

implementation promote the development of the information society and e-government in accordance with the principles of interaction and partnership. The activities of the authorities are focused on the interests and needs of the citizens and are more transparent. Achieving efficiency in relations depends on the training of qualified public officers and simultaneous preparation of information infrastructure of the e-government.

For Ukraine, e-Government is a new principle of public administration. Its application in practice is still imperfect, the legislative and regulatory acts are controversial and require revision. Not only the society, but also the state, businesses and even foreign countries are interested in establishing an interaction between the bodies of state power, bodies of the local government, on one side, and their own staff and users, on the other side, through the computer and communication technologies. An essential factor in implementation of this project is willingness of the citizens to use the opportunities of the computer technologies, evaluate their advantages in applying them directly for the person's life, business, public and research activities, education, etc.

Based on the abovementioned, conclusions can be made that excellent functioning of the e-Government stimulates increasing of competitiveness for the whole country. It also allows to rapidly and efficiently develop economic, technological industries and trade. To introduce e-Government, it is necessary to develop a fundamentally new legislative basis and adapt it to the relevant international requirements. Implementation of a new model of public administration using computer technologies in Ukraine can fundamentally change the relationship between the subjects and objects of public administration, turning them into partners.

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JUDICIAL REFORM IN UKRAINE: ON THE WAY TO DEMOCRACY

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The main problem of judiciary in Ukraine is *lack of trust to this judicial system*, because of clan connections, corrupt practices, political influences and deals. That is why, in an attempt to become a democratic European country, in

2016 the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Constitution of Ukraine on Justice" (so called judicial reform) entered into force. This involves the following conceptual changes:

Changes in the court system. The Law on Judicial System implements judicial system, which include local courts, courts of appeal and the Supreme Court, carrying out the functions of cassation. In order to consider specific categories of cases, high specialized courts will function within the judicial system. The Supreme Court will consist of the Supreme Court Grand Chamber, the Administrative Court of Cassation, the Commercial Court of Cassation, the Criminal Court of Cassation, and the Civil Court of Cassation.

Specialization. Given the specificity of certain categories of cases, the reform introduces the High Court on Intellectual Property and the High Anti-Corruption Court that will act as first instance courts hearing specific categories of cases assigned to their jurisdiction. Furthermore, additional specialization is introduced at the level of cassation review.

New procedure for appointment, dismissal and responsibility of judges. The minimum age of judges has been raised to 30 years, and a maximum of 65 years has been introduced. The procedure of appointing judges on the basis of public competition and qualification assessment was described in the new legislation. Such appointment shall be performed by the President upon the proposal of the High Council of Justice (formerly the permanent election of judges was carried out by the Parliament). To ensure the independence of judges, they are appointed for indefinite period of time. However, in order to prevent abuse, established grounds for dismissal were extended and the scope of immunity was narrowed. Thus, the judge may not be held liable for their judgment, while committing a crime or disciplinary offence will trigger the liability on common grounds. The exhaustive list of grounds for dismissal of judges covers, in particular, such grounds as a significant disciplinary misconduct committed by a judge, gross or systematic negligence of their duties, which is incompatible with the status of a judge or reveals their discrepancy of a post, as well as a violation of the duty of the judge to confirm the legality of the source of origin of funds. The High Council of Justice was granted the authority, *inter alia*, to dismiss judges from office, to approve arrest of a judge or his/her detention, and take a decision on temporary suspension of the judge from exercising justice.

Introduction of additional requirements for the judges. The Law establishes the duty of the judge to confirm the legality of the source of origin of funds in the course of evaluation of judge's suitability to the position or during disciplinary proceedings initiated in the circumstances causing doubts of legality of the source of origin of the funds or integrity of the conduct of the judge. Moreover, the judge is now obliged to submit a Declaration of Judge's Integrity and a Declaration of Judge's Related Persons, which shall be open to public access and published on the official website of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine. In addition, there is a profound check of the Declarations of each judge at least once in five years, or at special request of the High

Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine or High Council of Justice.

A constitutional complaint. The reform introduced eligibility for all citizens and legal entities to file the constitutional complaint to the Constitutional Court regarding compliance with the Constitution of Ukraine of the law, where the complainant believes that the law of Ukraine, applied in the final decision of the case they were involved in, contradicts the Constitution of Ukraine.

To sum up, Ukraine has chosen the course on Euro-integration, which symbolized a European choice of Ukraine, a final breakaway from the Soviet past, and the acceptance of the European values of democracy and respect for human rights. To be considered as a real democratic state not only on paper, our government must provide great reforms to have more effective, fairer judiciary, law enforcement, and political system, apart from improving Ukraine's business environment and economic prospects, that will have huge benefits for the society and bring it closer to the long-dreamed European integration.

THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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Globalization is a process of global legal, economic, political and cultural integration and unification. The impact of globalization on law and human rights can be viewed from two sides.

On the one hand, a more open system of international legal human rights can expand the freedom of individuals and increase their ability to implement and protect their rights. On the other hand, the benefits from the processes of globalization are distributed unevenly and some of its aspects pose a threat to rights and freedoms. This puts the international community in the task of strengthening the international human rights regime. It should also be noted that as a result of the processes of globalization, the state ceases to be the only source of human rights protection. The development of the communication and transport system has significantly reduced the ability of governments to control the flow of information, knowledge and ideas, expanding the ability of groups of people with similar convictions to organize, regardless of state borders, which has contributed to the development of international non-governmental organizations and the emergence of an international civil society. Also, the positive aspect of globalization regarding law and human rights is the consolidation of legal systems of different states for joint struggle against global problems, regulation of interstate relations. One can give an example of the development of the "European Law", whose rules regulate the relations between the member states of the European Union. The third positive aspect of the globalization regarding law and human rights for states is the fact, that countries, whose interests are legally affected by