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***RESEARCH AND EDUCATION
IN THE GLOBAL WORLD:
EUROINTEGRATION PROCESSES DURING
THE WARTIME***

***BOOK OF PAPERS OF THE X INTERNATIONAL FORUM
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SECTION 1

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES OF DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT. DEMOCRACY THROUGH LAW. CHALLENGES FOR DEMOCRACY IN WARTIME

WORKS OF ARTISTIC DESIGN AS OBJECTS OF COPYRIGHT

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Problem Statement. In the realm of intellectual property law, the protection of works of artistic design poses intricate challenges and raises pertinent questions. The advent of digital technologies and globalization has significantly altered the landscape of creative production and dissemination, necessitating a comprehensive examination of the status of works of artistic design as objects of copyright.

Objectives. The aim of my research paper is to reveal how works of artistic design are classified and protected within the framework of modern legal systems, with special emphasis on the peculiarities of copyright in Ukraine and a comparative analysis with international practice.

Methods. Copyright in the context of artistic design plays a key role in protecting creativity and innovation in design. It provides designers with a legal tool to protect their original work from unauthorized use, copying or distribution. Copyright is recognized by the creator automatically from the moment the work is created and does not require registration, although registration can provide an additional level of protection. It covers a wide range of works, including graphic design, illustrations, logos, web design and other visual projects.

First of all, for a design to be recognized as a work subject to protection, it must satisfy two main criteria: originality and novelty.

It is important to note that design protection does not extend to the ideas, methods or concepts underlying the design; only the specific expression of those ideas in design form is protected. Thus, for a design to be recognized as a protected work, it is necessary that it has a defined form of expression that can be fixed on any material medium.

In addition, when considering the criteria for recognizing a design as a protected work, it is necessary to pay attention to aspects that play a key role in the legal evaluation of a design. Including:

- Authorship and originality. The author of the design must be able to prove that his work is the result of his own creative activity and has not been borrowed from other sources without permission. Originality does not necessarily mean absolute novelty in all aspects, but requires a certain level of creative input that allows the design to be considered unique and unrepeatable.

- **Aesthetic significance.** Often, in order for a design to be recognized as a protected work, it must meet certain aesthetic or artistic criteria. This means that the design must have pronounced visual or artistic characteristics that evoke aesthetic emotions or impressions in human perception.

- **Practical implementation.** In addition to aesthetic significance and originality, how practical the design can be implemented is also important. This applies not only to the possibility of its production, but also to the practical use of the final product provided by the design.

- **Documentation and registration.** In order to ensure legal protection of the design, it is necessary to follow the documentation and registration procedures provided by the legislation. This includes submitting an application for design registration to the relevant government authorities, providing the necessary materials and information about the work.

Taking into account the above criteria, it can be stated that the process of recognizing a design as a protected work is multifaceted and requires a comprehensive approach. This not only provides legal protection of design copyrights, but also promotes innovation and creativity in the field of design, stimulating the creative activity of authors and manufacturers.

Conclusion. The research emphasizes a comprehensive approach to the protection of artistic design copyright, which includes legal, technological, educational and international aspects. This approach requires flexibility, innovation, and collaboration at all levels to ensure effective protection of creators' rights while advancing the art design industry.

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CONSEQUENCES OF FULL–SCALE INVASION WAR: HOW PEOPLE COPE WITH MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES

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Problem Statement. War affects people at any life stage. Age does not matter in this situation; therefore, mental health issues are common for every generation. After February 24th, 2022, more people have started getting

professional help from psychologists to solve their problems, which are the war aftereffects. The adversity is that not everyone is ready to admit they need therapy. On account of this, no one should be ashamed of visiting a specialist and the Ukrainian mental health care system requires more financial resources to make it more accessible for people.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to produce solutions of enhancing reachability of support from skilled psychologists and psychiatrists.

Methods. There are numerous ideas on how to improve the Ukrainian mental health care system. These organizations can be supported by sponsors from other countries. For example, it can be a mental health association for kids who had suffered from Russian occupation. It is important to help them because children are the future of country.

Nevertheless, other age groups are still very much significant. They have an issue with accepting help from a mental health sphere specialists especially older generations, because of the former Soviet Union influence.

Prior to the full-scale war, approximately 30% of Ukrainians suffered from mental health disorders throughout their lives, but still no good system existed, it was very limited [5]. Back in 2014, Russia attacked Eastern Ukraine, thousands of people were killed or wounded. Those who could move to other cities never got back to their homes. Ukrainian adolescents who became victims of violence were more than 4 times as likely to develop post-traumatic stress disorder. Only five years after the war started, a 24-hour national helpline for veterans was created. In 2018, the Ministry of Veterans Affairs was formed, and two years later, the Ministry of Reintegration began functioning. Their efforts had some bearing on the mental health of war-affected people.

Since February 24th 2022, lots of attacks on Ukraine have taken place, including hundreds of them on hospitals and other health facilities. Unfortunately, there are many examples of Russia's crimes like Mariupol, where 80% of medical services had been damaged or ruined forever.

Sixty-five thousand Ukrainians got expert assistance from psychologists and psychiatrists during the first eight months of a full-scale invasion. More than 80% of Ukrainians have never consulted a psychologist or psychotherapist, even though at least a third have recently experienced stress, insomnia, and anxiety.

The main issues are the therapy cost and lack of medications in pharmacies. During the first month of invasion, people had a huge problem with empty shops, and chemists were not exception. Without a proper medication you obviously cannot have an appropriate health treatment. In order to help Ukrainians with mental health issues, some free programs were launched. For example, the All-Ukrainian mental health program "How are you?" (« Ти як?»), was launched by the First Lady of Ukraine – Olena Zelenska in May 2022 [3]. The initiative aims to empower Ukrainians by fostering self-awareness and recognizing the importance of mental well-being. It stresses the collective responsibility of society in caring for mental health and advocates for a robust support system to assist individuals in

times of crisis. The program's website offers resources like helpline numbers and self-help techniques, providing accessible assistance to those in need.

"Poruch" («Поруч») is a Ukrainian program in collaboration with UNICEF, launched in 2022, primarily aimed at teenagers and parents affected by war [1]. It offers mental health support through group and individual sessions, facilitated via a user-friendly website and Telegram channel.

Results. Through the years, Ukraine is slowly starting to get more abilities to create a mentally healthier nation. Programs like "How are you?" and "Poruch" are the proof of it. Sadly, as it has already been mentioned not everyone is open to therapy or ready to spend money on it if they cannot find initiatives, which were shown earlier in text, relevant medications or want to meet a specialist offline.

