

ABSTRACTS

SOCIOLOGY

Chris Weston. Decline and fall of British power: 1997 to 2018

The purpose of this paper is to examine the decline and fall of British power. "Power" is defined as the ability to influence another party and Michael Mann's four sources of social power is employed as an analytical tool.

The four sources of power are traced in historical terms and their interactions and interconnectedness outlined.

The paper takes as its starting point the state of Britain at the end of 1945 up to the 1990s and when Blair became Prime Minister.

The Blair years would see a growing recourse to Military Power which would lead to its armed forces simultaneously fighting in two conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq.

At the heart of the analysis lies the course of Economic Power which has continued to be the Achilles heel of Britain and a major cause of its decline and fall, which has accelerated since the 2008 Financial Crisis. Ten years on, the consequences would be profound: the deepest recession since the 1920s; the slowest recovery since the 1920s; the worst decade for earnings growth since the 1860s – if not earlier; the highest deficit since the second world war; and the biggest peacetime surge in public debt.

Britain's Economic Power remained fragile albeit the collapse of Britain's manufacturing base now led to increased reliance on the financial sector to fill this "gap". The paper has noted the growing influence of the financial sector since the early 1980s and that in the light of Brexit, it remains likely that the financial sector will grow in importance.

The paper also looks at the ramifications of the Brexit referendum in terms of the conduct of Political Power both domestically and externally. In particular, with respect to the former, the Referendum has revealed deep cleavages in the UK, with Scotland Northern Ireland voting to remain. Scotland saw its own referendum on independence which saw a relatively narrow vote in favour of remaining in the UK. Given Britain's nuclear deterrent – one of the country's claim to "Great Power" status - is located in Scotland, the possibility of a move to independence would have profound consequences for Britain's Military and Political Power.

The paper also looks at the implications of the proposed going it alone on the world stage following Brexit, "Global Britain" in terms of both Military, Political and Economic Power. The Trump Presidency has serious implications for Britain's intentions in view of the rise in protectionist sentiments in the USA. The ability to seek a global role in Military Power by a return to an "East of Suez" appears ambitious in view of the defence spending cuts from 2010 onwards. Indeed, the British Army's regular force is likely to fall to the same level as in 1800.

The paper critically examines the role of political leadership but also seeks to highlight the nature of Ideological Power, as manifested in what Andress has termed "Cultural Dementia" – a return to an imagined community in the past when Britain had an empire.

The referendum appears to have led to the dominance of Political Power/Ideological Power over Economic Power but questions whether this will be sustainable in view of the projected effects of Brexit.

Key words: Great Britain, sources of social power, economic power, political power, Brexit

Bataeva K., Popova O. Factors and barriers of social adaptation of reluctant migrants

In the article, the main factors and barriers of social adaptation of reluctant migrants that are able to contribute to or to hinder successful adaptation to new social conditions of life are presented. Modern sociological concepts of adaptation and integration of migrants are analyzed such as the concept of acculturation by D. Berry; Interactive Acculturation Model by R. Bourhis, L. Moise, S. Perreault and S. Senecal; the concept of four dimensions of social integration of an individual/group (acculturation, placement, interaction and identification) by H. Esser; the concept of segmented integration by W. Bosswick and F. Heckmann.

The following factors of successful integration of reluctant migrants are considered: relevance of sociocultural systems of the homeland and host societies; length of stay in a host society; civil/political participation; involvement in religious practices of a host society; dispersion of migrants residence; positive attitude to migrants from a new reference group; urbanized context of adaptation.

The following barriers may impede the social adaptation of reluctant migrants: the existence of a “cultural conflict” between the homeland and host societies; lack of own housing; lack of jobs and stable income; spatial segregation or compact residence of migrants; hostile attitude of a host society; negative discourse of mass media; involuntary migration.

It has been concluded that the knowledge and consideration of these factors and barriers can contribute to improvement of relations between local and migrant communities as well as the optimization of migrant adaptation practices.

Key words: social adaptation, integration, host society, homeland, reluctant migrants.

Poltorakov O. Sociology of violence: disciplinary prospects for its formation and development

In the formation context of the sociology of violence, it is argued some asymmetries of its methodological connections with other theories of the middle range character. It is currently characterized with the sociology of violence more often and more actively using the achievements of adjacent sociological trends.

Adequate analysis of the interaction of those middle range theories of is possible while comparing the theories that have comparable (on a scale, etc.) subjects of research. Sociology of violence has its object of studying a certain social phenomenon – accordingly, methodologically correct will be a comparison with similar theories, having the subject of their study of comparable social phenomena. This does not mean that this theory is not related to theories that study community and group - but those dependencies already require additional defragment of the sociology of violence itself.

On the one hand, those to be social psychology, criminal and political sociology; on the other one – the sociologies of family, education, youth, etc. But if the sociology of violence actively uses the achievements of these and other similar sociological trends, then in the theories of the middle range there is an obvious lack of attention to the achievements of the sociology of violence itself.

Prospects for the development for sociology of violence to be in the spheres of its close interactions with other middle range theories. But, as it is obviously seen, those connections to be far from being always understood by researchers, as far as its principles are not quite clear, that reduces the effectiveness of scientific results. Sociology of violence develops, using the achievements of those middle range theories correlating with it, although the need for them is someway differentiated, and this is due both to the logics of scientific knowledge and to the social request addressed by the sociology of violence.

Key words: violence, sociology of violence, middle rangetheory, macrosociology, microsociology.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Yeromin M. Universal codes in international political communication: specific case of audiovisual media

In both general humanitarian studies, as well as political studies, the concept of language has a large importance. However, considering any language could be stripped down to a (seemingly more basic) notion of code, actual studies of code as an important aspect of international political communication are scarce, despite it is rather obvious that they have much potential in terms of both practical use and theoretical dwelling. In specific case of this article (and, in wider sense, preceding research by authors) the problem to dwell upon is how such codes could be translated.

Translations developed to a quite high level over thousands of years and now appear quickly and conveniently, of certain texts and in needed languages. Level of knowledge of the foreign languages among world's population is also progressing, as well. And yet, even in such conditions language barrier, whether it gets thicker or thinner at some places, diverse in its shapes and forms, remains. But there is an idea of a language which is understandable anywhere in the world: analogue of a text, in which at least some key elements would be understood by anyone, won't be lost in translation, no matter which language was it written in. As we mentioned, operating at a level of sub-text, it could be really more adequately referred to as a universal code, but within the practice of audiovisual media it is indeed often called a language.

