1. HISTORY AND THEORY OF STATE AND LAW. HISTORY OF POLITICAL AND LEGAL DOCTRINES. PHILOSOPHY OF LAW

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THE INFORMATIONAL SECURITY OF UKRAINE: LEGAL GUARANTEE AND REALITY OF PROVIDING

In the article the peculiarities of legal guarantee of the informational security of Ukraine in the conditions of modern challenges and threats (first of all, the hybrid war of Russia v. Ukraine) are analyzed. Practical aspects and problems of providing of the informational security of Ukraine are revealed.

The author clarified the essence of the notion of «informational security». A brief overview of Ukrain's current legislative framework on information security issues is presented. The peculiarities of modern threats to the informational security of Ukraine in the context of Russian military aggression on the Donbass are analyzed. Examples of the Russian hybrid war against Ukraine in the informational sphere are considered and analyzed.

The conclusion is made that information security is a complex, systemic, multilevel phenomenon, the state of which is influenced by external and internal factors. Threats to informational security are mostly accompanied by the emergence and implementation of threats in the economic and political spheres, in the field of state functions, etc. Along with a purely mercenary goal, in today's conditions, informational threats are associated with incitement of interethnic, interdenominational and other hostility, discrediting the law-enforcement system and public authorities in general, causing damage to honor, dignity and business reputation of individuals, the formation of «enemy image», «zombing» the population to create conditions for managing mass consciousness.

The analysis of the current legislative and regulatory framework from the point of view of ensuring the information security of Ukraine shows that in this area terminological uncertainly, ambiguity or inconsistency is characteristic. Ukraine, its state institutions and society should form an adequate comprehensive system of enhanced operational response to informational security risks.

Strategic informational confrontation is a dangerous component of the hybrid war unfolded by Russia against Ukraine. The main threat to the informational security of our country today is the threat of the enemy’s influence on the information of infrastructure, informational resources in order to impose its own system of values, views, interests and decisions in vital areas of public and state activities.

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MEDIATION AS ONE OF THE ALTERNATIVE WAYS OF SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES, AND ITS IMPACT ON LEGAL CULTURE OF THE SOCIETY

The article explores mediation as a tool of improvement of legal culture. Mediation is the reality recognized by the international community, an effective way of conflict resolution, an alternative form of dispute resolution that allows to find a viable solution that satisfies the needs of the parties involved in the dispute as much as possible.

Reconciliation of the positions of the conflicting parties, finding a compromise in a legal dispute, readiness for agreement and certain concessions are important principles of alternative ways of resolving disputes. Such approaches create real and wider opportunities for reconciling the parties and developing their further cooperation. The meaning of mediation as a special conciliation procedure consists in moving away from the conflict, bringing society to a qualitatively new level of cooperation and democracy, forming the foundations of the rule of law and the effectiveness of civil society. The study of international law enforcement practice makes it possible to conclude that the mediation institution is progressive and effective in relation to other existing alternative forms of dispute settlement and about the need for its implementation in Ukraine.

Mediation is legitimate not only as a social phenomenon and relatively independent institution of conflict resolution, but as a system of purposeful, planned communicative actions, stipulated by the needs of individuals, their socio-psychological peculiarities and interests, for the purpose of resolving disputes jointly

and attainment of mutually acceptable solutions, and, importantly, continuation of the partnership.

Taking into account international experience and tendency of development of Ukraine's legal system, it can be affirmed that mediation has the prospect. And with the development of civil society institutes and with the increase in the level of legal culture, alternative ways of resolving disputes will become widespread. State policy measures with regard to the availability of legal information, the development of a qualitative system of legal education and informing citizens are also needed for the mediation procedure.

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UNDERSTANDING OF LAW AS A SCIENTIFIC PROBLEM: SOME TRENDS OF THE MODERN STAGE OF RESEARCH

As a result of the analysis of scientific literature on the issues of understanding of law we have established some trends – directions of its research at the present stage. It is established that in the context of finding the optimal model of understanding of law that is adequate to modern realities, this scientific problem is actively and thoroughly developed by specialists from different fields of knowledge, not only law, but also philosophy, political science. Relevant research is carried out in the light of fundamental changes in understanding of law, which take place under the influence of European and world legal opinion and related to the implementation of methodological pluralism. Domestic scholars predominantly share the view that understanding of law is a scientific category that reflects not only the process but also the result of purposeful mental activity of man and encompasses the knowledge of law, its assessment and the attitude towards it as a holistic social phenomenon. In modern studies, understanding of law is considered as a category of doctrinal justice, at the same time, its potential for solving the problems of legal theory and practice is revised; therefore, of understanding of law is studied in view of its significance for legal regulation as a criterion for the classification of legal systems, etc.

