ABSTRACTS

SOCIOLOGY

Bahinskyi A. Modern socio-political conflicts in the structural dimension

The structure of socio-political conflicts has a multidisciplinary dimension. This touches the Ukrainian state, faced with the socio-political conflict and must develop and implement ways to overcome it. The conflict has many subjective dimensions, where each subject acts on the basis of its own social interests. At the same time, it follows from the writings of the classics that in order to overcome the conflict, institutional, rather than individual, efforts are required as social interests of the groups can be regulated at the societal level. Among the varieties of socio-political conflict, the most massive manifestation of violence is an armed conflict. The key political institution responsible for resolving the conflict remains the state. Strengthening non-state actors in the conflict is a characteristic feature of modern armed confrontation. Armed non-state actors use international politics to secure their social interests and positions. From the point of view of involving a variety of parties, not only the state, in conflict resolution, inclusive status as the broad participation of various social groups involved in the conflict in the negotiation process plays an important role in the negotiation strategy.

Key words: conflict, socio-political conflict, strategy, state, armed non-state actors, inclusion.

Dudaryov V., Popovych V. Social order as a tool to increase the social services efficiency provision on the regional levely

The article considers the theoretical and practical aspects of the social order tool's implementation and realization in the social service system at the regional level. It has been proven that the basic conditions that will contribute to a positive social effect from the a social order introduction into the social service system are: the social order institutionalization, effective and coordinated information and communication interaction between the social order subjects, ensuring realization of the competitive system openness and availability principles in social order, the civil society's local institutions' development. Based on this, the main criteria of social order's social efficiency as a tool to improve the social services efficiency at the regional level are highlighted: 1) the social services accessibility criterion (the territoriality principle); 2) the social services quality criterion; 3) the transaction and minimize costs' criterion; 4) social justice criteria; 5) social responsibility criterion.

The main social order advantages in the social services field are: improving targeting, social services accessibility and recipients' coverage by them; social services' entities providing competitive selection, competition in the market is a powerful incentive to constantly improve the quality and services efficiency; budgetary social expenditures optimization, savings and involvement additional resources in the social sphere; ensuring in development procedures openness and targeted social programs' transparency implementation; countering corruption and protectionism; increasing the initiative level, activity and control by the public in the social sphere; increasing social security of the population, promoting social harmony; civil society development through its participation in the social ordering process and taking on social responsibility.

So, the following mechanisms can be distinguished in the social order as a tool to improve the social services efficiency: 1) engaging to management of social service institutions and directly to rendering social services at the level of territorial community by public organizations; 2) creating conditions for the competitive environment during the social competition; 3) optimization of the budgetary funds' use in the social services system.

The study's results prove that a social order introduction into the social services system at the regional level is based on the following provisions: first, a high awareness' level by social order entities of the need for interaction between the state, business and civil society in the process of modernizing the existing social services system; secondly, the social order in the social services system should be used by introducing social monitoring of the social services' quality and identifying the local communities' actual needs; thirdly, the main conditions that will contribute to a positive social effect from a social order introduction into the social service system are: the social order institutionalization, effective and

coordinated information and communication between the social order's subjects interaction, ensuring the implementation of the openness principles and the competitive social order system availability, a local civil society institutions' development.

Key words: social order, social service, social maintenance, social partnership, public organizations, territorial community, the social efficiency criteria.

Kazmirova O. Sociological research of credit behavior: problems and prospects

The proposed article clarifies the concepts of "credit" and "credit behavior". The factors determining credit behavior in a modern society are determined.

Key words: credit, financial behavior, credit behavior, credit relations, debt, trust.

Kutuev P., Makarenko D., Severynchyk O. Value transformations and prospects for civil society development in post-Maidan Ukraine

The article analyzes the dynamics of value transformations that have taken place in post-Maidan Ukraine in the context of the civil society evolution. The *problematique* or rather idealized image of a civil society has become a shibboleth of the post-Soviet social sciences. Civil society either is viewed as a sacral entity and an ultimate source of public good or is being reduced – in a conspiracy fashion – to a network of a foreign "agents of influence." The preponderance of these mutually exclusive interpretations of a civil society makes a sober and realistic treatment of the phenomenon in question a rarity in social science discourse.

Most scholars agree that the civil society is a non-political entity which, at the same time, is highly relevant to political system and is a defining feature of modern democracy.

The article focuses on the impact of the Euromaidan movement as well as subsequent transformations in Ukraine since 2013 on the dynamics of Ukrainian populace values. The article examines how these values are compatible with and conducive to the development of civil society.