Audiovisual media, fixation of images on film or videotape and digital images as well is what we mostly talk about in this scientific work, because with civilization evolving we become more and more dependent

on what was said in that language, spend more time not only searching for new ways, but developing old, as well. Audiovisual media, in that regard, is produced in almost every possible language, including fictional ones. Internet Movie Database (IMDb) divides languages which are specified as used in different listed audio-visual works into common languages and less-common languages, effectively avoiding the notion of non-common and emphasizing that regardless of how common language is, importance of it in the audio-visual media is entirely a decision of creators.

Political studies are, to some point, a glue, that bonds together different aspects of developing and classifies them accordingly to some wide-spread political doctrines. Knowing how such doctrines inspire certain concepts in the everyday life of the state, how they transform in society's conscience and eventually inspire nation-wide processes is what political studies should concentrate upon and that also might include inspiring the needed and very welcome change in what is known as technology-enhanced language learning (TELL). Studying universal code of audio-visual media in the contexts of International political communication should be taken into consideration in TELL and research thereof, as nowadays people tend to be much more politically involved with the use of Internet and social networks as instruments of political influence, discussion and education – wider then ever and yet also much more restricted then before. Correlation between audio-visual media and new media social platforms, such as Reddit seem to be overlooked and under-researched. Present-day learners are represented mostly by the members of the Facebook/YouTube generation which is more visually developed than whichever of the previous generations. For this generation, online communication via exchanging static and moving images is just as important as face-to-face interaction, often offering knowledge-exchange opportunities. Their expectations strongly influence the modern teaching style by demanding more and more visual aids (first of all films) especially in teaching foreign languages.

For political studies in the international relations, audiovisual media, while not exactly being terra incognita, is a place of only a certain level familiarity, which could and should be enriched by further research, as security of the situation pretty much depends on intricate processes of international communication witnessed in a conglomerate of social media and audiovisual media. Already, a situation of hybrid war forming within our own country dictates the need of closer filtration of information provided to us through the social networks, which nowadays, primarily, tend to use audiovisual format to stay fast and relevant. Relevancy of audiovisual media, its whole survival through the years and even decades (centuries are certainly out of question as audiovisual media is much younger then printed one) depended on being fluid, adaptive and developing a very transformative and unique system of approaching the unsuspecting audience from every corner. That resulted in supposed simple entertainment becoming not just one, but several multibillion industries, which intervene in unexpected way when it comes to presenting actual events and then distorting the accounts in latter, fictionalized attempts.

Key words: international political communication, audiovisual media, universal code of movies, political communication research, empirical sources, hybrid wars.

Zavada Ya. Relations between Iran and Saudi Arabia in the context of regional security

The article examines the relations between the two leading states of the Middle East, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Saudi Arabia in the context of regional security. The geopolitical contradictions between the two countries are highlighted, especially the conflicts in Syria, Iraq, Lebanon and Yemen. During the study was revealed that the confrontation between countries has deep historical, cultural, ideological, economic, political reasons.

Relations between Tehran and Riyadh as two key players and two regional powers are of great importance. Special place of the two countries has caused relations between them to be very important in the formation of regional order in the Persian Gulf, and the Middle East. Different behavior patterns in their relationship have taken place from the beginning of the relationship till now. After domestic, regional and international developments in 1999, Tehran and Riyadh went from divergence to the détente, coexistence and cooperation during the presidency of Hashemi Rafsanjani and Mohammad Khatami. However, since 2005 these two great neighboring countries again entered the competition, tensions and divergences.

According to results was found out that identical, geopolitical, and structural factors were the determinant factors in creating relations and conflicts between the two countries. Identity of Iran's political system is referred to Iranian-Islamic identity, while Saudi Arabia has Arabic-Islamic identity. Their geopolitical distinctions are related to Shiite and Sunni disciplines, and in terms of structure, rapprochement with U.S. and distribution of power in the Persian Gulf region are the most important indicators. These factors formed a "competitive conflict" behavior pattern among them.

It should also be noted that Iran's nuclear program has a major impact on the relationship between Saudi Arabia and Iran. Saudi Arabia is a ferocious opponent of Iran's nuclear deal. Riyadh supports US withdrawal from the nuclear deal. Because, Saudi Arabia has aim to increase and strengthen its influence in the region.

So, today there are no prospects for improvement of relations between the countries.

Key words: Persian Gulf, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Iran's nuclear program, nuclear weapons, regional security.

Konstantynivska A. Role of e-participation tools at the stages of state policy formation

Today, governments in many countries use information and communication technologies for public administration, involving to the formation of policies, through electronic channels, a wide range of citizens, especially at the local level. The use of electronic tools and information and communication technologies is an important condition for the interaction of public authorities with civil society. Electronic participation ensures a strong partnership between state authorities and civil society, leads to the strengthening of representative democracy and its tools of traditional engagement of citizens in the decision-making process. In the information society, an improved type of state communication with citizens through electronic channels is formed, namely through the filing of electronic petitions, electronic consultations, and the usage of state electronic services. Under conditions when citizens are delegated some of the powers, their competence, responsibility for the decisions and political culture are promptly increased.

Citizens' interaction with state authorities should be based on partnership, equal and mutual respect for all participants of the discussion, active citizens' position with openness to compromises. It is important that citizens are united through new platforms of electronic communication, representing common ideas, scaling their influence. Information and communication technologies allow citizens receive greater participation in policy development and government decision-making. As a result, in the e-governance system, there will be new types of interaction between the state and civil society that involves openness, transparency and full confidence.

In Ukraine, the introduction of information and communication technologies in public administration will strengthen democratic processes both at the central and at the local level. However, in Ukrainian realities, it should be remembered that, along with the development of the legal framework for e-governance and job description for civil servants, it is necessary to actively improve the technical infrastructure, attract international experience and investments to establish effective electronic communication between state authorities and the civil society. Taking into account international experience, Ukraine needs to fully reform the mechanisms and system of electronic channels for involving citizens in public administration, update and improve the regulatory framework of e-governance, introduce state-run training programs for civil servants on the use of electronic tools for citizens' engaging, attracting investment in development technical infrastructure and information and communication technologies.

This article discusses usage of electronic participation tools at the main stages of public policies formation procedure, determines their influence and conditions of effective functioning. The main purpose of the study is to determine the possibilities, dynamics of development and peculiarities of the electronic tools usage for participation in public administration.

Key words: e-democracy, information and communication technologies, electronic consultations, public administration, information exchange.

