

*I.Gonah,
Postgraduate Student
at the Department of
International
Economics
of Ternopil National
Economic University*

**UKRAINIAN-POLISH RELATIONS IN THE PERIOD OF THE SECOND
HALF OF XIV CENTURY - THE BEGINNING OF XXI CENTURY
(HISTORICAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS)**

To try to understand the current geopolitical situation, it needs to be extrapolated to the historical experience of developments. In the second decade of the twenty-first century the future of Europe and the world in the next century, and possibly millennia, depends on the developments taking place in the central and eastern parts of the European continent. In these processes, in our opinion, the Republic of Poland occupies a central place, and not only the fate of Ukraine, Belarus, but also the further development of the entire European continent and the fate of the world depends on its position and actions.

The histories of Poland and Ukraine are linked during the second millennium. The interaction of the Polish and Ukrainian people has always given an opportunity to confront foreign enslavers, and hostility led to a historic defeat of neighboring nations. History confirms that joint actions against foreign conquerors almost always gave an opportunity to effectively oppose and defend independence, even when the foreign armies were twice or three times bigger, and countries were economically, politically and militarily more powerful (against the Teutons, Muscovites, Turks), and the mutual struggle between Ukraine and Poland led to the loss of independence as Ukrainians, and, after about twenty years, the Poles.

According to historical data, the Poles, Ukrainians, Belarusians and Lithuanians jointly defeated many more and more powerful enemies - the military alliance of Poland, Ukraine and other neighboring countries is the only guarantee of the independence of these countries.

The legal norms adopted by the Republic of Poland are an attempt to legislate myths of Polish-Ukrainian history: to justify the actions of the Polish side and to blame the actions of the Ukrainian side in the first half of the 20th century, is an attempt to influence the Ukrainian state, to depreciate Ukrainian citizenship and to be used as a legal basis for further occupation of part of Ukrainian territory.

The article proposes Ukraine to adopt legal rules as a response to the Polish Laws for their "neutralization", ensuring the protection of Ukrainian national interests and Ukrainian citizens from persecution for their views and free expressions, and to establish a balance in intergovernmental and interethnic Polish-Ukrainian relations, which will result establishment of friendly relations between Ukraine and the Republic of Poland.

*K. Zaika,
Master of Law, Chief Specialist of the Sector of
Control and Information Support of the
Regional Department of the State Property
Fund of Ukraine in Sumy Oblast*

CORRUPTION RISKS: CONCEPT AND MEANS OF THEIR MINIMIZATION

Corruption is one of the most dangerous threats to human rights, democracy, the rule of law, integrity and social justice, it hinders economic development and threatens the proper and equitable functioning of the state and society. Therefore, the resolution of the problem of corruption is one of the priority directions of the state's development.

The purpose of the work is to identify the means of minimizing corruption risks in Ukraine.

Corrupt risk is, first and foremost, an appropriate fact (action, state) that creates conditions for committing corruption offenses by persons authorized to perform state and local government functions and poses a danger of negative consequences for vital interests of the individual, society, and the state. Corrupt risks are classified according to different criteria.

The process of managing corruption risks in the system of public administration includes several components: identification of corruption risk; analysis of corruption risk; corruption risk assessment; development and implementation of measures to reduce (or minimize) corruption risk; evaluation of measures taken to minimize corruption risk.

There is no single mechanism for managing corruption risks, and the procedure for identifying and assessing corruption risks is formal.

Removal of formalism requires the expansion of procedural forms of interaction between individuals and subjects of power, providing natural and legal persons with additional procedural guarantees of influence on the progress of the procedure, specifying the scope of competence of specific subjects of management.

*Malanchuk P. M.,
deputy of the department of criminal prosecution
disciplines and lawsuits
Educational and Scientific Institute of Law
Sumy State University*

INSTRUMENTS OF LEGALIZATION OF INCOME RECEIVED BY CRIMINAL LAW

The research is aimed at the purpose of concluding the concurrence of the original domestic and national knowledge, which is distinguished in the responses of the native investigations of the methods of alloying of the droids, which are obtained by the destructive paths. The recognition of the associations of the development of the country as a foreign currency and its influence on the sustainability of the financial system of the Ukraine.

The purpose of the article is a review of the tools of alloying of the products, which are used for removing the paths, and also for the development of the system's analysis of the most commonly used partial circuits for the removal of ingots in the Ukraine. In the country authorities' interagency regarding the use of cryptography is completely identical.

It is possible to monitor the use of the technical equipment to use Bitcoin to recycle the grills. This workshop is made up of a decader and more intellectually mundane.

Also, the author provided the necessary recommendations to improve legal regulation of this problem in Ukraine.