Drawing upon the date collected by the NAS Institute of Sociology we have grounds to claim that the personal significance of the following dimensions of the democratic development have grown: the ability to express oneself freely on the issues of politics without fearing / suffering repercussions; ability to criticize and influence decision making of authorities; participation in activities of political parties and NGs, belief in a democracy as a prerequisite of human rights; belief in a democracy as a precondition of founding political parties and unions to protect citizens' rights and interests.

The civil society mobilization might become a factor in ameliorating the conflicts in Ukrainian society, peace building and promotions of the values of constitutional patriotism.

Key words: civil society, civic properties, state promoting development, mobilization, modern democracy, time, Ukraine.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Venka-Viedienkina P. Methodological specifics of environmental policy analysis

Today's environmental policy is a complex phenomenon which not only operates on the level of environmental protection, but also has to take into account economic and societal factors. Such interdisciplinarity requires developed theoretical and methodological instruments. There is a variety of scientific papers in Ukraine and abroad which focus on the problems of environmental policy, though most of the researchers tend to use general methodology of social sciences, economics or law, while Ukrainian political science still stands aside.

The purpose of the article is to define a certain set of methods to be used for political analysis of environmental policy. Any public policy can be explored on different stages of its realisation: starting from

agenda setting and strategy formulation and ending with monitoring and evaluation. This article investigates the methodology for assessing policy efficiency on the stage of implementation and evaluation (results assessment). Comparative (cross-national) analysis is taken as a general scientific approach, since it gives an opportunity to narrow down the subject of a research and investigate similarities and differences of certain political phenomena. While exploring environmental policy as a process, it could be expedient to combine comparative approach with certain empirical methods, such as event analysis, case study and document analysis. Thus, event analysis could be of help if the aim of the research is to define the stages of policy development and institutionalisation, see the connections between certain events in the past and the present and assess policy efficiency in historical context. In turn, case study is a perfect method when it comes to investigation of particular subjects or layers of environmental policy. For example, both the Kyoto protocol and the Aarhus convention are remarkable international agreements (being the basis of current environmental policy), and could be used as indicators for policy efficiency. The investigation of those documents implementation can show what the problems of policy implementation are; what the system of relations between economy and ecology is in a given country; how well the environmental democracy is developed in the society; what the roles of civil society, the government and judicial system are in the environmental decision-making, etc.

Environmental policy has its own goals, and to define whether those are reached or not, the researcher might want to analyse policy results. If the welfare of people and the environment is the main purpose of environmental policy, then the parameters which define the condition of those should be explored. There are many different indicators which can be of use, several are considered in this article. Human Development Index (HDI) used by the UNDP is a complex indicator which includes economic, societal and health parameters. HDI is a mediated indicator, yet it shows what the population condition is in the country, and so whether the policy is effective or not. Environmental Performance Index is another relevant indicator which represents the general state of ecosystems and environment in a given country. Apart from the indexes mentioned, there is a set of indicators listed in the Strategy of National Environmental Policy of Ukraine (until the year 2030) which also might be used to assess the effectiveness of environmental policy implementation.

Key words: environmental policy, cross-national analysis, event analysis, case study, the Kyoto Protocol, the Aarhus Convention.

Klymanska L. Media designing of social problems in modern Ukraine

The aim of the article is to analyze the activity of the mass media as a subject of the social problem process in order to identify the pecualiarities of the influencing practices of social problem designing in modern Ukraine on the example of the so-called "language problem". First of all, it is a practice that allows you to attract public attention to social problems. This form of media influence on the public is called **the practice of setting the agenda**. The potential of media influence through the practice of establishing an agenda involves the question of whether to be or not to be a social problem and reveals itself through a few moments: mass media become an important source of information about the existence of a social problem; the media declare the existence of the problem and impose the idea that something should be done with it; by filtering a large number of complex social circumstances, the media focus their attention on a few of them, thus creating an image of their "importance" and "priority" in reality.

The practice of priming transfers the emphasis from the very problem to those connotations that stand behind it. Thus, priming as a media practice of challenging complex social circumstances complements the previous practice of setting the agenda and solves the question of whether a social problem will exist or not in such a way that by its being to silence the existence of all other problems, namely: activates certain schemes for assessing the controversial issue; raises the media rank of a specific social problem; sets the standard for assessing the situation around complex social circumstances, in particular, the actions or inactions of politicians; transforms a concrete social problem into a criterion for measuring the effectiveness of the political actors' functioning.