Pervushyn M. The impact of censoring and filtering practices in the Ukrainian Internet on Ukraine's international image in context of Russian military aggression

Despite the war, the process of Ukraine's eurointegration continues and puts the country under tight scrutiny of Western NGO's and international organizations, concerned with the state of Ukrainian civil society, democratic institutions and support of human rights, especially in the conflict zone.

Such supervision extends itself beyond physical reality, as restrictive measures applied to Ukrainian cyberspace by Ukrainian authorities and unrecognized «governments» of the occupied territories are also scrutinized by relevant Western institutions that evaluate their impact on freedom of speech and accessibility of information for the citizens of Ukraine. Taking into account sheer quantity of censoring and filtering

practices that are applied in the Ukrnet in the last four years, it is important to analyze the impact that such measures make on the international image of Ukraine.

The most worrying trend is the relatively recent inclination of Ukrainian authorities to copy approaches of their adversaries when it comes to restriction of Internet freedom. The author believes that Ukrainian authorities should abandon the «tit for tat» approach and refrain from further engagement into fruitless competition with the Russian authorities and Russian proxies on «Whose list of blocked sites is bigger?» basis. It would be wise to limit the actual blocking initiatives to a handful of most prominent Russian Internet-corporations and some of Russian propaganda outlets. In other words, the emphasis should be put on promotion of Ukrainian channels of information, instead of restricting access to the Russian ones. In such a way Ukraine should be able to mitigate the negative impact that Russian subversive and restrictive tactics in the cyber space make on the country's international image

Key words: Internet censorship, informational warfare, Russian-Ukrainian conflict, freedom of expression in the Internet, cyber-security.

Simonian A. Peculiarities of the use social networks in activities of public councils of Ukraine

The article is devoted to the study of the peculiarities of the use social networks in activities of public councils of Ukraine. The purpose of this article is to analyze the peculiarities of using social networks in the work of public councils of Ukraine and formulate proposals for improving the communication component of the activities of non-government institution.

This article explores the problematic issues of communication of public councils through social media, describes strategies for improving communication and suggests innovative tools that can be used by public councils for public relations, in particular, creating chatbots, microtargeting, using artificial intelligence for communication, and conducting online voting.

Defined in the scientific article, the tools in the future can promote more effective use of social networks by public councils, promote the creation of effective models, search for ways and methods for increasing the efficiency of communicating public councils with the public.

Key words: social networks, public council, microtrading, artificial intelligence, communication, public relations.

Tykhonenko I., Rudiuk A. Using of social networks by a diplomatic service of the Republic of Poland

Due to the fast development of modern information technologies, the world began to experience fundamental and dynamic changes. These changes have affected diplomatic services around the world. The Republic of Poland is the state that actively began to use new media as an instrument for realizing its foreign policy.

In the XXI century, diplomacy requires “allies” not only between the heads of states, governments or influential organizations, but also between the societies. In order to reach such a wide circle of people, diplomatic services have begun to use social networks, microblogging services. Polish diplomacy, using these technologies, tries to distribute information about the country and strengthen its positive image. At official government portals and official pages of the Polish government in social networks there is information on the position of Poland in various international issues, various diplomatic meetings are highlighted, all of which helps to inform the population of both Poland itself and other countries. As a result, such actions make it possible to create a certain image of the state in the world.

Today, Polish diplomacy is actively using such new media services such as Twitter, Facebook, Flickr and Youtube as a tool to promote its own country on the world stage. These services are mostly used by the embassies of Poland. Political figures and diplomats use these services only for expressing their opinions, which may not regulate the official position of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The most active Polish diplomacy uses microblogging service „Twitter”. Statistical indicators confirm this: 160 diplomatic establishments in Poland have accounts in this service; instead, only 89 diplomatic institutions have their profiles in the social network Facebook, and only 40 in the service „Youtube”.

After conducting this study, we can conclude that the degree of use of social networks by the Polish diplomatic service is quite large. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is actively monitoring the devel-

opment of new media, using it in its foreign policy activities for the popularization of the Republic of Poland on the world.

Key words: virtual diplomacy, internet, social networks, new media, Republic of Poland.

Chekalenko L. The policy of Poland is at the peak of USA interests

With the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Poland turned out to be between the two creatures of power. The Federal Republic of Germany initially reluctantly perceived the Polish frontier, which was the subject of lengthy negotiations. Finally, the united Germany recognized the border along the Oder and Neisse in November 1990, and ratified the documents in December 1991. In turn, the Soviet Union, and since December 1991 – Russia – hastened to withdraw its troops from the Polish territory. After negotiations that lasted throughout the year – from September 1990 to October 1991 – a plan for the withdrawal of Russian troops was realised. The last soldier of the former Red Army left the Polish territory on September 18, 1993.

In this situation Poland set one long-term, allied relationship with the United States as one of the strategic objectives of its own foreign policy, since only the United States at that time could protect a new democracy from external attacks of former empires. At the same time, we note that the relations of the Allies were called as strategic by the Poles themselves, not the Americans, and secondly, Poland did everything possible and impossible to be called an ally of the United States. Even threatened its membership in the European Union when the Poland supported United States in its military company against Iraq. The Polish calculation was justified: security could only be provided by the United States through membership in the North Atlantic Alliance. The United States "pulled" Poland into both NATO membership and membership of the EU, thus condemning the Poles to almost 80% of the external debt, adding enormous loans.

Consequently, with the collapse of the Warsaw Military Bloc, Poland implements two main pillars: the path to NATO membership and the path to EU membership. The pursuit of NATO has always been the number one priority. Since 1989, the Poles see the United States as the main guarantor of their national security. On the other hand, Washington itself was deeply interested in spreading influence on the post-Soviet bloc, looking for support points in it.

Poland, which was not only a buffer in the early stages of NATO's expansion to the East, but also an active participant and "leader" of all other "democracies" in the Alliance's security space, proved to be the backbone. The North Atlantic Alliance, a key component of the United States, has been cementing Polish-American security cooperation for decades. In 2010, on the initiative of Polish Foreign Minister Radoslaw Sikorski and US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, the Strategic Dialogue launched in 2004 was reinstated. Poland was admitted to NATO with the Czech Republic and Hungary in March 1999, while joining the European Union was delayed until May 2004.

Poland's realization of the European vector of the Eastern policy of the EU, faced with Russia's severe opposition, considered it as an intervention in its sphere of influence, gave Poland the opportunity to strengthen its position in the EU and NATO. The base of missile interceptors should be built up in Poland and with them also other defence systems. Russian-Georgian war in the first half of August 2008 intensified the mentioned process. Poland went to meet the US, increasing its military contingent in Afghanistan...