*Kondratenko V. N.,
Candidate of Juridical Sciences, Associate Professor,
Department of Branch Law and
Law Enforcement Activity,
Volodymyr Vynnychenko Central Ukrainian
State Pedagogical University*

**PRESSING QUESTIONS OF PERFECTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE
FACILITIES OF PROFESSIONAL ORIENTATION OF PERSONS WITH
DISABILITY**

In the article grounded, that the administrative providing of right to work envisages including to her of totality of corresponding legal facilities of sent to realization of professional orientation that is one of basic constituents of labor activity and effective social integration. A professional orientation comes forward as an obligatory link of realization of right to work of persons with disability, that assists forming and decision for such people of professional interests, capabilities, reason to active labor activity.

It is offered that the system of administrative backer-ups of professional orientation of persons with disability includes the following: a) legal positions, in that the legal mechanism of providing of right for persons is envisaged with disability on labor due to realization of the professional informing, advising, selection and selection; b) the ratified order of grant of orientation services by the competent organs of public administration, separate public institutions, and also forms and directions of their cooperation; c) organizational activity of public and executive branches of local self-government, their public and official servants authorities in relation to organization and realization of orientation work.

An argumentation is given, that the home system of professional orientation on all links has ineffective character, as administrative facilities of her providing are envisaged by a legislation head mainly for formal realization of imperious plenary powers of competent organs of public administration. In connection with what, first of all, it follows a general order to confirm Plan of actions in relation to development

of professional orientation of persons with disability 2022 to and to use the offered
Typical order of grant of services in a professional orientation.

*Valeriya Mirgorod-Karpova,
post-graduate student, specialist of the department of
Administrative, Economic Law and Financial and
Economic Security of the Educational-Scientific Institute of
Law of Sumy State University.*

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL ORGANIZATIONS AS SUBJECTS OF THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM OF UKRAINE

External financial assistance aimed at improving the well-being of the population and economic development of the countries is gaining steady popularity in the world under the influence of globalization processes. Experiencing the crisis situation in most spheres, the indicator of which is the growth of unemployment and poverty, increase in public debt, the gradual decline of production, inflationary processes, the crisis in the banking sector, etc., Ukraine has chosen to co-operate with international financial organizations to attract negotiable and non negotiable financial resources for stabilization of the economic, financial, political, social situation.

The main purpose of this article is to study the subjects of the financial system of Ukraine and the separation of international financial organizations as part of the financial system of the state as subjects of emerging international relations.

Over the years of independence, Ukraine has already developed tendencies for cooperation with individual international financial institutions. The State is also receiving systematic lending from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the European Investment Bank. Since 1991 Ukraine, according to the statistics of the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, received 12 billion Euro from the European Union and 11.9 billion USD from the World Bank.

Thus, globalization processes are a precondition for strengthening financial relations between states and building an efficient financial system in the country. In turn, cooperation with international financial institutions and institutions aimed at attracting financial resources contributes to increasing the stability of Ukraine's financial system. That is why the issue of forming an effective mechanism for attracting such funds and their further orientation for the realization of the

corresponding programs of economic and social development of the state leaves is urgent for our country.

Yevgen Sobol,
Doctor of Law, Professor
Head of the department of state-legal
disciplines and administrative law
Volodymyr Vynnychenko Central
Ukrainian State Pedagogical University
Valentina Vladimirova,
Associate professor of the department
of state-legal disciplines and administrative law
Volodymyr Vynnychenko Central
Ukrainian State Pedagogical University

CODIFICATION OF LEGAL NORMS IN THE DIRECTION OF REALIZING THE RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

The paper emphasizes the need for codification of administrative law to implement and protect the rights and freedoms of persons with disabilities.

Determined the author's vision of the proposed Law of Ukraine "On the activities of public administration in promoting and protecting the rights and freedoms of persons with disabilities". Substantiated the necessity of systematizing administrative and legal norms concerning the implementation and protection of the rights and freedoms of persons with disabilities, eliminating conflicts between the laws, and bringing to the level of the law the legal norms regulated by by-laws.

Indicated the necessity of adopting the Law of Ukraine "On the activities of public administration in implementing and protecting the rights and freedoms of persons with disabilities".

The main results of the systematization process during the construction of the said legislative act should be determined of the basic principles that will be the core vector in the direction of the activities of public administration actors; streamlining the powers of the subjects of public administration regarding the implementation and protection of the rights and freedoms of persons with disabilities through their transfer from legislative and subordinate normative legal acts; introduction of updated areas of activity for the authorities of the public administration in relation to the implementation and protection of specific rights and freedoms of persons with

disabilities (education, labor, accessibility, health care, etc.); designing it more informatively accessible, convenient for use; detection and elimination of collisions. In order to streamline the administrative rules and comply with these key requirements in the proposed legislative act, one of the main forms of codification of legislation should be used - codification.

The proposed legislative act must have such a structure. Section I. General Provisions. Section II. Areas of activity of the public administration regarding the implementation and protection of the rights and freedoms of persons with disabilities. Section III. Interaction of subjects of public administration with non-profit organizations on issues of implementation and protection of the rights and freedoms of persons with disabilities. Section IV. The responsibility of public administration bodies for violating the rights and freedoms of persons with disabilities.