Integration of socio-anthropological, axiological and systemic approaches allows us to know, understand and explain the law as a complexly structured, socially and historically determined phenomenon, an inherent component of the culture of society. The scientific result of relevant research is the substantiation of the author's concepts of understanding of law (normative-value, complementary-holistic). Taking into account the integral normative system of social regulation of various socio-

cultural foundations of social life, the essence of positive law is reviewed, the possibilities of its synergy with natural law are considered. The synergetic approach, according to which, of understanding of law – a developing phenomenon nonlinearly, probabilistic, can reveal fundamentally new knowledge about the law. All these processes are conditioned by the urgent need to implement a conceptual-methodological field of national jurisprudence of a people-centered approach.

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LAW AS A MEANS OF THE FORMATION OF LEGAL GLOBALIZATION AND LEGAL AWARENESS IN CIVIL SOCIETY

This article researches the features of formation of legal awareness of citizens in a civil society; the interdependence and interinfluence of law, legal awareness and legal culture have been analysed; modern concepts of legal awareness have been studied; the fundamental principles of formation of legal awareness in terms of legal harmonisation of modern Ukrainian society have been researched.

The current jurisprudence is increasingly drawn to the philosophical study of social relations and the law as a mechanism to resolve them. Many aspects of the problem have been highlighted in publications of V. Korobky, P. Rabynovycha, S. Slyv, P. Baranova and other authors, however, some significant issues – among them the questions of the definition of public relations, the legal form of social relations, the role of law in the settlement and stabilization of social relations, - are still being the subject of discussion and require further study.

The article analyzes the philosophical aspects of social relations; researches the features of formation of relationships, as regulated forms of social relations and legal consciousness of citizens in civil society; provides the analysis of interdependence of law and legal consciousness as factors of social regulation of social relations within the rule of law; investigates the fundamental principles in formation of public relations upon conditions of legal harmonization of modern society.

The study concluded that the problem of legal regulation of social relations in the state is in the field of values of social life, which is characterized by a continuous process of gradual increase in the objective value of legal law. In this sense, an important role for legal socialization of an individual that takes place mainly through

his appropriation of the principles of legal consciousness and legal traditions of the culture of society.

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PREREQUISITES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF CITIZENSHIP IN UNR

It is determined that the national identity in the Ukrainian lands was not formed as an upward continuous movement. We can only point to the manifestations of Ukrainian identity in the times of Kievan Rus and its successor to the Galician-Volyn state. The Treaty of 1654 concluded with Russia for a long time slowed down the national self-determination of the Ukrainian people.

The absence of statehood, the presence of Ukrainian lands initially under the rule of Poland, and later in the Russian Empire, limited the formation of national identity religious, status, regional factors.

A new stage in the development of Ukrainian national identity in the early twentieth century was researched, as evidenced by the events in the UPR and the ZUNR and the state of economic, socio-political, cultural development that allows us to ascertain the formation of Ukrainians as a nation.

It was ascertained that before the state of citizenship was established, Ukrainian society was ready, necessary historical, political and cultural, social and other prerequisites were formed, and above all, the national identity of Ukrainians, which ensured recognition of the person as a representative of the Ukrainian nation. Attempts to legalize the national identity took place at the time of the creation of national states - the UNR, the Ukrainian State, the UNR of the Directory, the ZUNR, and the development of legislation on citizenship.

The peculiarity of this period was the legal formulation of national identity through the creation of national states - the Ukrainian People's Republic, the Ukrainian state P. Skoropadsky, the UNR (the Directorate's time), the ZUNR, and for the first time the adoption of Ukrainian legislation itself, including on Ukrainian citizenship.

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UKRAINIAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN 1940-1950 : INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF RESEARCHES (CHOSEN ASPECTS)

The institutionalization processes of subjects researches of the Ukrainian liberation movement in the period of 1940-1950-ies in the context of the state policy of comorbidity and in particular the Ukrainian Institute of National Memory (created in 2006) are analyzed.

The purpose of the research is to analyze the institutionalization processes of subjects studies of the Ukrainian independent movement in the 1940-1950s in the context of the state policy of comorbidity and in the context of the Ukrainian Institute of National Remembrance which was created in 2006.

The following conclusions were made as a result of the research. During the period of 1991-2004 (under the presidency of L. Kravchuk and L. Kuchma), there was a process of attempts to carefully study and characterize the activities of the OUN and the UPA and the subsequent standardization of special aspects of their struggle against totalitarian regimes. The problem of OUN and UPA contained a complex of socio-political, ideological and value components and the first two Presidents of Ukraine, the Verkhovna Rada, and the Cabinet of Ministers tried to solve special segments of these components while paying a permanent attention to the population`s electoral mood of certain regions of Ukraine. Actually, nothing was done during this period to create new institutions that would operate in the sphere of historical memory and would help to restore the tabooed by the communist regime truth about the problems of national history, about the Ukrainian liberation movement in particular.