But new US president Obama declared that if he eliminated the threat of Iran's nuclear and missile program, then it would not make sense to continue to build a missile shield in Europe.

22 known politicians from Eastern Europe (including four Poles) at 16th of July warning Obama to stop support Russia. As a result a bilateral agreement on the status of forces (so-called SOFA) was signed on December 11, in Warsaw. As a result of Russia's aggression against Ukraine – the United States has actively deployed military cooperation with Poland, providing 12 F-16 fighters from the base in Aviano and 200 personnel in spring 2014. The program also provides long-range missiles JASSM for the Polish F-16. In addition, cyber defence is currently underway. The bilateral dialogue on this issue is being held in regular meetings of the Advisory Group on Strategic Cooperation (SCCG) and the High Level Group on Security (HLDG).

Russia's aggressive actions against Ukraine dramatically changed the security situation around Poland and Europe at all. The concept introduces the expansion and unification of the European Union's Active Ballistic Missile Defence (ALTBMD) anti-missile defence system with American missile defence systems in Europe (radar in Turkey, bases in Romania and Poland, ships with Aegis systems in the Mediterranean).

The priorities of Polish foreign policy was declared in March 2012 – in the new strategy of foreign policy. It was the first since 1989 a key document defining vectors of Polish diplomacy too. So "The strategy of Polish foreign policy 2017–2021" confirmed the priorities of the Polish state.

Key words: Republic of Poland, USA, strategy, Ukraine, NATO, EU.

Shelemba M. Factors influencing the level of nationalization of the party system of Ukraine

The article deals with the main theoretical and methodological approaches to the study of the nationalization of the party system with the allocation of factors influencing its level. It is determined that among these factors, scientists define: centralization, federalism, decentralization (political factors of the state system); presidentialism (political factor); ethnic factors (religious, national); social factors (class (for countries in which there are castes, classes); electoral rules that determine the nature of the electoral system. An analysis of the approaches of scientists to determine the factors influencing the party system in the post-Soviet countries was carried out. It was found that in the scientific circles, in the countries of the former USSR, in the scientific circles, the majority of the political groups (political regime characterized by transition characteristics from the authoritarian to the hybrid, the electoral system, the form of power, the state system), territorial and ethnic factors are distinguished in the countries of the former USSR. An attempt has been made to systematize the factors influencing the state of the three components of the nationalization of the party system of Ukraine (nationalization of political parties by the districts of territorial units of the higher level (oblast, Kyiv, Sevastopol, the Autonomous Republic of Crimea), the nationalization of political parties by the results of parliamentary elections in territorial units of the higher level (oblast, Kyiv, Sevastopol, Autonomous Republic of Crimea), nationalization of political parties by results of elections to local self-government bodies). Among such factors is a group of administrative-territorial, political and military, ethnic factors. The analysis of the influence of factors on the nationalization of the party system of Ukraine for the period of 1994–2015 was carried out.

Key words: factors, influence, nationalization of the party system, political party, region, constituency, parliamentary elections, local elections.

Yakovlieva N. The polittechnological aspects of presidential elections in Ukraine

The article provides insight into the political technology features of the election of the Ukrainian President (1991, 1994, 1999, 2004, 2010, 2014, 2019). In particular, the specifics of the efficient strategies of the candidates have been determined, who won the first round of elections. In other words, they gained 50% + 1 vote of voters taking into account the rules of the majority system of absolute majority. In the course of the Independence Day, there were two presidential election campaigns in Ukraine, when the candidate won the first round in 1991 (L. Kravchuk) and 2014 (P. Poroshenko). The basic political strategy of that election lied in the idea of one candidate with no alternative ones.

The peculiarities of political opposition strategy of candidates in the second round of presidential elections have been discovered. During the presidential election campaign in Ukraine, the candidates' struggle was often implemented through the political technology of ideological, cultural and territorial division of citizens, when the west and the east of the state became the axis of partitioning the electoral sympathies, especially in 1994 and 2004.

Since 1991, two snap presidential elections were held in Ukraine. They were notable for political and economic tension in society, short terms of agitation, rapid mobilization of the electorate, unpredictability of the election results. These campaigns took place in 1994 and 2014, whereas L. Kuchma and P. Poroshenko won the victories, respectively.

Today L. Kuchma remains the only ex-head of the state, who received presidential mandate twice. His political campaign in 1999 was characterized by extensive use of the administrative resources, as well as the presidential campaign of Viktor Yanukovich in 2010, which he won.

A special precedent in the electoral history of Ukraine was the calling of the repeat presidential election in 2004 following mass protests by citizens, which were named "The Orange Revolution".

The 2019 election campaign in the political strategy aspect is focused on the countering between the two main rivals: P. Poroshenko and Y. Tymoshenko and is characterized by lack of sharp opposition to the foreign policy of the pro-European course of Ukraine.

Key words: political technologies, elections, presidential elections, President of Ukraine, electoral processes.

Atamanchuk N. Principles of indirect taxation

The purpose of the article is to analyze the existing theoretical approaches to the definition of the system of principles of tax legislation, as well as to isolate and analyze the legal principles of indirect taxation.

In the article the system of principles of tax legislation is considered, as well as the legal principles of indirect taxation are analyzed and analyzed.

The advantages and features of modern indirect taxes in Ukraine are explored. The role of indirect taxes in the tax system is determined, as well as directions of adaptation of the domestic practice of indirect taxation to foreign experience are outlined. The problem aspects of indirect taxation are highlighted and the main directions of its improvement are offered.

The necessity of legislative consolidation of the concept of "principles of indirect taxation" with the corresponding introduction of amendments and additions to the Tax Code of Ukraine is emphasized, since today there is no definition of this category at the legislative level.

The principles provided for in Article 4 of the Tax Code of Ukraine are categorized arbitrarily by the general principles of indirect taxation and the special principles of indirect taxation. It is also proposed to supplement with new principles, namely, the principle of tax regulation of the economy and the principle of stimulating entrepreneurial activity and investment activity, with appropriate amendments to the articles. 4 of the Tax Code of Ukraine

It is concluded that with changes in tax legislation, there are changes in the approaches of both academics and lawmakers to the fundamental principles of tax legislation, which in turn should promote further reform of the tax law and eliminate the disadvantages of tax legislation.

Key words: principle of taxation, principle of the tax law, indirectly, tax code, tax code, tax code, Code of Ukraine.