Igor Pyroha,
Doctoral student, Uzhgorod national University,
Candidate of Law Sciences (PhD)

MINIMUM CONSUMER BUDGET: LEGAL DEFINITION

Legislative and normative acts of Ukraine form a system of state social standards, guarantees and norms, which does not fully disclose the essence of these concepts, does not reflect their characteristic properties, does not establish ways to calculate them. The basis for social standards in Ukraine is the subsistence minimum, the content of which is not defined by law. As a result, we have two subsistence minimum, the value of which is more than twice. One is used to determine the size of the minimum pension and salary of the employee of the first tariff category and equals the cost of food plus the mandatory rate of payment for housing and communal services (15%). The second one is used for monitoring, and its value is close to the cost of sets of food, non-food products and services approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. The minimum wage is set at the level of the second subsistence minimum and does not include taxes and duties (19.5%), which are counted on the minimum wage.

In order to eliminate conflicts, the legislation proposes to introduce the concept of "consumer basket". The consumer basket defines the standards of consumption of food products and housing and communal services, the cost of which is 80% of the cost of the consumer basket. The remaining 20% is the cost of non-food products and other services (except for housing and communal services).

The cost of the consumer basket must be determined quarterly as the sum of the cost of food and housing and communal services, multiplied by 1.25. The subsistence minimum is equal to the sum of the value of the consumer basket and the statutory taxes and fees.

The content of the consumer basket, the way of determining its value and the size of the subsistence minimum should be established by the Law of Ukraine, which should replace the current Law "On the subsistence minimum".

*Elena Sokurenko,
Candidate of Juridical Sciences,
Senior Lecturer of the Department of Branch law
and law enforcement activities
Volodymyr Vynnychenko Central Ukrainian State
Pedagogical University*

ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF PROTECTION OF RIGHTS AND FREEDOM OF HUMAN AND CITIZENS

This article explores the main administrative and legal means of protecting the rights and freedoms of man and citizen, analyzes the relationship concept of security and protection.

Under the method of protection, it is proposed to understand a set of features of a legal nature, reflecting the essence of the violated law and the peculiarities of the process of its restoration, as well as the type of legal liability that applies to the offender.

It is also noted that the protective function of law, aimed at minimizing the number of negative phenomena in the field of public relations, primarily between citizens and state authorities and their officials.

The essence of administrative and legal ways of protecting human and civil rights and freedoms is determined and analyzed. It is noted that one of the main administrative and legal methods of protecting the rights and freedoms of man and citizen is the constitutional right of citizens to appeal.

Under the method of protection, it is proposed to understand a set of features of a legal nature, reflecting the essence of the violated law and the peculiarities of the process of its restoration, as well as the type of legal liability that applies to the offender.

It is noted that the right to appeal citizens is a legal and social right to apply to the court in order to protect the rights and legitimate interests, as well as expression of social freedom and the implementation of international standards in the field of human rights and citizens.

*Inna Savelyeva,
Postgraduate Student
of the Classic Private University*

FEATURES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF PRIMARY PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF POLICE OFFICERS FIRST ADMITTED TO SERVICE IN THE POLICE, AT THE LEVEL OF THE CENTERS OF PRIMARY PROFESSIONAL TRAINING "ACADEMY OF POLICE"

The article is devoted to the analysis of the administrative and legal regulation of the organization of primary professional training of police officers, who were first admitted to the police service at the primary professional training centers of the Police Academy. The author highlights the problems associated with the imperfection of the normative legal acts regulating the investigated issue, and also suggests ways to solve them. This imperfection is manifested first of all in the non-harmonization of the provisions of normative legal acts regulating issues of primary professional training of police officers, which determines the direction of further scientific research to improve them in the light of departmental education reform. This situation has arisen since the issuance of the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine "On Approval of the Concept for the Introduction of a Three-Level Model of Training Police" dated January 29, 2018, No. 51, which establishes: 1) the basic level of vocational education; 2) defines the six-month period of primary professional training of police officers who were first admitted to the police service; 3) provides for the achievement of a qualification of a "qualified worker" requiring a diploma of established standard after successful completion of primary professional training. All this leads to the need to amend the Provision on the organization of initial training of police officers who were first taken to police service. Today, as already noted, according to the Provision on the organization of primary professional training of police officers who were first admitted to the police service, training of policeman is confirmed by a certificate of primary professional training. It should be noted that in our opinion such an approach is inappropriate, since it follows from the analysis of normative legal acts that regulate technical and vocational education that such a document, such as a certificate about the completion of a certain level of education generally, is not foreseen.

In view of the establishment of requirements to service for six months after undergoing primary professional training at subordinate positions of police structure (usually in patrol police) under the guidance of mentors, as well as requirements for mentor appointment for people undergoing primary professional training under Individual curriculum in-service, a proposal is made regarding the necessity of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine to approve by appropriate order the Provision on the organization of mentoring in the National Police of Ukraine.