In 2006, the Ukrainian Institute of National Remembrance was formed, which aim as of a central executive body was to focus on restoring and preserving the national memory of Ukrainian people. The Institute was largely based on the sample of Baltic States and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe (first of all Poland). In general, the first three Presidents of Ukraine failed to realize the key task of the Ukrainian liberation movement policy - to recognize the UPA as a belligerent at the legislative level and to give it veterans appropriate social guarantees. On December 6, 2018, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine introduced changes to the current legislation, giving UPA soldiers the status of combatants and ensuring their social protection.

2. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND PROCESS. FINANCE LAW. INFORMATION LAW. INTERNATIONAL LAW

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LEGAL FRAMEWORKS FOR PROMOTING REFORMS IN UKRAINE.

In the article author researches the legislative support of reform of the prosecution, its features, and formed generalizations for support the further development of the theoretical problems of the prosecution as a modern law enforcement agency.

The legal framework for the reform of the prosecutor's office in Ukraine is made up of documents of the Council of Europe. In particular, the group of concluded international legal acts between Ukraine and the Council of Europe on the reformation of the prosecutor's offices has resulted in the bringing of national legislation on the activities of the prosecutor's office to the requirements of the EU as one of the directions and framework for the reform of the prosecutor's office.

A number of laws and regulations adopted from 2014 and till nowadays, which ensured the progress made in the reform of the prosecutor's office of Ukraine, were proposed to be differentiated into international (international treaties), national (laws of Ukraine and subordinate acts) and local (departmental orders). In turn, local regulatory acts are considered by the subjects of acceptance - the heads of the General Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine.

Having analyzed the stories mentioned in paragraph 2 of the normative-legal acts, it is determined that the reform of the prosecutor's offices of Ukraine takes place in the following basic directions:

1) institutional - the procedure for selecting a prosecutor's office, new conditions for appointment; new system of local public prosecutors; clearly defined state, etc.;

2) Competent authority - the prosecutor's supervision of observance and application of laws was canceled;

3) meaningful - the bodies of the prosecutor's self-government were introduced; introduced a clear procedure for prosecutors to be brought to disciplinary responsibility, etc .;

4) material - a number of issues concerning financial, pension, social security of employees of the prosecutor's office and other issues were regulated.

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IMPROVING PUBLIC HEALTH MANAGEMENT IN UKRAINE: ANALYSIS OF REFORMS AND EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVES.

The article is devoted to the problem of improving public health management.

The increased interest of society in the health care sphere, which traditionally has a subsidized and budget nature of funding, is caused, among other, by the following circumstances: a) complete transformation of the industry, which provides the creation of a qualitatively new management structure (model); b) changing the financing system of the industry and the mechanism of purchase of medicines; c) reviewing the complex of health care institutions at all levels; d) changing and rationalization the "doctor-patient" relationships; e) updating clinical protocols in medical practice; e) introduction of electronic document circulation and telecommunication means of communication, etc.

The importance of ensuring medical rights of citizens in the course of realization of health care reform is emphasized. The main criterion for assessing the effectiveness of the reform should not be the time for a full transition to the health indemnification system, but the level of provision of medical rights of Ukrainian citizens. The conclusion is made on the effectiveness of the reform and its compliance with the positive experience of the countries of the European Union.

The disadvantages accompanying the reform process are highlighted.

The reform of the health management in Ukraine is carried out at the theoretical and practical levels. Public administration of the health management should correspond them with each other. In fact, a situation arises when the prospects

and expectations of the reform don’t correspond to the actual state of things. Detachment from the realities and the emphasis on temporary complexities and inconveniences are the main problem of the medical reform in Ukraine.

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RIGHTS OF THE DISPUTE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE JUDGE

The legal framework for bringing judges to disciplinary responsibility was investigated in the article. We have established that the legislator in the new Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and Status of Judges" significantly expanded the list of grounds for disciplinary liability of a judge, and for the first time he paid special attention to the issues of integrity of judges and their qualifications.

We have investigated the problematic issues of bringing judges to disciplinary responsibility and concluded that there is a need to amend the current legislation, in particular, we propose the provision of paragraph 2 of part 1 of Article 106 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges" in the following wording: "uunreasonable delay or non-use by a judge of measures to review an application, complaint or case within the statutory time limit, groundless delay in the production of a motivated court decision, unreasonable untimely provision by a judge of a copy of a court decision for its inclusion in the Unified State Register of Court Decisions".

The result of appeals against decisions of the Disciplinary Chambers of the High Council of Justice was studied in the article. We also concluded that it is expedient for these subjects to more sensibly approach the analysis of the grounds of

disciplinary liability of judges of appellate courts, since half of their imposed disciplinary sanctions against judges of such courts were canceled by the High Council of Justice.