Briukhno O. Analysis of principles of administrative procedures in the approval of the civil society of Ukraine

This article examines the principles of administrative procedures that should be governed by the power of attorney when deciding on the termination of citizenship in Ukraine. The author also analyzed the concepts of principles, different approaches of scientists to the classification of principles of administrative procedures and the current state of Ukrainian legislation on the level of European standards, namely, the following normative acts such as: the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, the Treaty on European Union, the Charter of Fundamental Rights The European Union, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine "On Citizenship of Ukraine", the Draft Administrative Procedural Code and other normative legal acts.

That is, the purpose of this article is to study the essence of the principles of administrative procedures, their content and the main problems that arise when the decision of the subject of authority, on the termination of citizenship. But on the basis of the conducted research, ways of improving the national legislation in the aspect of administrative-legal regulation and bringing it closer to the norms of international law are proposed.

Key words: principles of administrative procedures, subject of authority, legislation in the area of citizenship, termination of citizenship, administrative procedure.

Ganba O. Peculiarities of the legal relations arising in the implementation of practice of European Court of human rights in courts of Ukraine

The article investigates the peculiarities of the legal relations arising in the implementation of practice of ECHR in courts of Ukraine. The problems and causes of inadequate perception and adaptation by the Ukrainian courts of decisions of the ECHR in Ukrainian judicial practice are analyzed.

Thus, the general legal issues relating to the activities of the ECHR can be divided into two groups: legal issues pertaining to the perception of the provisions of the Convention and ECHR judgments, and the problems of applying ECHR rulings in domestic legal practice in Ukraine. These problems include:

1. There is a mixed attitude to the recognition by the courts of Ukraine of the mandatory interpretation and application of the Convention in all matters.

2. Creates a problem and a dual interpretation of Article 17 of the Law of Ukraine "On the implementation of decisions and application of the European Court of Human Rights practice", which obliges Ukrainian courts to apply the Convention and the practice of its application as an independent source of law.

3. Despite the reforms undertaken, the Ukrainian courts are not completely independent, which does not allow them unconditionally to use in their legal practice all provisions relating to the interpretation and application of the Convention. In Ukrainian reality, there are still some attempts of influence and pressure on judges by government officials, prosecutors, people's deputies, etc.

4. An urgent problem is the qualitative theoretical retraining of judges in order to increase their legal consciousness and legal culture in order to reorient them to natural-law ideas based on high humanistic potential, which is based on justice, freedom, equality of all before the law, etc.

5. The problem just raised, in turn, raises the problem of judicial practice: the rejection and sometimes neglect by some judges of the positive experience in the consideration of the ECHR case concerning the violation of the rights and freedoms of the individual.

6. Need to improve and implement the decisions of the ECHR in Ukraine, which differ from the principles of enforcement of decisions of national courts, first of all, prompt execution, impulsiveness, priority and completeness, etc.

The solution of the newly identified problems concerning the perception and adaptation of ECHR judgments by the courts of Ukraine will contribute to ensuring the rule of law as the main social value of the state and turning it into a full-fledged subject of not only constitutional but also international law.

Such a person's status in Ukraine will ensure the effective progress of our state towards integration into the European political, legal and cultural space, and the adoption of modern, more advanced standards for the implementation of judicial and law enforcement activities in the field of human rights, since appeals to the ECHR for a person are the last hope of justice and protection his or her rights and freedoms after exhausting all possible legitimate national remedies.

Key words: ECHR, the Convention, legal relations, judicial practice, human rights and freedoms.

Golosnichenko I., Jasiuk Eva. Influence of Polish aviation development on the introduction of aviation law

In the article, based on the analysis of the history aviation in Poland, a special kind of systematization is carried out - the periodization of its development. The criteria for periodization include the challenges of the environment, the socio-political situation and the technical and design achievements that have influenced the development of aviation. Poland's history of aviation distinguished six periods (the first occurrence of aviation, which began at the end of the XIX century, and continued until the First World War, the second - associated with the first world war of 1914-1918, the third - the interwar, 4th - World War II, 5th - Soviet, 6th - modern).

Along with the significant events, the development of aviation law in Poland is simultaneously being explored. From the beginning of the 20th century in the Polish legal literature there is a publication that foresaw with human activity in the air the development of a perfect new field of law - the rights of aviation. According to Leon Babiński, the beginning of the development of aviation law should be recognized in 1889. On May 17, 1928, the Order "On Aviation Law" came into force, which had the force of law signed by then-President Ignacy Mościcki. It was issued along with fifteen by-laws .

Immediately after the end of World War II, the communist government slightly changed the existing aviation law. At that time, in 1962, the Order "On Aviation Law" replaced the new law of the same name. It has been in force for 40 years and has been replaced by a modern Polish law of the same name. Numerous changes to this law were made in connection with Poland's membership in the European Union. In accordance with Art. 68 of the European agreement, which established: "the parties recognize that a significant precondition for the economic integration of Poland with the Union is the convergence of existing and future legislation." Poland is making every effort to ensure that its aviation legislation is complied with EU legislation. The article demonstrates that the recognition of aviation law by a separate branch of Polish law in our time is an objective necessity, which is dictated both by the development of domestic aviation and the entry of Poland into the European Union.

Key words: aviation of Poland, aviation law of Poland, periodization, planes, Polish air forces, branch of law, European Union.

Gudz O. The concept and characteristics of contracts in social security sphere

The article examines the views of civilians regarding the definition of "contract". On the basis of this, the contract in the field of social security is understood as an agreement between the parties, which is expressed in fixing their mutual rights and obligations regarding the dynamics of the implementation of the provision of tangible or intangible goods (certain types of social protection) to individuals (or groups of persons) in order to overcome or mitigate the impact on their life of social risks. The object of the contract in the field of social security is a separate type (types) of social protection (cash benefits, social services, personal assistance, etc.), and the subject - the actions of the parties to ensure its provision.

Also, it is summarized that there are two types of agreements in the field of social security: legal (normative) and non-legal (individual) contracts.

Among the first group, an important place is occupied by international legal treaties and acts of social dialogue in the field of social security (collective agreements and agreements).

The second group of contracts in the field of social security is formed by individual legal contracts, namely: on pension provision (primarily due to non-state pension insurance); the provision of certain types of social services (for example, an agreement on the provision of social services to a social hotel, an agreement on the provision of technical and other means of rehabilitation of persons with disabilities, children with disabilities and other specific categories of the population, etc.); about medical care of the population under the program of medical guarantees, etc.

Key words: contract, agreement, social protection, social security, social risk, legal regulation.

Zadyraka N. Anthropocentric dimension of mechanism for implementing liability of public administration for offenses regarding use of public property

Updating the system of administrative law leads to the urgent need to reform the basic institutions, as well as to ensure the institutionalization of the newest legal institutes, one of which is the institute of public property.