Another form of media intervention in the process of social issues is **framing**. The main elements of the framing practice via the media are two points: narrowing of the problem field, which contributes to the greater probability that the public agenda will reflect the agenda of political elites; promotion of correct interpretations of social problems.

Key words: construction of a social problem, media practices, establishment of the agenda, priming, framing.

Magdych Yu. Nudge in the processes of political manipulation of social consciousness

With the activation of the electoral process in Ukraine, the problem of the use of manipulative technologies is actualized. At the same time, scientific results in the field of behavioral economics, social psychology and cognitive research contribute to the emergence of new methods that can be used not only in public administration programs, but also in manipulating political consciousness and behavior.

Psychological studies have revealed systematic cognitive mistakes in thinking, which limit the rationality of decision-making. In the process of seeking opportunities to influence the "alleged irrationality", the choice of both the buyer and the voter, there are new technologies. One of them is the so-called jerks or superstitions (from English nudge - a slight push). Examples of their application in marketing and public administration are described by the Nobel Prize winner, economist Richard Thaler and lawyer, professor Harvard Cass Sunstein in the work "Impulse. How to help people make the right choice. "Nudge-tech implies an impact on the behavior of the individual and a "soft" push to a certain decision in order to improve his life without restricting his freedom of choice.

The question arises about the use of naj-technologies in the processes of political manipulation. Pushing out is unnoticed, but rather an effective tool for influencing people's behavior, and therefore can become a means of political manipulation that is not controlled. R. Thaler and K. Sunstein believe that in this regard, state architects of choice in their influences may be more dangerous than commercial ones. For example, in order to manipulate consciousness, the so-called heuristics of accessibility are used.

To prevent the use of government interventions by incompetent governments, naj technologies should be open, public. The most fundamental point for R. Thaler and C. Sunstein is the preservation of freedom of choice. Thus, we deal with methods of pushing, which can be avoided by the refusal of participation. However, although in most cases, these receptions are not hidden, the effect of individual tacks is invisible. The public architects of choice will have both appropriate powers and tools for possible manipulative influence. This situation is dangerous in modern Ukrainian realities (especially when focusing on private agents of influence). Abuse of the architecture of choice and the use of naj-technologies poses a threat to such value as freedom of choice.

Key words: libertarian paternalism, architecture of choice, pushing, nudge, political manipulation, values.

Mainina M. Euroscepticism legitimation in the European Union as a modern trend

European Union was defined as an association of welfare and prosperity. It had to be an example of democracy, economical security and stability. States had to work for common good. These standards have changed with the expansion of the EU to the East. The EU has many obstacles that influence its development and raise a question of the expediency of the EU's further functioning in the existing format. There are a lot of problems without any instruments to solve in the EU. All these factors led to the emergence of the Euro-skepticism ideology.

The main aim of this article is to determine the reasons of the Eurosceptics popularity in the European Union. In addition, we need to analyze the perspectives of the Eurosceptics development in Europe and their ability to influence the EU's institutes and the global changes in the EU.

Euroscepticism continues to be actively discussed in a scientific and expert environment. This statement has a variety of meaning and senses. It can be rejection of any EU-program or initiative within the association.

So, Euroscepticism researching nowadays is a very actual question.

The EP elections will be like a cut in social mood in Europe. They can show us a real ideological portrait of the modern European agenda. Moreover, we should not exaggerate or underestimate the role of Eurosceptics. Eurosceptics can influence only some spheres We can conclude that the situation will not undergo radical changes. The main task for the EU leaders is to hear the Eurosceptics and to understand, that they try to attract the attention to the real problem.

Key words: Eurosceptics, Euroscepticism, European Union, European Parliament.

Petriaiev O. Migration challenges to common European identity: between myths and reality

The article discusses attempts to create European identity and the threats posed by Muslim migration from the Middle East and the African continent. The system of building national identity and ideological base for uniting people and creating a nation is analyzed. Article conducts comparative analysis of the construction of national identity in Europe, in different periods of history. The system of building national identity in Italy, Germany and the Soviet Union is analyzed. The article analyzes the current weakness of European identity, which is threatened by Muslim expansionism in Europe and European nationalism.

Key words: European Union, European identity, Muslim threat, migration, nationalism.