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LEGAL REGULATION OF TAX MANAGEMENT IN UKRAINE

In the introduction of the article was noticed that an important direction for improving the company's financial policy is the introduction of an effective tax management system. Enterprises need to develop and implement a tax policy that takes into account the peculiarities of the entity's business and the prospects for its development, as well as an opportunity to assess the impact of tax payments on its financial position.

The aim of the article is research of retrospective and modern aspects of legal regulation of tax management in Ukraine.

Tax management can be considered through the prism of national, regional interests (which are especially distinguished in the context of tax decentralization of recent years) and individual entrepreneurial economic interests. The latest intrinsic characteristics are convergent compared to the other two mentioned groups. It was emphasized that tax management is aimed not only at the organization of taxation, but also on improving the entire tax system. Tax management is based on the existing tax legal relations, which is a system-forming legal category of financial law. They are constantly evolving and improving according to the needs of the country's economic and social development. Changing, termination and realization of such legal relations are based on inviolable fundamental principles that create conditions

for building a unified system of relations between the participants in tax relations and is an important benchmark for the development of tax legislation.

There was made a conclusion that legal regulation in the field of taxation in Ukraine should be directed towards creating an optimal model of the behavior of participants of tax legal relations, based on the constitutional principles that underpin the development of the principles of law, including the principles of tax legal relations.

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ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AND SPECIFICATION OF THEIR POSITION IN MODERN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The article is devoted to problems of economic sanctions on the modern stage of international economic relations development. There are highlighted certain aspects on the basis of the analysis, which are insufficiently presented theoretically in the context of substantiation of the relevant practical actions in this segment of foreign economic activity. In order to establish a clear, logical and transparent mechanism for practical application, it is important to justify and unify the concept of "sanctions" itself, since uncertainty in terminology can serve as a basis for abuse of individual states in their own interests in resolving of international disputes, and the free interpretation of sanctions by the states concerned, the lack of clarity or vagueness in these positions leads to their extraterritoriality and serves as a basis for the emergence of new international disputes in foreign trade relations. There are shown the necessity of proper justification and unification of the definition of "sanctions" as a prerequisite for preventing abuse by individual States in their own interests, making clarifications in the regulatory framework of international organizations, in particular the UN. It is proposed to specify the principles of international sanctions in the legal documents of the UN and the EU, made proposals on the range of these principles. There is drawn attention to the new characteristics of international economic sanctions, in particular, the granting of their protectionist features, and the use of them as instruments of aggressive protectionism in promoting the national interests of the States concerned in order to achieve competitive advantages.

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THEORETICAL AND LEGAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SYSTEM OF THE SOURCES OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW OF UKRAINE

The article deals with the theoretical and legal characteristics of the system of sources of administrative law of Ukraine. In particular, it is noted that the system of sources of administrative law of Ukraine is complex in structure, dynamic, multifunctional, purposeful and managed component of the system of law of Ukraine, which reflects the peculiarities of the formation of the latter, effectively interacts with other elements of the national legal system, ensuring their development through the principles of law, norms -principles, standards and methods of legal regulation.

Sources of administrative law of Ukraine are embodied (expressed) from the outside in certain forms ideological, general social and material sources of administrative law, reflecting its social value in concrete historical conditions.

The system of sources of administrative law in Ukraine is complex in structure, dynamic, multifunctional, purposeful and managed component of the system of law of Ukraine, which reflects the peculiarities of the formation of the latter, effectively interacts with other elements of the national legal system, ensuring their development through the principles of law, norms-principles, standards and methods of legal regulation.

The direction of the dualistic division of the system of law into public and private and the system of sources of law is due to a number of factors: 1) the Eurocentrism of the Ukrainian system of law during twenty eight centuries; 2) the processes of European integration require approximation in the field of law (that is, the extension of the dualistic approach to the understanding of the system of national law); 3) due to the nature of the legal relationship; 4) the exceptional value of effective regulation of public-legal relations, etc.

3. CIVIL LAW AND CIVIL PROCESS; FAMILY LAW; INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LAW; COMMERCIAL LAW; COMMERCIAL - PROCEDURAL LAW

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CORPORATE DISPUTES IN UKRAINE: THE APPLICATION OF THE CASE-LAW OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF JUSTICE IN UKRAINE

This article gives an overview the necessity for the application of practice of the European Court of Justice in corporate disputes in Ukraine. The article is devoted to the problems of the essence of the case law (judgments) of the European Court of Justice and the necessity to fulfill obligations in the founding and activity of companies, corporate governance in accordance with the Association Agreement with the European Union is argued.

The European Court of Justice is a court of law exclusively of the European Union (located in Luxembourg), therefore, should not be confused as an institution with the European Court of Human Rights, the judicial institution of the Council of Europe (Strasbourg, France).In accordance with Article 19 of the Treaty on European Union, the Court of Justice of the European Union must ensure compliance with the law in the application of founding treaties.

