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# Correlation of civil legal principles and civil procedural in Ukrainian legislation

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*Oksana Safonchyk* \*

*Larysa Didenko* \*\*

*Natalia Denysiak* \*\*\*

## Abstract

Civil legal and civil-procedural legal relations are one of the most significant categories in the science of civil and civil-procedural law, the relationship of which is not fully studied in science, so it is necessary to reveal the essence of their correlation and find differences between them. In the legal doctrine, there is a small number of works that would reveal the content of the relationship of such legal relations, the algorithm and criteria for their comparison are not fully developed, the scientific approaches to the separation of the criterion of their comparison are not revealed. In this regard, it is necessary to fulfil the doctrinal study of civil legal and civil procedural legal relations, both separately and jointly, using a particular criterion. The following methods were used in the study of the relationship between civil legal and civil-procedural legal relations: formal-legal, generalization, method of analysis of normative documents, articles and monographs, comparative legal method. As a result of the research, the connections between such categories as civil legal relations and civil procedural legal relations were clarified, and the criteria for their comparison were singled out.

**Keywords:** Civil legal relations; civil-procedural legal relations; relation of concepts; characteristics of legal relations; scientific approaches.

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\* Doctor of Legal Science, Professor of Civil Law Department of National University «Odesa Law Academy», Odesa, Ukraine. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6781-8219>. Email: [safonchyk.oksana@gmail.com](mailto:safonchyk.oksana@gmail.com)

\*\* Doctor of Legal Science, Professor of the Department of Civil and Commercial Law and Procedure of the International Humanitarian University, Ukraine. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6806-5017>. Email: [T7959595@gmail.com](mailto:T7959595@gmail.com)

\*\*\* Ph.D. in Law, Associate Professor of the Department of Civil and Commercial Law and Procedure of the International Humanitarian University, Ukraine. ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2013-8889>. Email: [Denisyak.natali@gmail.com](mailto:Denisyak.natali@gmail.com)

## Correlación de principios legales civiles y procesales civiles en la legislación de Ucrania

### Resumen

Las relaciones jurídicas civil y procesal civil son una de las categorías más significativas en la ciencia del derecho civil y procesal civil, cuya relación no está completamente estudiada en la ciencia, por lo que es necesario revelar la esencia de su correlación y encontrar diferencias entre ellos. En la doctrina jurídica, existe una pequeña cantidad de trabajos que revelarían el contenido de la relación de tales relaciones jurídicas, el algoritmo y los criterios para su comparación no están completamente desarrollados, los enfoques científicos para la separación del criterio de su comparación no se han revelado por completo. En este sentido, se realiza el estudio doctrinal de las relaciones jurídicas civil y procesal civil, tanto de forma separada como conjunta, utilizando un criterio particular. Los siguientes métodos fueron utilizados en el estudio de la relación entre las relaciones civil-legal y civil-procesal legal: formal-legal, generalización, método de análisis de documentos normativos, artículos y monografías, método legal comparado. Como resultado de la investigación, se aclararon las conexiones entre categorías tales como relaciones legales civiles y relaciones legales procesales civiles, y se destacaron los criterios para su comparación.

**Palabras clave:** relaciones jurídicas civiles; relaciones jurídicas civil-procesales; relación de conceptos; características de las relaciones jurídicas; enfoques científicos.

### Introduction

Firstly, it is worth noting, that law, as a system of mandatory rules of conduct introduced or sanctioned by the state, is the most effective regulator of public relations (Tkalych *et al.*, 2020). The most thorough question about the essence of legal relations was investigated by Ioffe (2000). In particular, he noted that legal relations are a way of transformation or a condition for the existence of social relations. If social relations exist first in themselves, then turn into legal relations, and then – if they lose their legal character – are preserved as public relations. In this case, legal relations act as a way to transform social relations. If social relations periodically arise and terminate in the presence of a certain set of external circumstances, but always arise as a legal relationship, terminating at the same time as they lose their legal character, legal relations act as a condition for the existence of social relations.

The question of the relationship between civil law and civil procedure is new to domestic legal science because today civilizes and proceduralists mostly do not consider these issues in this context.

Simultaneously, many scholars compared the categories of civil and civil-procedure law, civil law, and civil-procedure rules, as well as established the concept of civil law and civil-procedure legal relations, the essence of which allows to correlate both categories. Such researchers include, first of all, such as Yefimov (2016), Kilichava (2007), Chervonyi (2006), Zhornokuyi and Krasitska (2017), Komarov (2001), Golubeva (2017), Mazur (2006), and Borysova (2011).

