, the EU has entered a new stage of European integration. Under his leadership, the "1992 Program" was released, it also became a lever for the creation of a single internal market in 1986. Changes to the institutional system of the Union and the adoption of conclusions in them were changed by the Single European Act . Delors and his plan became a step towards solving a problem of historical scale, it was the introduction of a single European currency.

In 1985, Luxembourg adopted an agreement on the free movement of all citizens of member States and on the simplification of passport and visa control at the borders of the member States of this commonwealth. This agreement was named the Schengen Agreement, in honor of the

village located on the border of the three countries. This agreement entered into force on March 26, 1995 and ceased to exist on May 1, 1999, as it was replaced by the EU Schengen legislation. So, all people, being citizens of the European Union, could freely move around Europe without a visa. On June 12, 1985, Spain signed an agreement on joining the EU, and real integration took place in January 1986. For her support of Germany, during the war, European countries pursued a policy of ostracism. And also because of the dictatorial regime of Franco, when the European Communities were created, Spain found itself outside the process of European integration. With the death of Franco on November 20, 1975, the political obstacle to joining the EU disappeared. In June 1985, the signing of the Agreement on the Accession of Spain and Portugal to the EEC and Euratom took place. As for Portugal, Prime Minister Mario Soares asked for his country's accession. "Our Europe would be an orphan of illustrious parents without Portugal's presence in the European Community, so the day of June 12, 1985 It has become a historic moment for Portugal and for Europe," European Commission President Jacques Delors said at the signing ceremony of the treaty, which "allowed Europe to fully approach the Atlantic."

The German Unity Law came into force on October 3, 1990 between Germany and the GDR. According to the review of the victorious powers, Germany became one economically and politically whole state, and also took measures for its disarmament, defascization, democratization, and the victorious Powers agreed to consider Germany as a single economic and political whole, to demilitarize it. Thereby strengthening the country's position as one of the strongest countries in Europe.

Globalization in the world economy has led to the interaction of developing countries. In 1987, the Single European Act, which was adopted, announced the beginning of another, new stage in Jewish integration - the formation of the European Union on the basis of the European Economic Community that already existed at that time. The Treaty Establishing the European Union (Maastricht Treaty) was signed in 1992 in the university city of Maastricht in the Netherlands. This agreement is related to economic and financial obligations: GDP, banks, mechanisms of exchange rates, inflation rates and government bonds, justice and domestic political affairs, technology development, environmental protection and the development of European cooperation in the field of foreign policy. The official name, the legislative articulation of goals in the EEA and the introduction of common citizenship of the Union, all thanks to the signing of the contract. The Agreement was signed on February 7, 1992 and enters into force on November 1, 1993, and the EEC is renamed the European Union.

In June 1993, criteria were developed for EU accession countries, called the "Copenhagen Criteria" (approved in December 1995). The requirements for candidates were: -political - stability of institutions that are guarantors of democracy; -economic - functioning market economy, free market competitiveness, stable financial position;

-legislative - the rule of law, human rights, respect and protection of minorities. As well as the ability to assume the responsibilities of membership in compliance with the objectives of the political, economic and monetary union. The EU's ability to help and attract new members to their level, supporting the dynamics of European integration, is an important fact of the interests of the entire Union, whose goal is to strengthen European integration. Each of these criteria has a number of sub-criteria, including additional components. Future candidate countries should not only enshrine these principles in their constitutions, but also use them in everyday life. Guarantee democratic freedom, freedom of speech, conscience, create conditions for the functioning of state institutions, free and fair elections, change of the ruling parliamentary majority, recognition of the important role of the opposition in political life.

After that, the entry process and the acceptance process may take several years to meet all the requirements of the "Copenhagen criteria". In 1995 – the fourth expansion, Austria joined. Austria applied for EU membership back in July 1989, and concrete negotiations began in February 1993. Finland and Sweden joined in the same year.

In 1997 - the Amsterdam Treaty in the Netherlands. This treaty introduced some changes to the Treaty on the European Union. He also touched upon issues of foreign and domestic policy, the space of freedom, security and law and order, the fight against terrorism and organized crime.