The analysis of home legislation in the field of realization and fulfillment of obligations. The practice of the Court of the European Union has the fundamental importance to the rule of law of the EU, and therefore to third countries facing the task of approximation of legislation. In many respects, the EU law is based on a case-law system, and it is often surprising to those who deal with EU law. The Court's judgments are clarified when Member States violate EU law and how it needs to be interpreted and applied at the national level.

The application of decision is important for law-making bodies of Ukraine, because it explains what can not be foreseen in the national legislation of the member states. Therefore, this decision must be taken into account in the process of approximation of the national legislation of Ukraine to the provisions of Directive 77/91 / EU.

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RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANY: ANALYSIS OF LEGISLATION AND JUDICIAL PRACTICE-PROCEDURAL LAW

The article outlines the scope of application of the institute of civil liability to shareholders of a joint-stock company. It is determined that the founders of the joint stock company bear solidarity responsibility for the obligations of the company, while the shareholders bear limited liability within the value of the shares redeemed by them. This method is very similar to the method defined by the Czech legislative act, with the difference only in the terms of holding the first general meeting of the company. It is noted that the new legislative mechanisms encourage joint stock companies to consolidate shareholdings and shareholdings by shareholders who may become the controllers and dominant package owners by virtue of the law, enabling full control over the activities of a joint-stock company. The positions of individual scientists concerning the responsibility of shareholders of joint stock companies are highlighted. The necessity of introducing at the legislative level the procedure of "raising the corporate veil" is justified in case of bringing a joint stock company to bankruptcy by its shareholder or declaring it insolvent. It is noted that since the entry into civil legal relations with a view to undertaking entrepreneurial activity, the subject assumes the risk that reflects the objective reality of the possibility of occurrence of appropriate legal consequences due to the specifics of a particular type of activity. As the direct business activity for the subject, the risk turns into a conscious attitude of the person to his behavior and its consequences, which is manifested in the deliberate assumption of negative consequences, which with a certain probability it is possible to predict, but which can not be specifically prevented. Determined that the possibility of liability for a shareholder in the event of

violation of corporate rights or non-fulfillment of corporate obligations to shareholders and joint-stock company. Outlined the reasons for liability of shareholders of a joint-stock company, which may be a law, statute or contract.

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THE COURSE FOR THE CONTRACT TERMINATION: THE THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL PECULIARITIES

The theoretical and practical peculiarities of the course for the contract termination are developed. It is shown that the dominant qualification feature of the course for the contract termination is their dividing into the subjective and objective one.

It is stated that the interpretation of the concept “termination of contract” in civil law is questionable. Quite often, the term "termination of contract" is identified with the term "termination of obligations".

The author notes that to study the essence of the termination of contract the relationship between the concepts of "contract" and "obligation" should be analyzed.

It is shown that unlike the Commercial Code of Ukraine (hereinafter as the CC of Ukraine), in the Civil Code of Ukraine, the term "termination of contract" is used in the broad sense, which is generic in relation to the all methods of termination of the contract, and in the narrow sense, which covers the cases of termination of contract on the grounds which are not related with the will of either party.

The author concludes that the types of termination of the contract, which are separated by the legislator, should include: 1) the termination of the contract in the narrow sense (objective reasons); 2) rescission of the contract; 3) repudiation of the contract (subjective reasons).

4. CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY. THE PENAL LAW. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND CRIMINALISTICS. FORENSIC EXAMINATION; OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES. JUDICIARY. PROSECUTORS AND ADVOCACY

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THE INFLUENCE OF CRIME ACTIVITY ON ECONOMIC SECURITY OF ENTERPRISE STRUCTURES IN POST-CONFLICT CONDITIONS: IDENTIFICATION OF THREATS AND MECHANISMS OF ANTIACTION

In today's post-conflict environment, one of the most important aspects of ensuring the sustainable functioning of business structures and the formation of positive results of its financial activities is the existence of an effective system of economic security that will provide protection against external and internal threats and counteraction to criminal activity.

On the basis of the conducted research, the structural and dynamic tendency of the main threats to the economic security of enterprises has been established and it is proved that criminal activity – the national structure of predicate crimes – is a fiscal-corrupt one. Approximately 40 % of predicate crimes are related to various ways of illegal / shadow redistribution of income of entrepreneurial structures, another 40 % of predicate crimes are associated with committing various kinds of corruption.

It is impossible to ignore the fact that the pragmatism of the system of economic security of business structures requires the right method of ensuring the security of enterprises. In this context, it is proposed to apply a model of calculation of general indicators of the level of production, financial and investment security of an enterprise, that is, to implement an integrated assessment, which in turn will be determined functionally, as a function of partial indicators.

Modern scientific researches point out that without the use of a multi-vector mechanism for combating crime by means of economic security of enterprises, it is impossible to find a way out of the crisis, to stabilize the economic situation, to create a profitable way of doing business.