Civil law and civil-procedural legal relations are the subjects of regulation of civil and, accordingly, civil procedural law. Given this, it is necessary to find out their content and justify their legal regulation.

Civil-procedural legal relations are a large-scale institution because their existence implies the existence, not of a specific type of legal relationship, which can be defined by a certain framework, but a set of legal relations, united by a common object, but different in a subject composition, content and legal facts. cause their occurrence, change, or termination (Kovalenko, 2017). In turn, civil relations can be defined as public relations governed by civil law (Yanovytska and Kuchera, 2011).

In view of the above, the analysis of the relationship between civil law and civil-procedural legal relations in the science of civil-procedural law is quite relevant.

## **1. Methodology of the study**

The use of appropriate methods in scientific research contributes to a reliable scientific result, determines the logic of the study, the correct construction of the structure of work.

To reveal the research topic, the following methods were used: formal-legal, generalization, method of analysis of normative documents, articles and monographs, and comparative-legal method.

Thus, the formal-legal method was applied to define the main concepts of the study, such as civil-legal legal relations, civil-procedural legal relations, procedural law, civil procedural law, etc. The method is also utilized to justify the use of a system of criteria used to analyze the relationships between the objects of study.

The method of abstraction is a separation from specific properties and relations of the object and, at the same time, focusing on those properties and relations that are the direct object of scientific research. Thus, based

on a small number of scholars who have studied the relationship between civil law and civil procedure, the authors analyzed works that contain a theoretical description of the concepts that fall within the scope of the subject.

Further, abstraction exists in organic unity with the method of generalization. Generalization is the logical completion of abstraction, the spread of general features of objects to all objects of a given set. The method of generalization allowed to group information about subjects, objects of civil law, and civil procedure legal relations. Also, with the help of this method, the results of the research were summed up.

Moreover, it should be emphasized, that the comparative-legal method is a way to achieve the desired result through a comprehensive study of known facts, from which it is possible to distinguish the characteristics of the subject of study. Thus, with the help of the method of comparison, the ratio of civil law relations with civil procedure and related concepts were investigated, which allowed to characterize and structure a consistent presentation of the material.

The system-structural method as a method allows studying the phenomenon in all the variety of connections, value systems, priorities. It makes it possible to establish internal connections between the investigated phenomena. Thus, during this research, the criteria for distinguishing between civil law and civil procedural relations were systematized, elements were identified from which a logical possibility for their comparison can be traced.

In the end, the analytical method allowed us to consider in detail the regulations governing relations in the field of civil and civil procedural law. This method has also been used to analyze many scientific papers that have explored legal categories that are integral elements of the subject matter.

## **2. Analysis of recent research**

The works of the following scholars were used to reveal the research topic: Domuschi (2008), Ioffe (2000), Didenko (2018), Yanovytska and Kuchera (2014), Kovalenko (2017), Kilichava (2007), Mazur (2006), Golubeva (2017), Chervonyi (2006), Yasynok (2014; 2016), Stefan (2005), Zhornokuyi and Krasyttska (2017).

The theoretical basis of this study is used from the materials of works on the civil and civil procedural law of Ukraine. Their authors are the following scientists: Yanovytska and Kuchera (2014), Kovalenko (2017), Kilichava (2007), Mazur (2006), Stefan (2005), Yasynok (2014; 2016).

Scientific works in the form of articles and publications were used to compare and reveal the views of scientists on the topic of research and its derivatives.

Thus, Didenko (2018), in the article “Types of civil procedural legal relations”, explored the types of civil procedural legal relations; worked out the approaches of scientists to determine the types of civil procedural relations; and singled out general and specific criteria for classifying types of civil procedural relations. Further, Domuschi (2008), who is the author of “The essence of civil relations”, revealed the concept of civil relations, their features, and elements. Besides, Yefimov (2015) in his work “Civil procedural legal relations and prerequisites for their emergence” identifies three groups of prerequisites for the emergence of civil procedural legal relations: the rules of civil procedural law, civil procedural legal personality, legal procedural facts. Additionally, Golubeva (2017) investigated the relationship between binding and property relations.

### **3. Results and discussion**

#### **3.1. Theoretical aspects of the study of civil law and civil procedure relations**

The specificity of civil law lies in its vital conditionality and natural obligation: from the moment of birth until death, a person needs to exercise his rights in the private sphere, is under the influence of its norms. These participants enter into these legal relations mostly independently to meet their needs and legally protected interests. This is due to objective economic and social needs and can be adjusted by subjective factors.