Conclusions. With the international and government support there will be more opportunities to embellish the mental health system in Ukraine. Moreover, people need to muster the courage to seek assistance and advocate for the normalization of free programs. Hopefully, the stereotypes about mental health from the Soviet era will soon disappear. Today's changes resolve the future percentage of Ukrainians with PTSD or any other disorder to be lower.

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ILLEGAL PRIVATIZATION OF STATE, COMMUNAL PROPERTY (ART. 233 OF THE CRIMINAL CODE OF UKRAINE) : LEGAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ELEMENTS OF CRIMINAL OFFENSE

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Problem statement. The topic of illegal privatization of state and communal property in Ukraine has been and remains relevant and socially

significant since the late soviet era. The process of privatization has been discussed in public circles since the start of the Perestroika program (1985), but de-jure began in Ukraine only in 1992, after the declaration of independence, and during the following decades became one of the key aspects of economic reforms. The main goal of privatization is to promote the development of the market economy, improve the efficiency of property management, and attract additional investments.

Objectives. The purpose of the work is to reveal the essence of the elements of the criminal offense "illegal privatization" stated in Article 233 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Methods. Within the scope of the research, the following methods were used: dialectical – to study the essence of the characteristics of the composition of privatization; comparative – to compare the Criminal Code of Ukraine with the Criminal Code of Poland in terms of the implementation of some of their terms in the criminal legislation of Ukraine; method of systematization – when identifying the location of the criminal offense of "illegal privatization" in the system of criminal offenses under the Criminal Code of Ukraine;

Results. Ukrainian society has developed a stereotypical position that an entire ongoing process of privatization must be classified as illegal. However, the case law of illegal privatization in Article 233 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine allows us to distinguish the following characteristic features of its composition: 1) the object of privatization is "state, communal property" ; 2) illegal privatization can be committed in only 4 ways; 3) the most common motive for such an act-the profit motive, is not mandatory; 4) illegal privatization can be committed only by direct intentions; 5) the stage of preparation for such act is not punishable due to Article 16 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. [1]

On the basis of these signs that privatization can be distinguished. It is worth turning to international experience regarding the criminal law regulation of such a criminal offense as illegal. Thus, an interesting experience for implementation into national legislation is point a of the Criminal Code of Poland, which states that "privatization is recognized as illegal only if there is purposely-made discount of actual price or of it is being done by unauthorized subject". The above legislative provision defines illegal privatization in a broader sense, which allows expanding the scope of its incrimination. [2]

Conclusion. To sum up, illegal privatization can be done only on purpose, it has 4 possible ways of committing, the subject of criminal offence is general-reprehensible person, who reached 16 years of age. It is needed to pay attention to international experience in order to modernize legislative definition and to expand the case law.

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PECULIARITIES OF THE ACTIVITY OF FINANCIAL AND FINANCIAL CREDIT AUTHORITIES DURING THE LEGAL REGIME OF MARTIAL LAW

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Introduction. The introduction of martial law in Ukraine significantly changed the life of the state and society, skillful and quick adaptation to harsh realities is one of the priority tasks of the authorities. State bodies and local self-government bodies in the field of finance must also adapt to today's challenges in order to confront the enemy and ensure the normal functioning, first of all, of the military and also of civilians.

Objectives. The main task is to analyze the problem related to the functioning of the system of bodies and changes in their powers in connection with the introduction of martial law.

Methods. Methods such as analysis, synthesis and comparison were used to research this topic.

To begin with, financial and financial and credit institutions are institutions for which financial activity is the main activity. First of all, it is worth mentioning the Ministry of Finance, which is the main body in the system of central executive bodies, which ensures the formation and implementation of the state financial, budget and debt policy.

One of the features of the activity of the Ministry of Finance during the period of martial law is the issue of state bonds for the purpose of financing the state budget deficit and refinancing the state debt. Following the start of Russia's full-scale war against Ukraine, the Ministry of Finance launched auctions for the sale of military bonds in March. Military bonds are an investment tool for supporting the state budget, available to citizens, businesses and foreign investors. Funds from bonds raised in the State Budget of Ukraine are used for uninterrupted provision of the state's financial needs under martial law – social and defense.

Also, The Ministry of Finance of Ukraine increases the corresponding indicators of state budget financing in accordance with the amount of state borrowings made, in excess of the amounts established by Appendix No. 2 to the Law "On the State Budget for 2023 "[1].

As for the State Tax Service, the situation here is generally difficult: constant changes to taxation during martial law. From August 1, 2023, the Law of Ukraine dated June 30, 2023 No. 3219-XX "On Amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine and other laws of Ukraine regarding the peculiarities of taxation during the period of martial law" entered into force, there were changes regarding the

calculation of fines and penalties, as well as those persons who are temporarily exempt from paying taxes [2].

Bureau of Economic Security – since the introduction of martial law on the territory of Ukraine, the issues of ensuring economic security are important. If there were only one task in the peacetime, now the following can be distinguished: 1) detection and response to unjustified price overpricing. 2) identifying and stopping the activities of those enterprises that carry out illegal trade with Russia and Belarus, including the movement of goods by contraband; 3) establishment of entities of economic activity, where the ultimate beneficiaries are residents of Russia and Belarus; 4) establishing the assets of Russia and Belarus, as well as their citizens; 5) prevention of illegal actions with humanitarian assistance; 6) fight against negative manifestations that prevent business from restoring the state's economy; 7) investigation of criminal proceedings [3].

The State Customs Service of Ukraine ensures the implementation of the state customs policy, protects the country's customs interests, creates favorable conditions for the development of foreign economic activity, maintains the necessary balance between control and simplification of customs procedures and customs formalities.

Conclusion. To sum up, financial and financial and credit authorities continue to perform their work properly under the conditions of martial law, directing the main forces to help the army and the civilian population in accordance with established norms and international standards, adapting to changes and challenges. The activities of these institutions are designed to ensure the stability and efficiency of the functioning of the state, because it is necessary to prevent unscrupulous persons from "profiting" from the war; to help and provide certain guarantees to businesses that are already going through difficult times; to expand the powers of the Central Committee in order to bring our victory closer, because a strong and stable financial policy of the country is the result of the effective activity of the relevant authorities.