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PROSECUTION INFORMATION: REASONING FOR CONTENT, SPECIES AND LEGAL NATURE.

In the article is provided the theoretical substantiation of the information provision of the prosecutor's offices of Ukraine by defining the legal nature, role and sources of information in the procedural and managerial activities. In the conclusions the author provides suggestions for improving prosecutor's law in the information sphere.

The article provides the theoretical substantiation of "prosecutorial information" as an element of information provision of the prosecutor's offices of the prosecutor's office of Ukraine by defining the legal nature, role, types of information in the prosecutor's procedural and managerial activities, as well as the particularities of the influence of information relations objects on the results of prosecutorial activities.

The factors of the influence of information processes, information technologies and production dynamics, information exchange on the functional activity of the prosecutor as a public figure in the information-legal state are distinguished: the results of activity are increasingly in the field of critique of the institutions of civil society; the potential of information interactions and communication of prosecutors from the media, individuals both within and outside the criminal process, including the scope of the fight against corruption, and the work on legal awareness of the population, has expanded; the need to develop an official policy to respond to misinformation about the activities of the prosecutor; the requirements for the quality of the information product created by the prosecutors in the criminal justice system and beyond; the requirements for information and analytical skills, knowledge and skills of the prosecutor have increased; the transparency and publicity threshold of the public prosecutor has increased in society; new information and legal powers, responsibilities and types of information activity of the prosecutor appeared.

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ON THE ISSUE OF THE FIGHT AGAINST CYBER ESPIONAGE: THE STUDY AND UNDERSTANDING

Speaking about the legal regulation of activity in the Ukrainian segment of the global information and telecommunication network "Internet", many years of weak legal regime arose Wednesday with a very low legal culture and many manifestations of the regime of irresponsibility. With the development of information technology developed tools for espionage using both specialized devices and software. Unlike classical methods of intelligence and espionage, new technologies have made significant adjustments to them. At present, it is sometimes impossible to establish who exactly developed one or another high-tech intelligence software. Developers of such specialized software can be both private individuals and enterprises of various forms of ownership, with different sources of funding. Often, software developers are not the ones who use it to cyber-spyware. In contrast to the general view that objects of attack in cybersphere are international, interstate, state bodies, organizations and institutions, in fact objects are often found commercial companies and enterprises. However, for some reason, due regard is not given to these circumstances, especially if it was not due to the theft of state secrets. Cyberspiggers often have the purpose of stealing a whole array of information, since such actions allow you to obtain a large amount of personal data and / or commercially relevant information. The purpose of these actions can be to change or delete certain information, which allows to eliminate the compromising information, create a positive (negative) story or, for example, create certain conditions for another wrongful act.

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INTRODUCTION OF ELECTRONIC LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

The article analyzes the introduction of electronic legal proceedings in the criminal process in Ukraine. The problems and prospects of electronic justice as one of the forms of electronic management are determined. A review of the state of scientific development of the problem, European standards and foreign experience on this issue is made. The eagerness of the extrajudicial proceedings in Ukraine in the near future is a natural investigation.

The e-system of the court system has a number of key points: the integrity of the informing of lawyers; ecology of the work of the co-defendants of the courts; The eco-technology is printed on the printers of the workshop.

The supervisory authority of the newly established economists reports the importance of the implementation of a mechanism for the exchange of e-mail documents between courts and registrants of a judicial operation.

The original reports of the use of the system of extrajudicial proceedings in the Crimean enterprise in Ukraine are absence of one unified informational program for communicating the participants of the work and a block of money.

The use of innovations in the criminological activity is an objective part of the work, and the same goes for further research on the basis of research.

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DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GROUP BREACH OF PUBLIC ORDER AND VIOLATION OF THE ORDER OF ORGANIZING AND CONDUCTING MEETINGS, RALLIES, STREET PROCESSIONS AND DEMONSTRATIONS

The article deals with the group breach of public order and violation of the order of organization and holding of meetings, rallies, street marches and demonstrations. The views of scholars on the legal categories concerning the delimitation of these offenses are analyzed. The scientific positions on the differences between the violation of the order of organization and holding of meetings, rallies, street marches and demonstrations and group breach of public order are highlighted. The author's conclusion about the difference of the syllables of investigated violations is made.

The results of the study include an analysis of current criminal law and the views of scholars on the legal categories concerning the delimitation of group violations of public order in violation of the order of organizing and holding meetings, rallies, street marches and demonstrations, and substantiating their own conclusion about the difference between the investigated offenses.

In accordance with the author's position, the differences are distinguished, which should distinguish between group violations of public order and violation of the order of organization and holding of meetings, rallies, street marches and demonstrations.