The mechanism of realization of the public administration' responsibility for the offense in the sphere of the use of public property through the prism of anthropocentrism functions in the triad of regulatory basis, subject-object measurement and content dynamics. At the same time main categories are the reliability and guarantee of protection of public property and the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of the persons who use it.

The legal basis for the mechanism of public administration' responsibility realized in the sphere of public property' using have the social nature. Rules of conduct in society, embodied in legal norms, as the fact of the use of public property are created by subjects that have an interest in the specific orientation of persons' behavior involved in the relevant relations.

The logical situation of the existence of legal right in the use of public property by public administration is possible because of the fixed pattern, the rational development of the corresponding social relations from the standpoint of logic and the correspondent result of practical rule-making.

Traditionally, the subject measurement is intrinsic by nature and related to the purposeful activity of carriers of actions endowed with consciousness and will. These are the way of using public property by public administration, according to their discretion and desire within the law, as well as on special authorities to bring perpetrators to legal liability in case of misuse of public property.

The subject measurement contradistinguished the object-oriented measurement of the mechanism of public administration' responsibility realization for the offense in the sphere of public property use. Such object measurement exists independently of human consciousness.

The link is the purposeful, conscious activity, oriented on anthropocentric principles, within the meaningful dynamics of the mechanism of realization of public administration' responsibility.

The main purpose of the dynamic measurement of the mechanism for the implementation of responsibility is to provide simple and transparent protection and restoration of violated, unrecognized or disputed rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of persons authorized to legitimately use public property.

Key words: public property, administrative law, legal institute, legal mode, public interest, public administration, legal mechanism, legal responsibility, administrative responsibility, offence.

Kasianenko L. Legal regulation of financial control legal relationships

The financial control process is complex and diversified. Its essence is not revealed by one feature but characterized by their totality. At the present time there is no unambiguous approach to the definition of financial control. However, the unification of methodology and legal technology allows proceeding from certain common principles in control activity which provides an opportunity to explore the essence and issues of financial control legal relationships more comprehensively and deeply. It is important as the country is obliged to provide with financial capability of its activity at all stages of the development. The activity of controlling authorities must be carried out in accordance with the relevant procedure and rules indicating on existence of specific process of financial control i.e. with the observance of control process as independent and specific type of financial and legal process. The specific of control process is occurred in its procedural form: control procedural implementation, control procedural stages which determine the dynamic aspects of control, as well as control procedural regime. It is emphasized that the legal form determines the legal status of the subjects of control relations, tasks and control organization principles. The analysis of current legislation reveals the absence of consistency and coherence between legal acts that regulate the control relationships. In the opinion of author, the Law of Ukraine "On Public Finance" should settle this case by enshrining the procedures of financial control body activities and consolidating them into a single procedural form. Therefore, it will ensure the compliance with the order while financial control and provide an opportunity to control the compliance with legislation in the process of such activity.

Key words: financial resources, financial control, financial activity, procedural form, control process.

Kovalenko B. Features of the system of environmental standards in accordance with the legislation of Ukraine

The article analyzes the system of environmental standards of Ukraine. The scientific views and norms of legislation concerning classification and legal nature of standards are analyzed. Differentiation of certain types of standards has been made, depending on their functions and subjects of development. In particular, it was considered the national standards of Ukraine and codes of the established practice (national or state classifiers, standards in the field of construction (building materials and products), state standards for radiation safety, standards in the field of sanitary safety); Standards, codes of established practice and technical specifications adopted by enterprises, institutions and organizations that carry out standardization; interstate and regional standards (the new State standards, as well as the proportion of those USSR State standards that continue to be applied unofficially by individual enterprises in Ukraine); international standards - the standards of the International Organization for Standardization ISO, their European counterparts - EN standards, as well as standards in the field of building BREEAM and LEED. We attributed to the system of environmental standards also technical regulations, although by their legal nature, the latter are normative legal acts. However, the subject of regulation technical regulations are similar to environmental standards, and based on their development are international, regional and national standards.

Key words: environmental law, system of standards, environmental standards, ISO, legal nature of standard, international standards.

Kravchuk O. Stability of taxation should become the key principle of taxation policies

Systemic shortcomings that impede the observance of the principle of stability of taxation are considered in the article. Examples of violation of the principle of stability when making changes in tax laws are given. There is a negative tradition of adopting changes to the tax laws together with the state budget for the relevant year in Ukraine. Recently, it is usually not done in the Law on the State Budget, but it is done in a separate law, which is usually adopted in a package with the Law on the State Budget.

Compliance with the principle of stability in tax law and taxation policies should be ensured in the light of the following. There is need of demonstration of compliance by the legislative and executive authorities with the principle of the rule of law. Due to the physical impossibility of taxpayers to get acquainted with changes in tax laws in very short time, due to traditionally large volume of these laws, such situations violate the constitutional right of individuals to know their rights and obligations. In order to ensure the highest quality of the texts of laws, it is expedient to accept taxation bills without any deviations from the generally

accepted procedure, without recognizing them as urgent and without including them in various types of "packages", when members of the parliament are not able to read in detail and propose and consider amendments to the bill.

There is the need to apply organizational and technical measures of taxing certain taxes (for example, setting up and reconfiguring cash registries, computer programs for automating accounting and reporting, updating blanks, etc.). So, in case of significant changes in the tax mechanism, it takes a certain amount of time to adjust these measures.

In order to respect the principle of stability, the tax policy should be based on the following approaches. Subjects of the legislative initiative have no right to draft and submit to the Parliament bills envisaging amendments to the Tax Code with their entry into force contrary to the principle of stability established by the Tax Code (without observing the minimum 6-month transition period). Parliament should not adopt such bills, in case of their receipt. In case if such a bill should be adopted, it should be amended in order to enter into force the next year after the planned fiscal year. In case of adoption of such amendments by the parliament, the controlling bodies should consider the relevant changes to be effective only from the next fiscal year. In the event of a dispute regarding the entry into force of the tax law changes, the dispute must be resolved in favor of the taxpayer via the maximum favorable for the taxpayer tax regime.

The author proposes to include the principle of stability of taxation to the rules of the Constitution of Ukraine.

Key words: principles of tax law, publication of laws, stability of taxation, constitutional rights, tax policy.

Kropivna K. The administrative justice formation in Ukraine: the pre-Soviet era

The article deals with the issues of the administrative justice formation in Ukraine during the pre-Soviet era. The historical periods of the administrative justice introduction are described, which are associated with the Ukrainian land seizure by Russia, Poland, Austria-Hungary. It is also considered the administrative justice formation during the Ukrainian statehood revival from 1917 to 1921.