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FORCED MARRIAGE (ARTICLE 151-2 OF THE CRIMINAL CODE OF UKRAINE): CRIMINAL LAW CHARACTERIZATION OF THE CRIMINAL OFFENSE

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Introduction. Today, in the modern world, the problem of forced marriages is quite popular, and this issue is repeatedly raised in the works of scholars and judicial practice. After all, the current trend in the development of criminal legislation of Ukraine should be aimed, not least, at preventing the conclusion of forced marriages and preventing the avoidance of criminal liability for an act committed by a person, the criminal unlawfulness of which is provided for by the current criminal law, in particular Article 151-2 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Objectives. The main task is to consider the peculiarities and analyzing scientifically based positions and recommendations aimed at improving national legislation that provides for criminal liability for coercion to marry.

Methods. We used the following methods in our research such as: generalization and descriptive analysis.

If to analyze the above-mentioned provision of the criminal law, we can conclude that the objective side of forced marriage, as a manifestation of socially dangerous interference with social relations protected by this provision, includes various alternative forms, such as:

- 1) forcing a person to enter into marriage;
- 2) forcing a person to continue a forced marriage;
- 3) coercion of a person to enter into a cohabitation without marriage;
- 4) forcing a person to continue cohabitation without marriage;
- 5) inducing a person to move to the territory of a state other than the one in which he or she resides in order to enter into a cohabitation without marriage;
- 6) inducing a person to move to the territory of a state other than the one in which he or she resides in order to continue cohabitation without marriage [1].

Also, on the basis of this study, it can be concluded that the object of this criminal offense is the freedom of the individual. In particular, the main direct object of forced marriage is freedom of will – the freedom to freely and independently assess one's behavior and make decisions regarding marriage, in particular, regarding marriage, cohabitation (entry or continuation), relocation to another state or refusal to move for the specified purpose.

In this case, the subject of forced marriage is general. In other words, such a subject can be a natural person of sound mind and who has reached the age of 16.

Both men and women can be the subject of a criminal offense. However, it is also interesting that supporters of the possibility of supplementing the provisions of Article 151-2 note that there may also be a qualifying feature, in particular, the

commission of forced marriage by a special subject: father or mother, guardian or trustee, stepmother, stepfather, or a person entrusted with the upbringing of the victim [2].

The subjective side of forced marriage is characterized by direct intent. Also, in this case, a mandatory feature is the purpose that guides the perpetrator in committing this criminal offense.

However, the question of the expediency of criminalizing forced marriage is important today. In general, there are certain disagreements among scholars regarding the expediency of the independent existence of a separate criminal law prohibition, since most of them do not consider it necessary to introduce this norm.

Though, taking into account the events caused by the armed aggression of the Russian Federation and having studied the grounds for criminalization of the analyzed acts common in the scientific literature, namely, a high degree of public danger, relative prevalence of the act and the lack of criminal law protection of these social relations, today, despite numerous discussions, there is a need for this article. Moreover, the draft Criminal Code of Ukraine retains the analyzed provision. After all, despite the absence of statistics on forced marriages in Ukraine, such facts exist in the country.

It is undoubtedly important that forced marriage violates the important right of a person to freely decide whether to marry, when to marry, and with whom. And the implementation of Article 37 of the Istanbul Convention is necessary because many victims of forced marriage are taken to another country and forced to marry or cohabit with a person from that country.

Therefore, it seems justified for the legislator to recognize forced marriage as a criminal offense. At the same time, it should be recognized that the relevant provision needs to be improved.

Conclusion. To sum up, despite the fact that this criminal law provision is quite new to the criminal legislation of Ukraine, an important factor is that this issue is still of an international nature, so legislative mechanisms of protection against forced marriage under national or international law should take into account current trends in the development of this phenomenon.

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LEGAL REGIME OF ORPHAN WORKS

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Problem Statement. The problem of the legal regime of the use of "orphan works" in the doctrine of international and national copyright law has become particularly relevant under the influence of the dynamic development of digital technologies, the digitalization of most spheres of human life and activity, the relentless growth of society's demand for free access to information, knowledge, and digital content of cultural heritage. In Ukrainian legislation, the concept of "orphan works" and their regulation have been ruthlessly implemented.

Objectives. The aim of this research is to analyze the principles of legal regulation of orphan works in the legislation and doctrine of Ukraine.

Methods. Orphan works is a large amount of material on the development of world culture, science, and art in cultural heritage institutions and also impress with the global nature of the issue. Until recently, the concept of "orphan works" and their use remained unregulated in Ukrainian legislation. The lack of proper legalization of this issue made it difficult to carry out any actions with such a work. This situation provoked a problem: on the one hand, the chosen author can be found at any moment, but, on the other hand, it limited the constitutional guarantee for the free and comprehensive development of someone's personality. However, in 2022 the Law of Ukraine No. 2811-IX was adopted which defines an orphan work as a work whose author is unknown or difficult to find.

Orphan status can be acquired by publicizing on the territory of Ukraine:

1) a work published in a book, magazine, newspaper or other written publications contained in the collections of libraries, museums with open access for visitors, in archives or organizations for the preservation of funds of audio and video recordings;

2) an audiovisual work contained in the collections of libraries, museums with open access for visitors, in archives or organizations for the preservation of audio and video recording funds.

It follows that libraries, museums with open access for visitors, archives or organizations for the preservation of funds of audio and video recordings are the only ones who can use orphan works. The sole purpose of their use of these works is their digitization, indexing, cataloguing, preservation or restoration of a copy. This can only happen after they have taken steps to identify and properly trace the authors, other copyright subjects, which have not led to the identification of the relevant copyright subjects or the discovery of the identified subjects.

It is important to mention that the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine determines the procedure and conditions for the permitted use of orphan works, which include the procedure and conditions for taking measures to identify and properly search for the relevant subjects of copyright, acquisition and loss of the status of an orphan work maintenance of the state register of orphan works.

A work that has acquired orphan status loses this status on the basis of an application that contains a reasoned statement that the applicant has property rights to the work specified in such an application, about the grounds for the rights of the subject of copyright to this work and their validity period.

In addition, it should be noted that it is important not to confuse orphan works with works in the public domain. Orphan works have a copyright owner who has not been identified yet, while works in the public domain have expired copyright and are therefore available for use by anyone, but the author is known. Also works in the public domain are already an established legal category, while orphan works appeared in the legislation quite recently.

Results. The adoption of the Law of Ukraine No. 2811-IX has become an important step in the direction of harmonization of copyright legislation with EU law, which is one of the requirements for candidate countries for EU membership.