The article concludes about the difference in the composition of offenses, which are stipulated in Art. 293 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine and Art. 185-1 KUpAP according to the following criteria: 1) according to the generic object of offenses; 2) on the basis of the objective side (by the nature of typical criminal acts, the presence (absence) of causation, the consequences, place and circumstances of the commission of the offense); 3) on the construction of offenses (according to Article 293 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine - material, and under item 185-1 KUpAP -

formal); 4) by the number of participants (in the case of group violations of a public order of action committed by a group of persons, and with the specified administrative offense - actions can be committed both individually and group of persons).

The scientific novelty of the article is to substantiate the differences according to which the group violations of public order should be distinguished from the violation of the order of organization and holding of meetings, rallies, street marches and demonstrations.

The practical importance of the study is that comparative legal analysis on the delimitation of group violations of public order and breach of organizing and holding meetings, rallies, marches and demonstrations can be used in practice to correct classification of offenses.

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FAKE BUSINESS IN UKRAINE. CONCEPT, CONNECTION WITH OTHER CRIMES IN THE FIELD OF ECONOMY

Fake entrepreneurship, as an independent crime, is at the same time a peculiar means of committing a whole series of other criminal offenses in the field of economics.

The study of the state of scientific development shows that this problem has not been fully explored, many aspects are debatable and require a thorough analysis and solution.

The purpose of the study is to analyze the causes of economic crime in Ukraine, to define the concept of "fictitious enterprise" and "fake entrepreneurship", to justify their connection with other crimes in the field of economics.

The main causes of the emergence and existence of economic crime in Ukraine are: the imperfection of the legislation regulating economic activity, high level of corruption, bonded tax payment conditions, the control of corrupt persons of the main national economic branches, the low professional level of law enforcement officials in revealing, documenting, investigating and preventing it crimes

Under the fictitious enterprise should be understood: a business entity that is registered in violation of the established procedure (legal norms) of registration in state bodies, whose constituent documents do not comply with the current legislation, or for carrying out activities that are contrary to the law or constituent documents, or in violation of the order tax accounting and the timing of submission of tax returns and financial statements, or in violation of the deadlines for submission of information to state authorities on the change of name, organizational form, form in beauty and location.

Business entities with signs of fictitious can be categorized according to: purpose, ways of creating an enterprise registration for different persons, for the intended purpose (main and auxiliary or "buffer").

Fictitious entrepreneurship can be defined as: illegal commercial economic activity carried out on behalf of business entities of different types and forms with signs of fictitious, individuals-entrepreneurs or officials of economic entities, for the purpose of taking possession of inventories or obtaining other uncontrolled profits

The feature of fictitious business is that, in combination with other ecological crimes, it is considered in two forms: - as ancillary and as the main crime. At the same time, related crimes can be detected.

Conclusions the main preconditions for economic crime in Ukraine should be considered imperfection of the legislation regulating economic activity, high level of corruption, slavish conditions of payment of taxes, control of corrupted persons of the main national economic branches, low professional level of law enforcement officers in revealing, documenting, investigating and preventing these crimes.

In order to more effectively counteract the illegal activities of fictitious enterprises, it is necessary to fully understand the classification of these enterprises, the structure, methods of formation or acquisition, functions and tasks, to have knowledge of the financial schemes in which these enterprises are involved in order to cover illegal activities or activities that there is a ban. The given classification of crimes, will allow orientation of the subjects of investigation on the methods of their commission, motives and participants of illegal activities.

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DETERMINING VERSIONS AND PLANNING AT THE INITIAL STAGE OF INVESTIGATING INDEPENDENT COLLECTION WITH THE AIM OF USE OR USE OF INFORMATION PROVIDED BY COMMERCIAL OR BANKING SECRET

The article summarizes the forensic recommendations on the commencement of criminal proceedings, its planning, the introduction of versions of the illegal collection and disclosure of commercial or banking secrecy.

A deliberate disclosure of commercial or banking secrecy without the consent of its owner by a person to whom this secret is known in connection with professional or official activity, if it is committed against mercenary or other personal reasons and caused substantial harm to a business entity is a criminal act, for which article 232 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine provides for liability.

Some problems of the initial stage of the investigation of disclosure of commercial or banking secrecy have already been the subject of consideration by scientists. However, the issue of commencement of criminal proceedings, its planning, the introduction of versions of the illegal collection and disclosure of commercial or banking secrecy, were considered superficially, sometimes with the use of criminal procedural legislation, which has now expired, or legislation of foreign countries.

The work connected with the promotion of the versions, planning of the investigation, conducting of the primary investigative actions and operative-search measures does not remove from the organizational duties of the investigator. They consist of a rational division of duties during the investigation of a crime, ensuring the coordination (coordination) of the actions of the authorities and persons involved in the investigation, the proper regulation of such an investigation, the effective use

of techniques and means that facilitate the achievement of the purpose of the investigation.