The administrative justice existence on the territory of Ukraine is divided into four periods according to the author of the article, which, due to various historical factors, can not be distinguished in a strict chronological sequence, but their definition is important for epistemological purposes. Consequently, by examining historical legal sources and literature on the history of both Ukraine state and law, the following periods of the administrative justice existence can be called: 1) Ukraine's stay under the protectorate of the Russian Empire; 2) the presence of Western Ukraine in the Austrian and Austro-Hungarian Empire; 3) Ukraine's stay in the Commonwealth of Poland; 4) the revival of Ukrainian independence. A profound analysis of Al Elistratov's work, legislative acts regulating administrative justice in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Poland, with the establishment of Ukraine's independence in the early twentieth century.

The author concludes the introduction of administrative justice in Ukraine has a long history. The formation of administrative courts system was significantly influenced by the European approach to administrative legal proceedings. In the western part of our country, right after the judicial reform of the end of the nineteenth century, administrative law spread to the then-legal Western European legal system. In that part of Ukraine, which was part of the Russian Empire, administrative justice appeared much later, being in imperfect form.

Key words: administrative justice, administrative tribunals, ruling senate, period, the Polish Commonwealth, Austria-Hungary, Russia.

Kushlakova N., Sidorkina R. The competence of Ukrainian law enforcement bodies as an object of study in the process of professional training for future lawyers

The article presents the results of the analysis of the category of competence of law enforcement bodies definition, the mechanisms and limits of which are enshrined in the normative legal acts of Ukraine, which regulate the direct activities of the police, prosecutor's office, the Security Service of Ukraine, and others. The activities of the stated law enforcement bodies should be aimed at achieving those goals and tasks that are identified as priorities of the Constitution of Ukraine. Education plays an important role in this context.

Describing the concept of competency of any law enforcement bodies, it should be remembered that this is the system of authority, a particular kind of subjective rights and duties that arise during the implementation of its functions by the specified bodies on the territory of Ukraine. It is necessary to emphasize the attention of law students during the teaching of professional disciplines.

The competence, organization and procedure of activities of law enforcement bodies should be clearly and thoroughly defined in separate laws. Moreover, it should be borne in mind that the greatest effect can be achieved by settling the legal position and competence on the unified conceptual basis of the whole system of state authorities. This will solve the problem of co-ordination of the work of all law enforcement bodies, will help to bring their work to a qualitatively new level and ensure the proper legal order in the state.

The emphasis of attention of lecturers on the specified material and procedural aspects of the competence of law enforcement bodies during the training of lawyers can create a more complete understanding of the legal nature of this phenomenon, as well as the limits of the permissible behavior of officials of these bodies during the time they serve their legally established functions.

Key words: competence, law enforcement bodies, controlling functions, normative legal acts, officials.

Lillemiae O. The legal nature of reasonable compensation for the provision of services of general economic interest

The article investigates the legal nature of services of general economic interest. It is noted that the domestic experience of legal regulation of the investigated sphere testifies to the ignoring of the European practice of application of the rules of SGEI, which provokes contradictions with the norms of EU legislation, as well as incorrect interpretation of them.

Analysis of the EU legislation reveals key criteria to be met for granting compensation of SGEI. It is noted that national legislation, in place of the criteria, contains a list of SGEI.

It is emphasized that this list can only work in the part of compensation of reasonable costs for provision of such services. That is, if the compensation is deducted in a non-transparent manner, without a detailed calculation of the costs, it may quite go from the compensation category to the category of state aid incompatible for competition.

In this regard, it is proposed to add to the Law of Ukraine "On State Aid to Undertakings" or to the List of the SGEI amendments, adding the criteria which contained in the Altmark Decision. It is emphasized, that compliance with the above criteria automatically excludes the provision of services from the scope of the law and the necessity to submit a notification to the Authorized Body on State Aid.

Key words: state aid, services of general economic interest, economic competition, undertaking.

Myslyvyy V. Criminal legal protection of energy resources

The article deals with issues of criminal liability for encroachments on energy resources and the necessity of increasing their criminal-legal protection.

The author has considered constitutional principles of the Ukrainian people's right to natural resources, in particular such as oil and gas, as well as the problem of criminal legislation regarding ensuring guarantees of proper protection of these energy resources in modern conditions.

There is the analysis of the genesis of criminal legislation of Ukraine aimed at criminal legal protection of energy resources, indicators of criminal-legal statistics, as well as expert assessments of the state of combating crimes in the field of energy resources. The author has paid attention to a spread of criminal attacks on such types of energy resources as oil and gas, and also he has considered the relevant corpus delicti concerning these subjects in the criminal legislation of Ukraine. Based on the analysis of judicial practice, as well as the existing doctrinal provisions, the author has stated that the criminal law in the part of responsibility for committing these socially dangerous acts seems to be imperfect. On the basis of the study he has proposed to provide a separate criminal legal rule (article 1882) in Section VI "Crimes against property" of the Criminal Code of Ukraine among norms containing corpus delicti encroaching such energy resources as oil and gas.

The author has proposed to amend other parts of crimes providing liability for encroachment related to damage of objects of main or industrial oil-, gas-, condensate pipelines and oil product pipelines and violations of their operation order.

Key words: crimes against property, energy resources, criminal-legal protection.

Pasichnyk V. Stages of the authorisation proceedings for granting permission for coordinated actions with participation of the foreign economic entity

Economic entities of Ukraine, planning to purchase and sale goods (works, services) in the territory of Ukraine together with foreign economic entities, to conclude different contracts (agreements) in any form concerning the fixation of trade terms, to promote improvement, increase the production, dissemination and distribution of products (goods and services) on the relevant commodity markets of Ukraine are obliged to obtain permission of the Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine before conducting joint competitive actions, in particular coordinated ones. In order to make a decision and obtain permission of the Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine, it is necessary to carry out certain administrative and procedural activities, which consists in the consideration of the application on granting permission for coordinated actions in Ukraine, materials (documents) attached thereto and the adoption of the corresponding decision.

The article outlines the stages of authorisation proceedings for granting permission to economic entity of Ukraine and foreign economic entity or several foreign economic entities for coordinated actions in Ukraine by the Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine, namely: stage of adoption of the submission of application for authorization for coordinated actions in Ukraine by the Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine; stage of consideration by the Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine of the statement and administrative case on granting permission for coordinated actions in Ukraine; stage of adoption by the Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine of a substantiated individual administrative and legal act – a decision to grant a permission (refusal to grant a permission) for coordinated actions in Ukraine; stage of official disclosure (notification) by the Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine concerning the provision or refusal to provide a permission for coordinated actions in Ukraine.