Radei A. Nations in the times of global transformations: challenges and prospects

The author analyses the process of emerging nations in the epoch of “modern” and of on-coming capitalism. An assertion is made that a nation is produce of purposeful labours by the nationally-oriented state. In the contemporary world, what with globalization, the national state’s authority and its monopoly of government is notably diminishing which is a threat to the nation as a sociocultural phenomenon. The crisis of state brings the nation toward fragmentation into much simpler and more archaic forms of social existence which are based on ethnic and religious distinctions.

Key words: Nation, ethnic entity, legitimacy, national state.

Khar O. Process of politization of international security intitutes: interaction of non-governmental organizations with governmental actors of the global system

In this article, the author investigates the politicization of international governmental organizations and their interaction with non-governmental actors in the global system. The first part briefly illustrates what contributed to the expansion of non-governmental organizations in the international arena. Today there are about 50 thousand international non-governmental organizations in the world, many of which have become world-wide. They have become an integral part of the international legal system and have been directly involved in global governance. Their number and degree of influence on world politics are constantly increasing, as the volume of their interaction with the states and other influential actors rises.

The second part of the article highlights examples of the interaction of non-governmental organizations with leading governmental institutions. Focussed on the Security Council, which, to a certain extent, has adapted its institutional structure and provided access to non-state actors, limited to informal consultations and the wide discretionary power of permanent members. The United Nations institutions are interested in developing relations with international non-governmental organizations, as the work of the specialized agencies of the UN is multifaceted in resolving many issues. They should reflect on the views of the general public and competent experts from different countries, which are presented by the NGO’s. International non-governmental organizations also actively cooperate with other major intergovernmental organizations, such as the World Bank, the World Trade Organization, the International Monetary Fund, NATO, the OSCE, the European Union and many others.

In the final part of the article, the result of the institutionalization non-governmental organizations and politicization of governmental institutions is briefly expressed. The politicization is conceptualized extensively. It can range from public criticism to open resistance and can be stimulated both by actors of civil society and by states. The expansion of the scope and functioning of non-governmental organizations in the modern system of international relations have caused increasing scientific interest. Studies of the politicization of international governmental organizations and their interaction with non-governmental actors in the world system are topical issues that include theoretical and practical components.

Key words: politicization, UN Security Council, international non-governmental organizations, security, International Committee of the Red Cross, international law.

Shulika A. Basic forms of political protests of the precariat

The formation of the precariat based on new forms of power and exploitation, which have become Central to the neo-liberal logic, according to which the organization of social and economic security requires instability as a way of life, undermining social justice and destroying the core of democracy itself. The unique political position of the precariat and the use of the precariat as a starting point for mobilization and collective alternative approaches.

Organized by a network of labor collectives, students, migrant groups and other numerous social, political, economic and cultural movements, heterogeneous precariat in many European cities seeks to organize disparate political groups precariat on the day of the First of may and not only. During these protests, demands are made for universal rights for workers, open migration policies, and common basic income. EuroMayDay has an international orientation from the very beginning, aiming to mark precariousness as a transnational problem.

On EuroMayday political performance and "carnival" methods of agitation (allegorical and symbolic posters, colorful actions, etc.) are used. The activists of this political movement understood this as a revival of the precariat may day traditions and, therefore, as a break with the traditional representation of trade unions and social democratic promises that allowed instability and social insecurity to spread freely, reaching critical levels throughout Europe.

With the emergence of new forms of individualization and the closing of the potential for organization and collective struggle, traditional ways of uniting have become limited, and people have had to act outside the classical politics, trade Union representation and traditional notions of interest. No forms of lobbying or forms of representation for precarius groups. Thus, precast not only became a form of protest, but did just resistance to unstable conditions because they restrict collective solidarity and group views, and thus deny the democratic institutions.

Key words: precariat, precarious groups, political protest, political performance, EuroMayDay.

Yarmolenko V. Securitization of Xinjiang Turkic people issue in relations between China, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan

The purpose of the article is the analysis of the process of Xinjiang Turkic people issue securitization in bilateral relations between China and Kazakhstan as well as China and Kyrgyzstan. In order to secure from the external inducing of potential destabilization in its North-West province Beijing seeks to exert political and economic influence over those two post-Soviet republics. Nur-Sultan and Bishkek avoid any criticizing of Chinese government “de-extremisation” policy in Xinjiang that is targeting ethnic minorities. Instead Kazakhstani and Kyrgyzstani officials opt to support Beijing antiterrorist measures, looking for sustaining benefits from economic cooperation with CPR.