The interests protected by law are satisfied by the person, proceeding from its internal law, internal culture, education. These interests can be far-sighted (strategic) and immediate (tactical). Tactical interests may change at historical, especially critical stages of society, which is manifested in the law and the original ideas of legal regulation (in favor of society, in favor of business, in favor of the elite, in favor of ideas, in favor of man, including the average). However, they are stable, which serves as the stability of the legislation. If we need self-sufficiency of participants in legal relations, disclosure of human potential, providing both opportunities to express themselves and their intellectual abilities, and opportunities for self-realization of property self-sufficiency, the priorities of regulation change in favor of non-property rights (Kovalenko, 2017).

Civil law and civil procedural legal relations are regulated by norms, which, in turn, form the basis of the legal framework of civil and free procedural law.

Civil law is a branch of law that regulates property and personal non-property relations on a private law basis (Panchenko, 2005).

Civil procedural law is a system of civil procedural norms that regulate public relations between the court and the participants in the process of litigation in civil cases by considering and resolving civil cases in court (Kovalenko, 2017).

Stefan (2005) notes the connection between civil procedural law and civil law in the existence of the apparatus of coercion, able to enforce the rules of civil law - the court, the procedure for which the consideration and resolution of civil cases are governed by procedural law; as well as in certain norms and institutions of civil law – in particular those, that determine the circumstances, the set of legal facts that form the basis of the claim, and the subject of proof and are subject to clarification in civil proceedings in specific cases.

The relationship between civil and civil procedural law is that civil procedural law is a form that ensures the life of civil law, protection, and enforcement implementation. Furthermore, the researcher notes that civil procedural law without civil (or other substantive) would become meaningless and lose its social and legal significance (Yasynok, 2016). This position is close to the previous one, but it should be emphasized, that the connection between civil and civil procedural law lies in the interdependence of individual provisions of the institutions of civil law and civil procedural law.

Given the above, it is possible to formulate the concept and content of civil legal and civil procedural legal relations.

Following Part 1 of Art. 1 of the Civil Code of Ukraine of January 16, 2003, civil legal relations are non-property and property relations (civil relations), based on legal equality, free expression of will, and property independence of their participants. These relations are the most common, developing based on the idea of adaptation to EU law.

In the literature, the following features are distinguished (Panchenko, 2005):

- free expression of will, property separation, and legal equality of participants in these relations;
- legal rights and obligations of the subjects of civil legal relations arise, change or terminate based on legal facts, and;
- non-fulfillment by any of the participants of legal relations of the assumed obligations or violation of another's rights entails the application of means of state coercion to the violator.

Civil law relations consist of three main elements: subject, object, and content. The subjects of civil relations are their participants: individuals and legal entities, as well as the state of Ukraine, territorial communities, foreign states, and other subjects of public law. The subjects of civil law relations are characterized by the socio-legal quality of civil legal personality, which consists of civil capacity and civil capacity. Objects of civil law relations – this is the subjective right and subjective obligation to meet the interests of the subjects. Depending on the content, we can say that the emergence of civil law relations is associated with the need to purchase, transport things, provide services, publish works of science and literature, protect honor and business reputation, etc. That is, the objects of civil relations are:

- a) Personal intangible goods.
- b) Things.
- c) Actions, including services, and.
- d) the results of spiritual and intellectual creativity.

The content of civil relations forms a subjective right and a subjective obligation. Subjective civil law is a type and measure of possible (permitted) behavior of an authorized person, which is ensured by the performance of duties by other entities and the possibility of applying state coercion to them.

As for civil procedural legal relations, in the literature, there is a fairly wide range of scholars who have studied their essence. Thus, according to Chervonyi (2006), civil procedural relations are governed by the rules of civil procedural law that arise between the court, persons involved in the case, and other participants in the civil proceedings in connection with their activities to ensure justice in civil cases.

Kilichava (2007) (in determining the procedural legal relations) gives the central role to the rights and responsibilities of participants in civil proceedings. Thus, the scholar considers civil procedural relations to be social relations, the participants of which are bound by rights and obligations based on civil procedural law.