Conclusions. Therefore, orphan works are works whose author or authors cannot be identified or traced to obtain consent for the use of their works. Such works can acquire the status of orphans for various reasons, for example, due to uncertainty of authorship, lack of information about the author, or due to the expiration of the copyright term. Orphan works pose a challenge to copyright protection and use, as their status can be unclear and can cause legal disputes over their use.

The adoption of the law of Ukraine No. 2811-IX, which defined the basic norms for the use of orphan works, is an important step in improving the protection of copyright and related rights in the country.

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STATE AND LEGAL DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINE IN 1991–1996

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The end of the twentieth century witnessed the intensive involvement of the whole world in the political, social, and cultural transformation. It was primarily due to the gradual transition from the totalitarian past to the liberal-and-democratic present. Ukraine has become part of the process. Modern Ukraine is defending its independence in the face of complex international challenges. To establish a democratic state, Ukraine emphasizes internal unity and a clear European choice. This focus on historical roots and the struggle for freedom and independence is essential for uniting the nation and providing a strong foundation for its future. The study of state-building processes in Ukraine enriches our understanding of the formation of the Ukrainian state, the struggle of the Ukrainian people for freedom and independence, and the need to organize all aspects of life in this national and state-building context.

Objectives. To analyze and summarize the state-building processes in Ukraine during the late twentieth century, emphasizing the importance of this period for the formation and consolidation of the Ukrainian statehood, an active role of the country at the national and international levels in ensuring its independence and autonomy, the need to study state-building processes in order to understand the history of the Ukrainian state and the struggle for its freedom and independence.

The problems of the formation of the Ukrainian statehood have been studied in the works by such scholars as: O. Bandurka, Y. Barabash, Y. Bytyak, V. Zhuravsky, V. Kolisnyk, I. Kresina, V. Lytvyn, M. Onishchuk, V. Opryshko. For instance, O.M. Bandurka is a lawyer, and politician. Under his supervision, a study guide on the history and state of Ukraine (all history) and the history of the state and law of Ukraine (1991-2019) were published, where the co-authors focused upon the problems of state and legal development of Ukraine in 1991-1996. Another historian, who has made no less effort is V. Hrechenko. Researching this topic, he published the work "History of the Statehood of Ukraine" (2004).

In this topic, we can differentiate such fundamental aspects as: the causes and specific characteristics of the state-building process in Ukraine, the constitutional process and its stages, the main characteristics of the Constitution of Ukraine, and the reform of the legal system. The state-building processes that took place during the 1991-1996 period of independent Ukraine's existence need thorough analysis and interpretation. In the process of forming its independence, Ukraine actively worked on the creation and development of key institutions of the Ukrainian government and their legislative support. The country sought to clearly

define its national interests and take an active part in the international political sphere. Initially, these processes began with the adoption of the Declaration of State Sovereignty (July 16, 1990), which declared the republic's intention to "protect and preserve the national statehood of the Ukrainian people."

On August 24, 1991, the Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR adopted the Act of Independence of Ukraine, which confirmed the thousand-year tradition of state-building in Ukraine and the right to self-determination provided for in the UN Charter and other international legal documents. On December 1, 1991, at the All-Ukrainian referendum, the Ukrainians expressed their desire to live in an independent state, making this choice an inevitable fact of our history.

On June 28, 1996, the most significant event in the history of Ukraine took place, which is considered an integral part of the state-building process. This date went down in history as the adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine. The Constitution of 1996 is known as the first universally recognized Constitution of the independent Ukrainian state, which defines the fundamental rights and freedoms of a citizen, the fundamental principles of the state system, the separation of powers, and proclaimed Ukraine a sovereign, independent, democratic, social, and legal state.

Throughout the history of the Ukrainians, they have been trying to defend their identity and independence. For centuries, our ancestors have made every effort to create their own state, whose sovereignty would be recognized by the entire civilized world. Therefore, we, as conscious citizens, should know and understand how the state and legal development of Ukraine took place in 1991-1996.

Conclusion. Since 1991-1996, the Ukrainian statehood has gone through the key stages of formation and consolidation. The processes of state-building reflect Ukraine's active efforts at the national and international levels aimed at ensuring its independence and sovereignty. The establishment of the main government institutions, the adoption of the Declaration of State Sovereignty and the Act of Independence confirmed Ukraine's determination to defend its rights in the international arena. The adoption of the first universally recognized Constitution in 1996 enshrined the principles of democracy, the rule of law, and social justice.

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LEGAL NATURE OF THE PRINCIPLE OF LEGAL CERTAINTY AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

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Problem statement. Nowadays, legal certainty is recognized at the international level as one of the central elements of the rule of law. It is vital to note, that ensuring legal stability is one of the urgent requirements for the development of a democratic society. Therefore, the significant aspect that has to be taken into consideration when improving the modern legal system of Ukraine, is not only to ensure the quantity of legislative regulation of social relations, but also to guarantee their quality, accessibility and clarity for citizens. In this context, the principle of legal certainty acquires special importance in administrative law, because there is a need to improve effective mechanisms for implementing the principle of legal certainty into practical application. The lack of a clear procedure for the implementation of the principle of legal certainty may create risks for abuse by state bodies and officials. In order to prevent the arbitrariness of state authorities, social and economic destabilization in the country, there is a need for the reformation of practical realization of the principle of legal certainty in administrative law.

Objectives. The research aims to examine legal issues arising when implementing the principle of legal certainty and to identify prospects and opportunities for enhancing legal mechanisms to ensure legal certainty in Ukrainian administrative law. The objectives also involve analyzing aspects, functions, and place of the principle of legal certainty in the system of principles of administrative law in relation to the mechanism of legal regulation.

Methods. The methodological basis made up of general scientific and special legal methods of cognition. Among the most fundamental methods, which help greatly to explore the topic of the scientific work are: analysis and synthesis, ascent from abstract to concrete; systemic, theoretical and legal, formal and comparative legal methods of cognition, as well as the method of state and legal modeling.

The principle of legal certainty expresses the fundamental concept and necessity of the certainty of legal regulation, which is achieved due to clarity, precision, and non-contradiction of legal norms and individual-authority precepts, clarity of the order of operation of a normative-legal act, stability of legal relations. The adjective «legal» emphasizes the signs (quality, property) of certainty, highlighting the state of the legal sphere of society as a characteristic. The principle of legal certainty was substantiated in the practice of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, the Supreme Court, and the European Court of Human Rights [3].