Theoretical framework. The survey has been conducted within the asymmetric international relations conception, introduced by Brantly Womack. We argue that in such a state of bilateral relations the securitization process plays a specific role. It compels both actors to grow their political and security interdependence.

Methodology. It has been applied an approach that included matching of chronological sequence of the issue with the content analysis of main bilateral political acts adopted by China, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan since 1991.

Practical implications. The article will be an endowment to the current discourse on international relations and security issues in Central Asia.

Key words: securitization, China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Central Asia, Turkic peoples, Uyghurs, Kazakhs, Kyrgyzs.

Antoniuk O. Three-Component Test» on Assessing the Legality of Interference in the Right to Ownership

The author of the article has studied the criteria for the admissibility of state's interference in the right to ownership developed in the practice of the European Court of Human Rights.

The content of the «three-component test» on assessing the legality of interference in the right to ownership has singled out the following criteria: 1) the legality of interference; 2) legitimate purpose (justification of interference by general interest); 3) a fair balance between the interests for the protection of property rights and general interests (observance of the principle of proportionality between the used means and the persecuted purpose and avoiding the imposition of excessive burdens on the owner). Based on the analysis of the decisions of this court, the author has revealed the content of such conditions as the legality of interference in the right to ownership, the legitimacy of the purpose of such interference and a fair balance between the interests for the protection of property rights and general interests.

It has been established that these criteria should be assessed collectively, the discrepancy of interference with at least one of the specified criteria indicates on a violation of the right of ownership, even if such interference is complied with national legislation and / or the imposition of the compensation to the owner.

Special attention has been paid to the application of the principle of «proper governance» while assessing the proportionality of state interference in the property sphere of a purchaser of property in good faith. In case of the abolition of the erroneously established cause of the right to ownership for the property in accordance with this principle, the government may be obliged not only to promptly correct the mistakes made, but also to pay appropriate compensation to a purchaser of property in good faith, since the risk of a mistake of a state agency should be relied upon the state, and the errors can not be corrected at the expense of those persons they relate to.

Key words: right to ownership, three-component test, legitimate goal, legality, proper governance, proportionality of intervention, public interest.

Bahirov S. Drawbacks of the bill project about supplementing article 286 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine with the norm of exemption from criminal liability and the risks of its adoption

The article analyzes the quality of the bill number 10236 dated April 17, 2019, filed by the People's Deputy of Ukraine I. O. Lapin, which proposes to amend the Article 286 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine as regards liability for violations of traffic safety rules.

The attention is focused on a number of shortcomings and criminal-law risks that this bill contains. Such drawbacks are:

1. The logical inconsistency of the considerations of the initiators of the bill, which, criticizing the legal uncertainty of the norms of the Road Traffic Rules of Ukraine, suggest that amendments be made not to the relevant points of the Rules, but to the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

2. Failure to comply with the logical structure of the norms for exemption from criminal liability – exemption is not made dependent on the positive post-criminal behavior of the perpetrator.

3. Ignoring the theoretical developments of the criminal law doctrine, according to which the consequences of a traffic accident may be causally related to violations of traffic safety rules imposed by several participants in traffic.

4. Instead of reducing the amount of criminal liability (mitigation of responsibility) of a road accident participant who participated in the process of causing the consequences together with the others, it is unreasonable to propose complete and unconditional exemption from criminal liability.

In addition to the above, the bill contains the risks of unjustified avoidance of criminal responsibility by persons who, along with other traffic participants, violated the rules of road safety and allowed the onset of traffic accidents.

The research, carried out in this article, updates the problems of the quality of scientific support of the lawmaking process and the problem of criminal legal risks in law-making and law-enforcement activities, which have already been set in the domestic theory of criminal law.

Key words: road safety, violation of safety rules, traffic participant, exemption from criminal liability, causality, criminal-legal risk.

Burenko R. Comparative analysis of administrative justice in the states of the Transcaucasia – Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia

In a scientific article, the reader is invited to become familiar with the development of administrative justice in the Transcaucasian states: Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia.

The article describes the judicial system of Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia, the system of development of administrative justice and administrative courts, the competence of administrative courts in reviewing various categories of cases, the timing of appealing decisions of administrative bodies, their actions or inaction, as well as territorial jurisdiction.