In 1999, there was the introduction of a single European currency – the euro; banknotes and coins in cashless form, in cash circulation since January 1, 2002. The euro has become the highest form of economic integration between EU states. However, “exams” had to be passed from all the countries of the Union. Sweden abandoned the single currency based on the public desire to preserve the Swedish krona and this position provided Sweden with the status of a “flawed member state”.

The Nice Treaty signed on February 26, 2001 and entered into force on February 23, 2003, which became a logical continuation of the Rome, Maastricht and Amsterdam Treaties. He reformed the institutional structure of the European Union to expand to the east, aiming to prevent and minimize the risks associated with the entry of a large group of new member states. All institutions of the European Union are being reformed. The size and powers of the European Parliament are changing. The number of votes that each Member State has in the Council of the EU is reviewed and strictly fixed. Changes in the basic principles and procedures for making decisions by a qualified majority with the possibility of blocking them by a minority, limiting the use of the veto in 35 legislative areas. The agreement also provides for the reform of the EU ship system. The structure of court instances such as the EU Court, the Court of First Instance (SPI) and specialized judicial chambers is being introduced. The SPI actually acquires the status of a court of general jurisdiction and is endowed with appropriate competence. As well as the formation of a common foreign and defense policy of the Union.

In 2004 – the fifth expansion, the accession of the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Cyprus and Malta. The second wave of the fifth expansion in 2007 joins Romania and Bulgaria.

In 2007 was the anniversary of the European Union - the 50th anniversary.

The sixth expansion is in 2013, Croatia joins.

In 2016, 52% of Britons voted to leave the EU. “Brexit” “Brexit” - from the words “Britain” and “exit”. Great Britain is considered one of the most developed countries in the world, with imperial age-old views, (the former center of the world empire), with rich traditions and conservative foundations. The reason for the exit was the migration policy of open borders, an inexhaustible flow of labor from the countries of the Commonwealth of Eastern Europe. Countless laws of the European bureaucracy hindered the development of business. Unequal contributions from EU member states, the UK paid large contributions to the pan-European treasury, without receiving any benefit from it. Also, the legal systems of the British Kingdom were based on English law, and the courts of the member states that joined the EU were made by the decisions of the European Union. The reasons for everything were money, control and tradition. In 2020, the UK withdrew from the EU, due to political, economic and cultural differences.

In 2022, Ukraine becomes a candidate for joining the EU, which is prevented by Russia because of the North Atlantic Alliance (NATO). Back in 2005, the EU had a plan for Ukraine's accession, after carrying out some reforms regarding political, economic and social, as well as with the establishment of a full-fledged democracy in the country. In one word

Article 49 TEU of the Maastricht Agreement states that any European country that complies with the principles of the criteria of the European Union has the opportunity to apply for accession. Non-European countries cannot become full members of the EU, but they can be partially integrated into the Union, which is prescribed in international agreements.

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### **CHILDREN RIGHTS PROTECTION DURING ARMED CONFLICTS: CASE OF UKRAINE**

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Armed conflicts have devastating consequences on the lives of children. They face multiple challenges such as violence, displacement, separation from their families, and lack of access to basic needs such as food, water, and healthcare. During such conflicts, the protection of children's rights becomes a crucial issue that needs to be addressed. This article will examine the various ways in which children's rights can be protected during armed conflicts.

After the Second World War, there was a discussion about how to legally protect children during wartime according to international humanitarian law. Previously, children were not considered a special category that required specific protections. Instead, the protection of children was part of the larger effort to protect all civilians based on the principle of humanity, which was first recognized in the 1899 and 1907 conventions on international humanitarian law. The Second World War was a significant turning point as civilian casualties became as numerous as casualties among combatants. Since then, civilians, including children, have suffered the most casualties in modern conflicts.

During the High-level Conference on The Global State of Human Rights, Ilze Brands Kehris, the Assistant Secretary-General, highlighted that the number of children living in conflict zones