According to Komarov (2001), civil procedural legal relations have features, which include:

- the identity of civil procedural legal relations to individualized social relations;
- civil procedural relations arise based on the rules of civil procedural law;
- the subjects of civil procedural legal relations are the court and the participants in the trial. In this case, a sign of the court in



these relations is the administration of justice, participants in civil proceedings – the presence of legal rights and responsibilities, and;

- the purpose of civil procedural legal relations is a fair and prompt consideration and resolution of civil cases.

Given the above, civil and civil procedural legal relations are integral elements of social relations, which are based on the norms of civil and, accordingly, civil procedural law. Much attention is paid to their study in the scientific literature, which indicates their interest for the theoretical validity of substantive and procedural law.

#### **4. Correlation of civil legal and civil procedural legal relations: scientific approaches**

The ratio of civil law and civil procedure legal relations is a process of clarifying the relationship between the selected concepts, their dependence on each other.

In the scientific literature, there is a fairly small number of works that would reveal the content of different and similar features of civil law and civil procedure.

Given the preliminary clarification of the essence of civil law and civil procedure relations, it is possible to distinguish their similar elements:

- civil procedural legal relations arise in the presence of a disputed nature in civil legal relations;
- in the case when the subject of civil legal relations becomes a court, such relations become civil-procedural. In this case, the court in resolving disputes is guided by the rules of civil law, and;
- norms of civil law are also relevant to the civil procedure because they determine the circumstances, the set of legal facts that form the basis of the claim, the subject of proof, and are subject to clarification in civil proceedings in specific cases.

Based on the analysis of the above elements, it is possible to conclude that civil law and civil procedure relations are correlated as a prerequisite and consequence.

To provide a detailed description of the ratio of civil and civil procedural legal relations, it is necessary to identify the criteria based on which they will be compared. To this end, it is required to turn to the opinion of Golubeva (2017), who, examining the relationship between binding and property relations, identified the following criteria by which they differ from each other:

1. by the circle of persons connected with them;
2. by object;
3. on the grounds of occurrence;
4. in a specific form in which the rights and respective obligations of the parties are expressed;
5. according to the peculiarities of subjective law;
6. by the nature of implementation;
7. according to the peculiarities of legal regulation;
8. by value for civil turnover;
9. by time of existence;
10. if necessary, the interaction of the parties, and;
11. by property or non-property nature.

It is recommended to correlate civil law and civil procedural legal relations according to the following criteria:

Firstly, according to Mazur, at least two people are always present in civil legal relations (Mazur, 2006). Persons, who are participants in civil law relations, are called subjects. The subject of civil law relations, to which the law belongs, is called an active subject, or a subject of law. The subject of civil relations, which is obliged, is called a passive subject, or subject of duty. In civil law, each of the participants has subjective rights and subjective responsibilities. For example, in legal relations arising from the contract of sale, contract, transportation, commission, each of the subjects of legal relations has rights and obligations.

Subjects of civil legal relations can be: citizens of Ukraine, foreign citizens, stateless persons, legal entities (state enterprises and institutions, cooperatives, public organizations, joint-stock companies, leased enterprises), the Ukrainian state, other organizations (for example, religious organizations, joint enterprises with the participation of Ukrainian and foreign legal entities, foreign enterprises and organizations).

Given the above, it should be noted, that there are no specific participants in civil relations.

As for the subjects who are participants in civil procedural relations, following Chapter 4 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine of March 18, 2004, they are participants in the case and other participants in the trial. The subjects of civil procedure are considered appropriate to include the court because (based on the constitutional provisions on justice and the general principles of justice) the court has a leading, decisive role in the

trial. Thus, following Art. 124 of the Constitution of Ukraine of June 28, 1996, only courts are authorized to administer justice in Ukraine.

The analysis of the norms of Chapter 3 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine (2004) shows that this group of subjects includes:

1. a judge alone, who is the presiding judge and acts on behalf of the court;
2. the collegial composition of the court consisting of one judge and two jurors;
3. a panel of judges of the court of appellate instance consisting of three judges;
4. a panel of judges of a court of cassation consisting of three or more odd-numbered judges, and;
5. the Judicial Chamber of the Civil Court of Cassation (Chamber), the Joint Chamber of the Civil Court of Cassation (Joint Chamber), or the Grand Chamber of the Supreme Court (Grand Chamber).

The participants in the case are individuals and legal entities, the state of Ukraine, territorial communities, foreign states, public authorities (central and local), local governments, government agencies (foundations and institutions), utilities (foundations and institutions), state enterprises, and communal enterprises. This conclusion can be made taking into account the subjects of civil law. Any subject of civil legal relations may become a subject of civil proceedings in the event of the need to protect violated, unrecognized or disputed rights, freedoms, or legitimate interests.