The provisions of the Constitution of Azerbaijan, the Administrative Procedure Code of Azerbaijan, the Law of Azerbaijan on Courts and Judges, the Law of Azerbaijan on Administrative Procedure, the Constitution of Georgia, the Administrative Procedure Code of Georgia, the General Administrative Code of Georgia, the Organic Law of Georgia on General Courts as well as the Constitution of Armenia, the Judicial Code of Armenia, the Code of Administrative Procedure of Armenia, the Law of Armenia “On the Principles of Administration and administrative proceedings."

The problems of different approaches in the legislation of Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia in the development of administrative justice are studied.

In the final part of the article, the author draws conclusions about the uneven development of administrative justice in the Transcaucasian states. On the greatest development of administrative justice in Armenia, since in this country there is a separate branch of the judicial system - administrative courts. The author draws attention to the fact that in all three states Administrative Procedure Codes have been adopted and put into effect, which completely determine the order of administrative proceedings in Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia.

Key words: Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia, Constitution, Administrative Courts, Administrative Justice, Administrative Complaint, Administrative Procedure Code of Azerbaijan, Administrative Procedure Code of Georgia, General Administrative Code of Georgia, Code of Administrative Justice of Armenia.

Guivan P. Legal regulation of statute of limitations on individual requirements

Redemption of claims after a long period of non-realization is expedient from the point of view of the logic of building property relations. However, the law regulates only general situations in their legal mediation. It does not always regulate in detail all specific legal relations arising in society in the exercise of the protective right of the carrier of the violated material right to his judicial protection, through the use of state coercion. Therefore, the redemption of individual claims is regulated at the level of exceptions to the general rules established by law, established judicial practice, which, in turn, are based on doctrinal developments carried out by scientists in this field. The study of these relevant issues is devoted to this work.

The beginning of the statute of limitations is related to the moment of the offense. According to Ukrainian legislation, there are moments when the right of a person has been violated, and when the bearer of a subjective right has learned about it. Therefore, the establishment of the initial period of limitation is essential in the consideration of cases by jurisdictional bodies. The paper analyzes the typical errors of the court when calculating the limitation of actions, when it starts from a certain legal fact, which in its essence does not give rise to the right to claim, since it does not violate a subjective right. Under such circumstances, an unjustified omission of an authorized time set by a statutory period for filing a claim may occur, which, of course, deprives him of the possibility of enforcing his protective right in court.

Issues concerning the grounds and procedure for repaying the lender’s claims for additional obligations are investigated. For this, a doctrinal interpretation of the essence of the phenomenon of additional requirements has been made. It has been established that regressive claims cannot be qualified as additional, it is an independent right of a person who arises from the duty performed by her, the very appearance

of which was caused by inappropriate actions of another subject. In view of the above, a fairly broad judicial discretion in determining certain claims as additional and applying to them the consequences established by Art. 266 GKU, should be considered wrong.

For legitimate reasons, the limitation of actions passed must be restored by the law enforcement body. The work clarified the issue of restoring the statute of limitations on additional requirements in the case of restoring limitation on the basic requirements. Restoration of prescription on additional claims does not occur automatically after the restoration of the prescriptive period of time on the basic requirement, but only after the court has taken an appropriate decision regarding this particular period of prescription. If an important circumstance influenced in general the possibility of the creditor to go to court, then it is quite true that the restoration of the statute of limitations on basic requirements means the same consequences for additional ones.

Separately analyzed issues on the regulation of repayment of general requirements. They arise from obligations in which several persons act on the side of the debtor. Such obligations may be partial or joint. The legal nature and features of mediation of each of the specified types of relations are studied. The problems of termination of limitation in the presence of specific circumstances of an objective and subjective nature are considered.

Key words: cessation of limitation, additional requirements, joint requirements.

Kots D. Theoretical and legal basis of information with limited access

The rapid development of the modern information space determines the necessity of creating the legal basis for state information policy. Actual threats to information security require the identification of innovative approaches to the formation of a system of information security and development of information space.

The need for reforming the system of protection of information with limited access raises the inevitability of the newest understanding of the concept of "information with limited access" at the level of legislation, at the level of research of scientists.

The purpose of this publication is to analyze the theoretical and legal foundations of restricted access information for understanding the concept of "information with limited access" and to identify gaps in legislation on the legal definition of information with limited access.

The article analyzes the normative and doctrinal definition of the concept of information, access to which is limited in accordance with the law.

The author studies the legislative understanding of each component of information with limited access: confidential, secret and service information. Also, their main features are determined.

In addition, author's understanding and author's definition of the concept of information with limited access is given. Information with limited access is understood by the author as information and / or data stored on tangible media, displayed electronically, which is legally owned by an individual, legal entity or state and is classified as secret, service or confidential in the manner prescribed by law.