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THE STATE AND WAYS OF IMPROVING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY OF UKRAINE

The conceptual foundations of the national anti-corruption policy of Ukraine are analyzed. The process of formation and development of national anti-corruption policy is characterized. It is noted that the levels of implementation of the national anti-corruption policy include three integrated blocks in the system of public administration. The first unit includes the activities of the public administration bodies of the general direction, within which anticorruption policy is one of many and, at the same time, not the main direction of activity at the national and regional levels. The second block includes public administration bodies of special competence, within the scope of which the implementation of national anti-corruption policy is one of the main functions. The third unit belongs to the activities of public administration bodies of special competence, within which the regional level authorities (in case of creation) operate on the principle of deconcentration and in fact we can state the exclusive role of the state bodies.

The criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of anticorruption policy are studied. It is determined that the effectiveness of the national policy of prevention and counteraction of corruption in Ukraine, apart from the availability of appropriate political will, requires proper legislative support, the formation of an effective system of state bodies, ensuring proper coordination of anti-corruption policies, preventive measures for the prevention of corruption and overcoming them.

It is emphasized that priority measures for the formation and implementation of anti-corruption policy of Ukraine for the following years are: to improve the legal regulation of issues of prevention and counteraction to corruption, the formation of intolerant attitude towards corruption in society in all spheres of public life and in the private sector, strengthening of institutional capacity of state bodies which powers are directed to overcome corruption, as well as the introduction of legal anti-corruption education.

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SUBJECTIVE SEARCH ELEMENTS IN THE FORM OF A SPECIAL OPERATION (GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS)

The purpose of the article is to reveal the concept, concept, content, main features and subjective elements of the search in the form of a special operation. Particular attention is paid to the persons who take part in the implementation of such measures, the concept "subjects of the search" is analyzed and formed, their classification, specifics and general characteristics are presented.

The author's definition of the search in the form of a special operation and the differentiation of its subjective elements is proposed.

A search in the form of a special operation is defined as a new organizational form of conducting an investigative (search) action, which is already widely used in practice, and is compulsory study of premises (structures) having a large area (or) divided into many rooms (compartments), large areas of the area, as well as large vehicles with a large number of subjects for the purpose of finding and extracting the plurality of concealed evidence of a crime, objects and values acquired by criminal means, and which subject to confiscation, search of persons and corpses, carried out in conditions of overcoming the counteraction to the investigation and the threat of such a counteraction.

It is noted that the most appropriate term for determining the persons who take part in the search in the form of a special operation is the "subjects of the search".

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POSSIBILITIES OF FORENSIC-ECONOMIC EXPERTISE ON INVESTIGATION OF CERTAIN CORRUPTION CRIMES

The article reviews and presents the possibilities of forensic economic expertise and raises the necessity of their appointment in the process of investigation of individual corruption crimes.

The urgency of the article is stipulated by the use of forensic economic expertise on issues arising during the investigation of economic crimes pertaining to the category of corruption. Forensic expertise is one of the most skilled and effective forms of using special knowledge in the investigation of crimes in this area.

The purpose of the article is to study the possibilities of forensic economic expertise during the investigation of corruption crimes.

The normative-legal provision for combating corruption is determined. The list of corruption crimes in the event of their commission of abuse of official position and provided for by the relevant articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine is given. Corruption crimes are also noted that usually require the appointment of forensic economic expertise: appropriation, theft or possession of property by abuse of office (Article 191), misuse of budget funds, budget expenditures, or loans from the budget without established budget, appointments or their excess (Article 210), abuse of power or official position (Article 364) and some others.

Effective investigation of economic offenses requires the use of special knowledge. The current Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine defines the following forms for the use of special knowledge, such as the appointment of an examination

(Articles 242-244, Article 332), consultations and clarifications of the specialist (Article 71, Article 360).

The need for appointment of forensic examination, as the most widespread among economic examinations, arises during the investigation and trial of civil cases, crimes against the appropriation of property, official crimes.

Forensic accounting expertise makes it possible to answer the following questions: Is the document (documented) in the act of inventory of a shortage (balance) of inventory in this enterprise for a specific period?; in what period was a shortage and who was responsible for the preservation of inventory in this period ?; what is the size of the material damage caused by the lack of? Is the document documented in the act of understatement of profit for a specified period, and if confirmed, then is the amount of additional taxes calculated correctly ?

The conclusion of the forensic economic examination, as one of the sources of evidence, must meet the criteria for affiliation, admissibility and authenticity. The criterion for the admissibility of an expert's conclusion of the forensic economic examination is that: compliance with the requirements of the criminal procedural law, the due process designation of the appointment and registration of the results of the examination, procedural independence and personal responsibility of the expert for the conclusion given by him, directness of the research, objectivity and reliability of the research and concluded.

Investigation of corruption offenses related to the economic sphere requires the use of special knowledge. Forensic-economic expertise is one of the most effective ways of using such knowledge in the fight against corruption.