In particular, in the case "Brumarescu v. Romania" the European Court noted that the law must be sufficiently accessible, it must serve as a relevant guideline for the citizen, sufficient in the context in which certain legal norms are applied in the relevant case; a norm cannot be considered a law if it is not formulated with sufficient clarity, which enables a citizen to regulate his behavior [1].

At the same time, it is said in the paragraphs 52 and 56 of the decision dated 14.10.2010 in the case "Shchokin v. Ukraine" that the interpretation and application of national legislation is the prerogative of national bodies. However, the court must satisfy itself that the way in which the national legislation is interpreted and applied leads to consequences compatible with the principles of the Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms as interpreted in the practice of the European Court of Human Rights. The lack of necessary clarity and precision in national legislation, which provided for the possibility of different interpretations, violates the requirement of "quality of law" provided for by the Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and does not provide adequate protection against arbitrary interference by public authorities in the applicant's property rights [2].

The general nature determined by the set of requirements relating to all branches of law, including administrative law. Clarity requires that legal norms are understood sufficiently by the subjects of the law. Accuracy entails that the wording of laws aligns with established legal concepts, terms, and structures. Non-contradiction necessitates consistency with the existing legal regulatory system. Furthermore, the public manager must use past practices and precedents of public administration, which made possible and created expectations of citizens.

Legal relations arise, change or terminate taking into account the norms of law. A specific model of behavior of participants in legal relations should be fixed in the legal norm. Options of the possible behavior of the participants of the legal relationship, its limits, are determined from the general principles and meaning of the legislation. The norms of the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine, the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses, the Law of Ukraine "On Administrative Procedure" and other laws should be the benchmark for the actions of participants in administrative legal relations.

In our opinion, the connection between the subjects of the legal relationship in administrative law has an individualized, defined character. This is a specific relationship between someone and someone.

Certainty of the behavior of the participants is important for administrative legal relations. Legal relations must be distinguished by the strict determination of the mutual behavior of its participants, the personification of rights and obligations.

Certainty refers to the predictability and predictability of the behavior of the bearer of the subjective right and the bearer of the legal obligation in relation to each other. It is worth noting that the subjective right is a legally guaranteed measure of the possible behavior of an authorized person [3].

Conclusion. The principle of legal certainty is a set of requirements for the organization and functioning of the legal system in order to ensure primarily a stable legal position of the individual by improving the processes of lawmaking and law enforcement. The principle of legal certainty in administrative proceedings is intended to ensure the certainty of the outcome expected by the subjects of law when entering into legal relations. Formulating the requirements for the stability of legal relations, the principle of legal certainty provides for the inadmissibility of arbitrary changes in the status of participants in administrative proceedings, but instead the establishment of clear deadlines for the implementation of actions and procedures.

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THE NECESSITY OF LEGALIZATION OF SAME-SEX MARRIAGES IN UKRAINE

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Problem Statement. The issue of LGBTQ+ rights violations persists globally. While laws are evolving in the United States and most European nations, Ukraine lags behind. We believe, that since the start of Russia’s full-scale invasion to Ukraine the need for same-sex marriages has significantly increased.

Objectives. The research aims to explore the significance of same-sex marriages and the impact of their prohibition on people's lives.

Methods. There are many reasons for Ukraine to allow same-sex marriages. And to begin with, American Medical Association researches show, that LGBTQ+ individuals go through the phenomenon known as “minority stress” besides the fact that they, like all Ukrainians suffer from the constant stress caused by the war. It negatively affects mental and physical health. And the opportunity to marry their same-sex partner helps to cope with this problem.[2].

Same-sex couples must have a right to start a family and have an official document to prove it. They deserve this opportunity because it is one of a general and the most common human right.

There are many LGBTQ+ people in the Armed Forces of Ukraine. Same-sex partners are not officially related to each other according to the documents, so rights of these couples are very limited as if they were strangers. For example, they cannot make medical decisions and if one partner dies, the other one has no right to collect the body and bury it because only official relatives have this permission. Also, these people cannot inherit anything from their dead partners unless there is a document, that confirms the opposite. And even if person makes a will, partner must pay a share for the inheritance to the state. Additionally, people cannot get custody of their dead partners' children.

By this law Ukraine will show that human rights are important, it will make a good impression on the other countries and it will also be a great step towards accession of Ukraine to the European Union. People will want to live in a country that values human rights and opportunities.[1].

A poll carried out in 2016 by Ukrainian LGBTQ group "Nash Svit" and the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology found that 60 percent of Ukrainians had negative attitudes toward LGBTQ individuals. By 2022, this percentage had dropped to 38. In the 2022 study, nearly 64 percent were in favor of equal rights for LGBTQ members, including 42 percent of those with negative views towards them. The war has resulted in increased visibility for LGBTQ soldiers in Ukraine, greatly assisted by social media platforms.[3].

Results. Ban on same-sex marriages still remains a big problem for Ukrainians and now, during the war, it is even more significant. There are many reasons why Ukraine should legalize this type of marriages and all of them are crucially important even for those who does not belong to the LGBTQ+ community.

Conclusions. Legalizing same-sex marriages in Ukraine would provide important support and stability for LGBTQ+ individuals, as well as uphold their fundamental human rights. It would also demonstrate Ukraine's commitment to human rights, potentially improving its international standing and facilitating its accession to the European Union. Recent polls indicate a shift towards acceptance and support for equal rights. Overall, legalizing same-sex marriages would benefit LGBTQ+ individuals as well as Ukraine in general. and contribute to a more inclusive and progressive society.

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PROBLEMS OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN UKRAINE DURING THE WAR OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AGAINST UKRAINE

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Problem statement. Martial law was imposed in Ukraine on February 24 as the Russian Federation launched a new wave of armed aggression. As the 4th anniversary of Volodymyr Zelenskyy's election as President of Ukraine approaches, the issue of elections is becoming increasingly pressing.

Objectives. This paper will provide an analysis of the challenges and opportunities of holding elections during a war.

Article 157 of the Constitution of Ukraine states: "The Constitution of Ukraine cannot be amended under martial law or a state of emergency." [1]. At the same time, the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" provides for a ban on the holding of elections and referendums during martial law: "Under martial law, the following are prohibited: the holding of elections for the President of Ukraine, as well as elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and local self-government bodies; the holding of all-Ukrainian and local referendums..." [2]. Thus, it can be stated that the current legislation prohibits the holding of any elections during martial law.