The author concludes that the issue of improving the legal regulation of social relations arising from the restriction of access to information is relevant. This is due to specific gaps in the norms of national law. Legislative definitions of constituent information with limited access leave a lot of controversy. Therefore, the author believes that a promising direction of study is the certainty of the grounds and ways of limiting access to information.

Key words: information with limited access, confidential information, secret information, protection of information, theoretical and legal basis.

Pifko O. The peculiarities of the legislative regulation of the criteria for representativeness of trade unions in Ukraine and some EU member countries

The article is a comparative study of the legislative regulation for the criteria of the representativeness of trade unions in Ukraine and some EU member countries. It explores the peculiarities of the establishment of the criteria for the representativeness of trade unions in the legislation in Ukraine, Poland, Latvia, Bulgaria, Slovakia and Slovenia. It studies home scholars' approaches to the criteria for the representativeness of trade unions that are established by the Law of Ukraine "On Social Dialogue in Ukraine".

The author takes the position according to which the establishment of the criteria for the representativeness of trade unions in the legislation of Ukraine does not contradict the provisions of the international regulations, the International Labour Organization's conventions in particular.

According to the findings of the comparative study, there are no consistent approaches to the regulation of the fundamentals of trade union representativeness in the national legislation of the EU member countries. Moreover, there are considerable differences between some aspects concerning the criteria for the representativeness of trade unions. The most widespread criteria for the representativeness of trade unions are the availability of the minimum number of members required for a representative trade union established by the law as well as the existence of its representations in the proper number of administrative territorial units. However, many countries establish additional criteria for the representativeness, in particular, the requirements for financing sources of trade unions, for the minimum period of trade union functioning in the status of a legal organization, etc. Also, some EU member countries differ considerably in the legal regulation of the procedure for the confirmation of the representativeness of trade unions and a system of bodies involved in this confirmation procedure. The findings of the comparative study of the legislation of some EU member countries gives grounds for stating that a number of EU member countries have stricter legislative requirements for such criteria than in Ukraine.

Key words: trade unions, trade union status, activities of trade unions, freedom of trade unions, representativeness, social dialogue.

Khavruk V. Qualitative indicators of crime in Ukraine: a comparative analysis for 2017–2018

Analysis of crime can be carried out on the basis of such qualitative indicators as: structure, nature and geography of crime. At the same time, the structure of criminality is a complex qualitative indicator, which includes three groups of indicators that characterize the criminal law, socio-demographic and criminological structures. The nature of crime and the geography of crime can act as separate quality indicators, and can be included in the structure – the first in criminal law, the second in criminological.

Criminal law, socio-demographic and criminological structures are complex qualitative indicators of crime, which in turn contain a specific set of indicators, each of which is defined as the proportion (share) of a particular group or type of crime in relation to their total number, that is, percentage of total crime.

The article analyzes qualitative indicators of crime included in criminal law, socio-demographic and criminological structures using statistical information about the state of crime and the results of prosecution and investigation activities for 2017–2018, which is represented by the Prosecutor General's Office of Ukraine.

Based on the analysis of the criminal law structure of crime, it was found that in Ukraine: the number of minor crimes averages ≈21%, moderately ≈40%, grave crimes ≈15%, particularly serious crimes ≈5%, while there was a tendency to insignificant an increase in 2018 in the proportion of crimes of small and medium gravity and a decrease in the proportion of serious crimes (from 37,8% to 34,48%); by focus, crimes against property are dominated by 62–64%, there is a tendency to increase the proportion of crimes against human life and health from 7% in 2017 to 8% in 2018; in 2018, there was an increase in crimes: in the sphere of protecting state secrets, inviolability of state borders, ensuring conscription and mobilization by 61,55%, against production safety by 39,49%, against the fundamentals of national security by 31,69%, against electoral, labor and other personal rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen by 25,72%, against justice by 10,77%; guilty crimes predominate; by the dominant motivational orientation, self-serving crimes prevail (over 62%), 50% of them are thefts, and violent crimes constitute ≈7%.

Based on the analysis of the socio-demographic structure of crime, it was found out that in Ukraine: among those who committed criminal offenses, men predominate (≈88%), women make up ≈12%; total crimes committed by persons aged 18–28 years (28,86-30,51%), 29–39 years (37,51–38,09%), 40–54 years (22,05–23,08%); ≈63% of crimes are committed by persons with complete general secondary and basic general secondary education, ≈9% of crimes are committed by persons with complete higher and basic higher education; up to 70% of crimes are committed by able-bodied persons who do not work and do not study; in 2018 as compared with 2017, the number of crimes committed by deputies of village, town, city and district councils sharply increased (an increase of 430,15%).