Having considered the stages of authorisation proceedings it was concluded that the main stage represents the one regarding the consideration by the Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine of an application and administrative case on granting the permission for coordinated actions in Ukraine, during which the state commissioner of the Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine or the head of the territorial branch of the Antimonopoly Committee Ukraine shall study and analyse information submitted by the applicant (economic entity of Ukraine or foreign economic entity or several foreign economic entities) concerning planned finalised actions in Ukraine.

The development of this stage determines the content of the following ones, namely decision making and disclosure of necessary information. Therefore, the authorities of the AMC of Ukraine and economic entities shall pay more attention to the second stage of this authorization proceeding.

Key words: Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine, stages of authorisation proceeding, coordinated actions, decision, administrative case, economic entity of Ukraine, foreign economic entity.

Khavruk V. Crime in the Western regions of Ukraine: a one-factor model on the basis of regression equations

Crime investigation can be carried out on the basis of quantitative indicators – by modeling criminological processes. The construction of mathematical models of crime is based on statistics on crimes committed over a specific period in a separate territory. The main purpose of the model is to predict the level of crime on the basis of a formal description of the level of crime for the period under review.

At the initial stage, the definition of the «volume of modeling» of the level of crime, based on the number of people and accounted crimes in the oblasts of Ukraine and in Kyiv in 2017, analyzes the criminogenicity of the oblasts according to the coefficients of crime and criminal activity of the population. It was found that the highest crime rates in Kyiv (241,1548897), Zaporizhia (184,5034222) and Kirovohrad (173,8912366) oblasts. Since Kyiv is among the other cities in Ukraine, it has the largest population and internal migration to the capital, and industrial facilities and other areas of activity of the Zaporizhia and Kirovohrad oblasts are not able to provide the existing population with work and income and this is a decisive factor in the

high rates of crime. Calculations of the coefficient of criminal activity of the population show that it has the highest values in Kherson (40,69247598), Sumy (37,65690377), Kirovohrad (37,02381782), Zaporizhia (36,9307188), Mykolaiv (36,07401589), Dnipropetrovsk (35,45594394) oblasts, while in other oblasts it does not exceed 30. It is substantiated that the coefficient of criminal activity of the population does not reflect the objective situation regarding crime in the regions of Ukraine, since there is a low level of disclosure of crimes, and as the main indicator for building a one-factor model the number of whites is chosen lennyh criminal offenses.

The crime rate survey in the western oblasts of Ukraine was carried out on the basis of official statistics for 2015-2017 published by the regional statistics services, according to information provided by the prosecutor's offices of the regions. The choice of western regions of Ukraine for modeling crime is explained by the fact that this region is characterized by a certain stability of social life.

The construction of a one-factorial crime model in western regions of Ukraine on the basis of regression equations is carried out in a logical sequence and includes two stages: 1) elucidation of the dependence of the size of the registered crime rate on the population. 2) calculation of the correlation coefficient. Using the Excel software, we obtain the equations that connect the number of registered crimes with the population in the western regions of Ukraine, namely, regression: linear $y = -7,225665128 + 0,0151342 \cdot x$, index $y = 3,916089004 \cdot 1,000813132^x$, power $y = 0,001164247 \cdot x^{1,287962084}$ and polynomial $y = 17,7505 - 0,01739 \cdot x + 9,15767 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot x^2$, $y = -60,3836 + 0,1539 \cdot x - 0,0001 \cdot x^2 + 2,4486 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot x^3$, $y = 685,428 - 2,161898 \cdot x + 0,002495 \cdot x^2 - 1,21975 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot x^3 + 2,098 \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot x^4$. For the regression equations, Fisher, Student, and determination (R^2) criteria are calculated. As a model for describing crime in the western regions of Ukraine, the equation of polynomials of the 4th degree is chosen ($y = 685,428 - 2,161898 \cdot x + 0,002495 \cdot x^2 - 1,21975 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot x^3 + 2,098 \cdot 10^{-10} \cdot x^4$) and polynomial 5th degree ($y = 0,0923x^5 - 1,9159x^4 + 14,689x^3 - 50,909x^2 + 77,726x - 30,713$). The model allows counting the number of crimes, depending on the size of the population, considering the defined confidence intervals.

The statistical data on the number of crimes in the western regions of Ukraine for 2015-2017 shows that a clear tendency for crime reduction is observed only in Khmelnytskyi oblast (7195, 7042, 7627), in other oblasts there is an alternation – the reduction of crime varies to increase and vice versa. Thus, the negative demographic situation in Ukraine is not a factor in reducing criminogenicity, that is, a decrease in the size of the population clearly does not lead to a reduction in crime.

Considering these circumstances, the single-factor model based on regression equations needs to be improved, since it gives a forecast for reducing the number of crimes while reducing the population, as one of the areas for such improvement, it is necessary to consider seasonal fluctuations or separate periods of growth (decrease) in the number of crimes.

Key words: correlation, crime, correlation index, determination coefficient, crime rate, Fisher's test, population, error, single-factor model, regression, equation, trend.

Shkolnikov V. The legal basis of obtaining information from the Internet in criminal proceedings

The rapid development of information technology leads to the emergence of new ways to commit crimes, in particular on the Internet.

The purpose of this publication is a description of the legal basis for obtaining information from the Internet in order to change the law enforcement practice of law enforcement agencies during the pre-trial investigation of criminal offenses.

The author has attempted an analysis of Ukrainian legislation. Legal acts concerning the procedure of obtaining information from the Internet in criminal proceedings have been described.

In the article the problems of law enforcement practice have been determined. The author considers that an inspection as an investigative (detective) action is unacceptable.

The proper covert investigative actions has been proposed. Levels of legal regulation of the order of obtaining information from the Internet in criminal proceedings have been defined.

The gaps in the criminal procedural law concerning the procedure of obtaining information from the Internet has been identified.

The imperfection of the current legislation and the availability of gaps in order to receive information from the Internet in criminal proceedings necessitates the development of a unified strategy of legislative improvement of the procedure for obtaining such information. For this purpose, cooperation between law enforcement officers, scientists and specialists in the IT sphere is the key to a qualitative development of a new criminal procedural law that will meet all the requirements that the modern information society is implementing.

Key words: criminal procedure, legal basis, information, Internet.