However, the possibility of holding elections before the end of the war is widely discussed due to the discrepancy between the current composition of the Parliament and the realities of the present time, due to its inability to respect human rights and democratic principles and procedures in its activities, in addition to Russia's attempts to occupy part of the territory of Ukraine. [4].

Discussions on this issue are ongoing at this stage. We do not intend to take any side on this, however, we have consulted with students from Lviv higher education institutions: Ivan Franko National University of Lviv, Lviv Polytechnic National University, Ukrainian Academy of Printing. The majority of those surveyed (four out of six) opposed holding presidential elections during the war. They argued that it would be impossible to ensure a fair and democratic election process under the current circumstances, as a significant portion of the Ukrainian population is displaced due to the war. Moreover, numerous military personnel are actively engaged in combat and would not be able to cast their ballots. One respondent expressed a conditional endorsement of elections, stating that they could be considered if they would improve Ukraine's standing in the international arena. Only one respondent expressed strong support for holding elections during the war. They argued that such a move would help prevent the abuse of power by the ruling elite and uphold one of the core democratic principles: the rotation of power. The opinions of the students we surveyed are consistent with the findings

of a poll conducted by the Ukrainian Institute of the Future, in which 76% of respondents stated that presidential elections should be held after Ukraine's victory. Extrapolating the poll results to the entire Ukrainian population, it appears that a majority opposes holding elections during wartime. The election process itself could also make the state vulnerable, especially during the power transition period.

To understand a situation fully, history is essential. In Afghanistan, security concerns led to low voter turnout during elections due to the threat of terrorist attacks. This reflects a negative aspect of democracy. Conversely, Israel manages to hold regular elections despite ongoing military conflicts, showcasing a different perspective. In contrast, Great Britain canceled elections during World War II, justifying it as a necessary sacrifice for survival against the threat of the Third Reich.

Holding presidential elections in Ukraine in their usual format is currently impossible due to both constitutional constraints and a lack of public support. Discussions on this issue persist. While traditional elections may not be viable now, we foresee the emergence of a new electoral concept in the future, ensuring Ukrainian's democratic principles and freedoms.

Conclusion. Based on the above, we can conclude that: conducting presidential elections in the customary manner is constitutionally barred in Ukraine and does not find favor with the majority of the population. Nevertheless, discussions persist regarding the potential for holding elections, even if in an altered format, that uphold all the necessary rules and principles.

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ACTION OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW IN SPACE, TIME AND TO THE CIRCLE OF PEOPLE

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Introduction. Criminal proceedings, as one of the forms of exercising judicial power in Ukraine, are carried out exclusively by the courts on the basis, within the limits and in the way envisaged only by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, and not by subordinate legal acts, since in the course of procedural decision-making, certain state bodies and their officials may restrict the constitutional human and citizens' rights and freedoms. That is why the grounds for imposing of the above mentioned type of restrictions shall be established by acts with the highest legal force, in particular, by criminal procedure law, which has certain temporal and spatial limits of action as well as applies to a certain circle of people.

Objectives. The aim of this work is to allocate and analyse the main aspects of action of the criminal procedure law in time, space and to the circle of persons; to determine the key condition for effective fulfillment of the criminal proceeding tasks.

Methods. Both general scientific and special methods of scientific knowledge have been used in this research. The method of analysis and systemic, structural and dialectical methods are the most used ones.

Results. Taking into account the circumstances of a particular situation that arises in the process of law enforcement, the concept of "criminal procedure law,, can be used in the following four main meanings: 1) the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine; 2) certain structural part of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine; 3) certain provisions of international treaties ratified by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine; 4) a normative act adopted by a body of legislative power of Ukraine, which comprises a system of legal norms regulating not only the activity performed by subjects of criminal proceeding, but also criminal procedural relations formed before the commencement of criminal proceeding, as well as in the course of their implementation [5, p. 103].

The spatial action of the criminal procedure law is determined at the level of national legislation with the obligatory consideration of the relevant norms of international law. Criminal proceeding on the territory of Ukraine are carried out on the grounds and in accordance with the procedure envisaged by the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, regardless of the place where the criminal offence has been committed (i.e. regardless of where the criminal offence has started, continued, completed or terminated (under Part 2 Article 6 of the Criminal Code of

Ukraine) – in Ukraine or abroad [2, p. 7]). As a general rule, criminal procedure law applies to the entire territory of Ukraine and objects equated to it in their legal status (for instance, Akademik Vernadsky research station in Antarctica (Galindez Island), the exclusive (maritime) economic zone of Ukraine and the continental shelf of Ukraine) in cases envisaged by law.

An exception to the spatial action of criminal procedure law is extraterritoriality which means that the relevant normative provisions of the above mentioned law of Ukraine are also applicable for the conduct of the proceeding on criminal offences committed on the territory of a diplomatic mission or consular post of Ukraine abroad, on the board of an aircraft, a sea or river vessel outside the territory of Ukraine, under the flag or with an identification mark of Ukraine, provided that such a vessel is assigned to the port located in Ukraine [6, p. 196].

Limit determination of the validity of the norms enshrined in criminal procedure law in time is of great practical importance, since the choice of relevant procedural provisions that are to be applied in the process of criminal proceeding, directly depends on the lifetime of specific criminal procedural relations. In accordance with the principle of direct temporal action, criminal procedure law that is valid at the time of the conduct of certain procedural action or the adoption of particular procedural decision is the subject to application.

Contrary to substantive criminal law, the new criminal procedure law does not have a retrospective action in time (i.e. it does not apply to the criminal procedural relations existed before the entry into force of the latter) even in cases where its rules are more favourable for the participants in criminal proceeding, since the retrospective temporal action of the procedural law would mean a radical revision of the results of already conducted procedural actions and their repetitive commission under the new procedural rules.

The action of the criminal procedure law to the circle of people means the dissemination of its normative provisions to certain subjects who are participants in criminal procedural relations, taking into account the scope and peculiarities of their legal status. It should be noted that the action of the above-mentioned law to the circle of people is carried out on the basis of the constitutional principle of equality of all participants in the trial before the law and the court enshrined in the Constitution of Ukraine (Article 129 Part 2 Paragraph 1) [1, p. 39]. Therefore, criminal proceeding according to the rules of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine are carried out against any person (under Article 1 of the Law on Citizenship of Ukraine such people can be Ukrainian citizens, foreigners, stateless people [4]), except for the cases envisaged by Part 2 Article 6 of the Code [3, p. 9].