At the same time, the subjects of civil procedural relations can be a much wider range of people. Thus, following Art. 56 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine (2004) to the subjects should include bodies and persons who by law have the right to go to court in the interests of others (public authorities, local governments, individuals and legal entities, the Verkhovna Rada Commissioner for Human Rights, etc.), as well as representatives. Other participants, according to §3 of Chapter 4 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine, are an assistant judge, court clerk, court administrator, witness, expert, legal expert, translator, and specialist.

Therefore, based on the above, the range of subjects of civil procedure is much wider than in civil law. It should also be noted the presence of a special participant in civil proceedings – the court.

Secondly, Borysova (2011) believes that the issue of defining the object of civil law relations is extremely difficult. Since all civil legal relations arising in connection with a certain property or non-property good, the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine distinguishes between the property object

of civil legal relations and the non-property object. Property objects of civil legal relations are:

1. things;
2. money;
3. securities, and;
4. property rights, the results of certain human activities (works and services – for example, a house built, a repaired thing, a tailored suit, etc.).

Non-property objects of civil legal relations include:

1. the results of intellectual, creative human activity or objects of intellectual property rights (works of science, literature, art, discoveries, inventions, etc.);
2. information, and;
3. personal intangible assets (honor, dignity, business reputation, name, image, private life, etc.).

Accordingly, in the general sense, civil procedural legal relations arising in connection with the same benefits, but in this case, they are not the object of legal relations. As determined by Kilichava (2007), the object of civil procedural legal relations is public relations for the protection in a court of violated substantive law or legally protected interest - thus, property and personal non-property rights or legally protected interests. In turn, the basis for the emergence of civil procedural legal relations is a violation of such a right.

Under the criterion of the object of legal relations, civil legal and civil procedural legal relations are correlated as a prerequisite and as a consequence.

Thirdly, according to the theory of law, the basis for the emergence, change, or termination of social relations is a legal fact, which is a circumstance or fact of reality.

Art. 11 of the Civil Code of Ukraine (2003) contains an inexhaustible list of grounds on which civil legal relations may arise, change or terminate.

The preconditions for the emergence of civil procedural legal relations are much more complex in comparison with civil legal relations. Yefimov (2015) identifies three groups of prerequisites for the emergence of civil procedural legal relations:

- I. norms of civil procedural law – the norm of civil procedural law determines the normative prerequisite for the emergence of civil

procedural legal relations because there is no legal norm that provides for the possibility of exercising a person's right to acquire the status of a participant in civil procedural legal relations. In this case, we must agree with the opinion of Kovalenko (2017) that the rule of civil procedural law is the most significant prerequisite for the emergence of civil procedural legal relations;

II. civil procedural legal personality – should be considered as civil procedural legal capacity of a person, which means the ability to be a subject of civil procedural legal relations, which citizens acquire from birth, and, to actively participate in the process, a person must be capable, including personally to perform procedural actions that generate legal consequences for other subjects;

III. legal procedural facts – have a procedural nature, are actions committed by the parties to a civil dispute.

Thus, the range of preconditions for the emergence of civil procedural legal relations is much wider than civil law, the grounds for which are only a legal fact.

Fourthly, in the context of civil law, the form in which the rights and respective obligations of the parties are revealed is a transaction, i.e. an action of a person aimed at acquiring, changing, or terminating civil rights and obligations.

The form in which the rights and respective obligations of the parties in civil procedural relations are expressed is a court decision. According to Article 258 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine, court decisions are rulings, decisions, resolutions, court orders. Accordingly, in cases specified by law, the trial may end with a ruling or the issuance of a court order. Court decisions is in the form in which the rights and corresponding obligations of the parties to civil procedural legal relations are expressed, given that their content establishes the rights and obligations of the parties to the relevant proceedings (legal relations), which each party is obliged to comply with and adhere to. The court decision is also the basis for the restoration of the violated rights of the subject of civil law.

Fifthly, the peculiarities of the subjective right of participants in civil legal relations are enshrined in Article 13 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, according to which a person exercises civil rights within the limits provided by the contract or acts of civil legislation. In exercising his rights, a person is obliged to refrain from actions that could violate the rights of others, harm the environment or cultural heritage. The actions of a person committed with intent to harm another person, as well as abuse of rights in other forms are not allowed. In exercising civil rights, a person must adhere to the moral principles of society. Consequently, in civil law, the essence of subjective law is reduced primarily to the right to conduct themselves. A person receives

a range of rights limited by certain limit requirements, according to which he controls his behavior.