An analysis of the criminological structure of crime made it possible to find out that: the largest shares are crimes in the sphere of: state administration and defense, compulsory social insurance (17,63–20,76%); wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (15,14–18,83%); information and telecommunications (≈10%); in 2018 compared with 2017 there was an increase in crimes in the following areas: transport, warehousing, postal and courier activities by 42.57%; wholesale and retail

trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles by 37.8%; law, accounting, architecture and engineering, technical testing and research at 33%; administrative and support services at 28,75%; in general, there was an increase in crimes by type of economic activity by 10,78%; crime geography in Ukraine for 2017–2018 shows that high shares of crime were observed in Kyiv (average share 13%), Dnipropetrovsk (≈9%), Kharkiv (average share ≈ 7%), Odessa (average share ≈ 6,5%), Zaporizhia (average share ≈6%), Lviv (average share ≈5%), Donetsk (average share ≈5%), Kyiv (average share ≈4.5%) oblasts, their total percentage is more than half of all crimes recorded in Ukraine (≈ 56%); low crime rates were observed in Ternopil (average share ≈ 1,7%), Chernivtsi (average share ≈ 1,7%), Ivano-Frankivsk (average share ≈ 1,5%) oblasts, their total average crime rate was ≈4,9%, in the remaining 14 oblasts of Ukraine the percentage of crimes was within 2,1–3,4% (2017) and 1,9–3,9% (2018) by type of settlement in Ukraine 78% of crimes are committed in cities, ≈19% in rural areas; in terms of the personality of a criminal in Ukraine, the proportion of juveniles in crimes is 3–4%, a rather high proportion of persons who have previously committed crimes (31,65–33,04%) and in 2018 compared to 2017 there was an increase of 3,6% of persons previously convicted of committing crimes in the commission of «new» crimes.

Based on a comparative analysis from 2017–2018. using quality indicators, it can be concluded that in 2018 there was a tendency to increase violence (beatings and torture increased by 62%, premeditated murders increased by 8%); in connection with the processes of reforming local self-government (unification of territorial communities), the proportion of crimes committed by deputies of village, town, city and district councils has increased.

Key words: geography, crime, criminal offense, structure, character, qualitative indicator.

Yurkiv R. Development of legislation of Ukraine on compulsory licenses for inventions (useful models)

The article is devoted to theoretical positions about the formation and development of the institute of compulsory licenses for an invention (utility model). The analysis of legislation on the regulation of these relations was done. The theoretical positions on the subject of research are analyzed. It was established that the national legislation on compulsory licenses began to be formed in 1992, but its most significant development occurred in 2000-2003, when several types of compulsory licenses were imposed in the law, which have been applied to the present time.

Compulsory licensing is conditioned either by public needs or by the groundless refusal of the right holder to authorize such use of a particular object of industrial property rights. After Ukraine gained independence in 1991 the formation of national legislation in the field of intellectual property began. In 1992 the Presidential Decree approved the Provisional Regulations on the Legal Protection of Industrial Property Objects and Innovative Proposals in Ukraine, which contained a minor legal regulation of the investigated relations. In the Law of Ukraine "On Protection of Rights to Inventions and Utility Models" in the wording of 15.12.1993, too, there were not many legal norms on compulsory licensing. In particular, Art. 24 of the Law ("Forced alienation of rights") contained norms that determined only one case of obtaining a license for the use of the invention in a compulsory manner.

In 2000, the Law of Ukraine "On the Protection of Rights to Inventions and Utility Models" was set forth in a new version, and the legal regulation of compulsory licensing was substantially improved, as unlike the version of the 1993 law, the grounds for issuing compulsory licenses were expanded.

The Law of Ukraine No. 850-IV of May 22, 2003 introduced radical changes to the compulsory licensing of inventions, utility models taking into account public interests. So, if before 2003 the Government could issue such compulsory licenses based on the interests of the society and subject to military and emergency state without specifying these interests, in the 2003 one was changed the grounds and conditions for such licensing.

As of today, the only area with special legal regulation regarding compulsory licensing of patent law objects is the sphere of health protection.

Key words: intellectual property, license, invention, utility model, use, government.