Nevertheless, due to the need on the part of the state to ensure certain public interests, the early indicated principle of equality before the law and the court has two exceptions. The first one relates to the conduct of criminal proceeding against the category of Ukrainian citizens who hold a particularly responsible position in the state or in the proceeding itself (defined in Article 480 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine [3, p. 259]), and means that the process of notifying the latter of suspicion, choosing a measure of restraint and conducting the

investigative actions against them has certain peculiarities. Whereas the second exception states that the criminal proceeding against foreign nationals who enjoy full (diplomatic agents, as well as members of their families, provided that the latter are not Ukrainian citizens) or limited (employees of a consular office, members of the administrative, technical and service personnel of a diplomatic mission) diplomatic immunity may be carried out according to the rules of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine only with their consent or with the consent of the competent authority of the state they represent with the consideration of provisions of the Ukrainian legislation and international treaties ratified by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

Conclusion. Overall, limit determination of action of criminal procedure law in time, space and to the circle of people is one of the conditions for the effective fulfillment of the criminal proceeding tasks, in particular, ensuring prompt, complete and impartial investigation and trial so that everyone who has committed a criminal offence is brought to justice to the extent of their guilt, and no innocent person would be accused or convicted.

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NOVELS ON THE LEGAL PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS IN UKRAINE

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Problem Statement. Intellectual property law is constantly changing all over the world to meet all the novelties of technical progress. Ukrainian legislation should be relevant to European laws and modern challenges

Objectives. The main aim is to analyse legal protection of Industrial Design Rights in national law and single out some recent amendments to explore them.

Methods. The methods of analysis, synthesis, deduction, induction, structural-functional, terminological, hermeneutic-legal and formal-legal methods have been used.

Results. In Ukraine, there is a specific law "On Protection of Industrial Design Rights", which is relevant, especially after the 2020th reform of patent legislation.

An industrial design is the result of a person's intellectual, creative activity in the field of artistic design, which must meet certain conditions in order to receive legal protection, which is evidenced by a certificate of state registration. Therefore, legal protection is granted to an industrial design that does not contradict public order, generally recognized principles of morality, and meets the criteria for protection.

An industrial design meets the criteria for protection if it is new and has an individual character. An industrial design is recognized as new if no identical industrial design has been brought to public knowledge regarding:

- registered industrial design – until the date of submission of the application to the National Intellectual Property Office (hereinafter NIPO) or, if priority is claimed, until the date of its priority.
- unregistered industrial design – until the date on which the industrial design for which protection is requested was first brought to public knowledge.

Industrial designs are considered to be identical if their essential features differ only in minor details.

Information disclosed to a third party under an explicit or implicit condition of confidentiality is not considered publicly available.

An industrial design has an individual character if the general impression it makes on an informed user differs from the general impression made on such a user by any other industrial design brought to public knowledge.

Registered and unregistered samples have been mentioned above. This division has been introduced as a part of the patent legislation reform. It was

implemented to protect the authors of industrial designs who could not or did not want to register their design for some reason. Such provisions correspond to the provisions of the Association Agreement between the EU and Ukraine and the EU Regulation "On Industrial Designs" and are logical, because often during the long process of obtaining a certificate, an industrial design may already be irrelevant and not bring the expected profits.

So, now an industrial design can receive legal protection as:

1. a registered industrial design, if it has been entered into the Register by the procedure prescribed by the law or if it has been granted legal protection in Ukraine following an international agreement, the binding consent of which has been given by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine;

2. unregistered industrial design, if it has been brought to public knowledge.

That is, not every unregistered design can receive legal protection, but if it was published, exhibited at an exhibition, used in trade, or otherwise made public in such a way that during the normal course of economic activity, such measures could for objective reasons to become known in circles specializing in the relevant field and conducting their activities on the territory of Ukraine. Nor will it be so if it were disclosed to a third party under an express or implied condition of confidentiality (for example, if an NDA was signed). The certificate, by the way, is also a novel, because earlier patents were issued for industrial samples, as for an invention or a utility model.

The right to register an industrial design belongs to the author, his legal successor, or his employer, if the industrial design were official, i.e. executed under an employment contract.

1. Submission of priority (optional) and application for registration by the author or representative.

2. Expertise in the NIPO application (check for compliance with the conditions for obtaining legal protection, as well as setting the date of the application).

3. Decision on registration or refusal of registration, publication, and issuance of a certificate.

The term of validity of property rights to a registered industrial design is five years from the date of submission of the application to the NIPO and can be extended by the NIPO at the request of the owner of the industrial design for one or more five-year terms, subject to payment of a fee. The total term of validity of property rights to a registered industrial design cannot be more than 25 years from the date of submission of the application. This period was also reformed because the patent validity period was previously 10 years. Of course, the owner can waive his rights at any time, in whole or in part, based on an application submitted to the NIPO, or by failing to pay the annual fee, thus automatically losing such rights.

The term of legal protection of an unregistered industrial design is three years from the date it is brought to public notice on the territory of Ukraine. Another feature is that any person who, before the date of submission of the application to the NIPO or, if priority is claimed, before the date of its priority, has

used the declared industrial design in Ukraine in good faith in the interests of his activity or has made significant and serious preparations for such use, reserves the right to continue this use free of charge or to use the industrial design as foreseen by the said preparation (prior user right).

Conclusions. Industrial designs as the results of a person's intellectual, creative activity in the field of artistic design are very common in everyday legal practice and human life. It is crucial that artist's creativity should be protected in most effective way. Ukrainian legislation is relevant in this sphere and its amendments signify its relevance and efficiency.

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THE CONCEPT, MEANING AND FUNCTIONS OF THE INSTITUTE OF APPEALS IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDING

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Introduction. The institution of appeals is an important procedural guarantee of the realization of the right of every person to a fair trial by an independent and impartial court in criminal proceedings. Since the institute of appeals in Ukraine needs improvement, it is important to investigate the problematic aspects of this institute.

Objectives. To explore the concept of the institute of appeals. To find the problems in legal mechanism of regulation of institute of recusal. To analyse functions of this institute.

Methods. In scientific work we used theoretical research methods such as comparative analysis, synthesis and generalization.

Institute of appeals – elimination or self-elimination of some participants in the criminal process from participating in the consideration of cases for doubts about their impartiality. The institute of appeals is used for the purpose of properly

performing the tasks of criminal proceedings. The objectives of criminal proceedings are stated in Article 2 of Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine.