According to Article 4 of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine, a person applies to the court for protection of his violated, unrecognized or disputed rights, freedoms, or legitimate interests. That is, the subjective right of a person in civil procedural legal relations arises as a result of the formulation of the requirement of specific behavior from other persons to stop the violation of the rights and interests of the person and restore it to the violated rights.

Following to the nature of the exercise of subjective rights by the parties, civil and civil procedural legal relations differ significantly. If civil legal relations are characterized by the relationship between the realization of a person’s right and the fulfillment of obligations by another person, then in civil procedural legal relations any person exercises his rights at his discretion, but the result does not depend on his will, because the decision in civil proceedings takes the court.

Finally, Yanovytska and Kucher (2011) to the central legal regulators of civil law include civil contract, the constituent document of a legal entity, custom, international treaty, and in cases provided by law, and judicial precedent. Researchers, first of all, emphasize the role of agreements in civil law self-regulation (parts 1-3 of Article 6 of the Civil Code of Ukraine) and constituent documents of legal entities (Article 87 of the Civil Code of Ukraine).

Regarding civil procedural relations, all the procedures they provide are clearly regulated and subject to unquestionable implementation by the parties, as the legal regulation of civil procedural legal relations is carried out by the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine (2004). It should be noted that if the legal regulation of civil relations is carried out by the rules of civil law and in other ways provided by law, the civil procedural relations are regulated exclusively by law.

Based on the characteristics of civil legal and civil procedural legal relations, it is possible to summarize their relationship, citing the Table 1.

**Table 1.** The correlation of civil legal and civil procedural legal relations.

Correlation criteria	Civil legal relations	Civil procedural legal relations
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By circle of subjects	Citizens of Ukraine, foreign citizens, stateless persons, legal entities, the state of Ukraine, other organizations	Participants in the case, other participants in the trial, the court
By object	Property and non-property objects	Civil rights violated
On the grounds	Contracts and other transactions, creation of literary, artistic works, inventions and other results of intellectual, creative activity, tasks of material and moral damage, etc.	Norms of civil procedural law, civil procedural legal personality, legal procedural facts
In the form of expression of rights and responsibilities	Transactions	Judgments
By the nature of the exercise of the subjects of their rights	The relationship between the exercise of a person's right and the fulfillment of another person's obligations	The person exercises his rights at his own discretion
According to the peculiarities of legal regulation	Law, civil law agreement, constituent documents of a legal entity, customs, international agreements, court precedents	Law

Own (authorship)

## Conclusions

Thus, according to the peculiarities of legal regulation, civil legal and civil procedural legal relations differ. Legal regulation of civil procedural legal relations is carried out exclusively by the law. As for the civil legal relations – they are regulated by the law, a civil contract, constituent documents of the legal entity, customs, international treaties, court precedents.

Civil legal and civil procedural legal relations are closely interacting, but they are characterized by a number of significant differences. Their relationship can be described as bilateral, as the emergence of civil procedural legal relations is associated with the controversial nature of civil legal relations. In turn, the existence of civil procedural legal relations is a guarantee of ensuring the functioning of civil legal relations. Therefore, in general, these legal relationships are correlated as those that constantly and closely interact with each other.

Civil legal and civil procedural legal relations differ in terms of the subject composition, the object of legal regulation, the grounds of origin, forms of expression, and the nature of implementation. This indicates that despite the closeness and a number of close ties, civil legal and civil procedural legal relations are not subject to identification and coexist as two full-fledged and independent legal institutions.

Also, despite the lack of study of the relationship between civil legal and civil procedural legal relations, this study addresses a number of practical issues, which include:

- detailed characteristics of civil legal and civil procedural legal relations;
- sources for further study and improvement of theoretical aspects of civil legal and civil procedural legal relations, and;
- application of the conceptual apparatus for the practical realization of rights and performance of duties in civil and civil procedural law.

Regarding further research, it is remarkable to note that in modern conditions, civil legal and civil procedural legal relations are transformed in the context of Covid-19. Thus, in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, the visibility and procedural rights of the parties are changing, new opportunities are emerging, such as participation in court hearings through special services and restrictions on rights due to established measures to combat the spread of coronavirus disease. These topics will remain relevant in the near future.

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