Since the recusal means to remove an interested person from participation in the consideration of a case, it can be concluded that recusal is also carried out in order to prevent outside influence on decision-making. So, we can trace another function of the institution of appeals – ensuring the adoption of a legal, fair and informed decision.

Another function of the appeal is to increase the confidence of the participants to the criminal proceedings in the court. The institute of appeal is inextricably linked with ensuring the principle of impartiality of the court. Impartiality consists in the fact that the court should be impartial when deciding the case, with the absence of any ties and favours to the participants in the criminal proceedings.

The recusal is a kind of complaint about the illegal participation in the proceedings of one or another person. The right of the suspect, the accused, the defendant to challenge one of the participants in the process is an element of the right to defence and gives him the opportunity to demand from the persons conducting the investigation in the case, an impartial and objective attitude towards himself and the materials of the criminal case.

The institute of appeal in criminal proceedings, in addition to the above-mentioned functions, is aimed at: implementation of the principles of equality of all before the law and the court, adversarial nature of the parties and their freedom in presenting their evidence to the court and in proving their persuasiveness before the court, ensuring the principle of presumption of innocence, ensuring a comprehensive, complete, impartial exploration of the circumstances of criminal proceedings. [2]

Also, it is worth noting that the mechanism of legal regulation of appeals faces certain obstacles. First of all, there is a problem of performing the professional participant's obligation to remove them self from criminal proceeding. Ukrainian legislation does not establish responsibility for failure to fulfil this obligation. Accordingly, there is no guarantee of fulfilment of this obligation by professional participants, which allows them to neglect such an obligation in their own interests. Therefore, in the future, it would be advisable to introduce sanctions for breach of the obligation to declare self-recusal. The second thing is the problem of realization of the right to recuse, which consists in the difficulty of defection by subjects possessing this right, those circumstances that exclude such participation. It arises due to the fact that there is no legally established procedure for determining the circumstances that exclude participation in criminal proceedings. Other subjects who can declare a recusal (for example, a victim, suspect or civil defendant), unlike professional participants (investigator, prosecutor, etc.) are not knowledgeable in the field of law and, accordingly, in specific circumstances, it is difficult for them to understand that the judge or the prosecutor has no right to participate in the consideration of the case. That is why there are difficulties in realizing their right to declare a recusal. So, it is necessary to establish in Ukrainian

legislation a special procedure for identifying circumstances excluding participation in criminal proceedings. [1]

Conclusion. So, it can be concluded that the institution of appeals has a great procedural importance for participants in criminal proceedings. First of all, the right to object is a way to protect the rights and legitimate interests of the participants in the process. An appeal helps to ensure the objective and impartial conduct of criminal proceedings, as well as the adoption of a fair and legal decision at the end of it. The institute of appeals increases trust in the court and facilitates the fulfilment of the tasks of criminal proceedings.

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INFLUENCE OF THE LEGAL REGIME OF MARTIAL LAW ON THE BUDGET MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF UKRAINE AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

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Introduction. Since 2014, Ukraine has been in the process of constant reforms aimed at increasing the financial stability of the state, local self-government, and the banking sector in war conditions. Those political changes allowed us to resist the start of the 2022 full-scale invasion. The reforming process is in progress now, ultimately there are a large number of legal gaps that have a crucial impact on the entire financial system.

Objectives. The main task of the research is to explore the problems of the budgetary and financial systems of Ukraine as well as the relevant legislation and find ways and methods to overcome them.

Methods. To study the subject, we use methods of analysis and synthesis. The comparison method is used to compare different laws and normative acts.

The budget of local self-government bodies is a significant component of the general budget system of Ukraine. The introduction of the legal regime of martial time may affect the financial stability of these bodies by increasing the cost of solving urgent tasks related to ensuring security and maintaining public order.

Despite the extremely difficult conditions that are unfortunately our reality, it is still more than just important to develop effective finance management policy at the local level in critical conditions to ensure the effective functioning and protection of citizens.

The specific aspects caused by the war determined the expansion of the powers of local self-government bodies and their officials. Furthermore, the expansion of rights entails the emergence of new responsibilities, however, the legal regime of martial law makes it difficult to provide an exhaustive list of legal mechanisms or procedures that allow each public servant to act according to instructions.

It should be noted that the Budget Code of Ukraine defines the key aspects of the preparation, consideration, approval, execution, and control of budgets, which is such a base in financial legislation. Nevertheless, there are special acts that introduce appropriate regulation of the state authorities and local self-government functioning.

These features mainly relate to reducing pressure on local self-government bodies and creating additional guarantees allowing to maintain the financial stability of communities. In addition, the legislator provides opportunities for redirecting funds to critical sectors (territorial defence, national security, social sphere, and others).

Military administrations are key bodies in ensuring the security, defence, and development of the state under martial law. Those bodies perform constitutional tasks related to ensuring the rights and interests of citizens, protecting critical infrastructure, and maintaining public safety.

Regarding the financing of the military administrations, it should be mentioned that this issue is regulated by the relevant budget norms. They receive funds both from local budgets for exercising the powers of local self-government bodies, and from the State budget for performing other functions provided for by legislation.

It has to be said that it is unlawful to hold local elections on the territories where military administrations operate, which means depriving the community of the right to self-government for an extended period. In other words, there is no representative body that properly stands for the rights and interests of citizens living in a certain territory.

Results. In conclusion, the solution to this problem may lie in the application of certain forms of direct democracy. The most relevant proposals to implement are: 1) a formation of advisory councils in the structure of military administrations consisting of residents of the relevant community; 2) a return of the possibility of drawing up budgets of development in certain territories; 3) a consolidation of additional legal guarantees that oblige military administrations to report on the implementation of local budgets more often.

Conclusion. Summing up everything abovementioned, we have arrived at a conclusion that there are enough gaps in the legislation of Ukraine that need to be resolved because the legal regime of martial law continues. At the same time, the

existing legal regulation of financial and budgetary powers of local self-government bodies allows many communities to develop effectively.

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DEMOCRACY THROUGH LAW: HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION

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In today's world, we are facing important challenges related to technological advancement, democratic practices, and the safeguarding of human rights. While new technologies are bringing about incredible progress, they also present complex challenges that can put democracy and personal freedoms at risk. Whether it's cyberattacks on crucial democratic infrastructure or the insidious spread of false information online, our democratic foundations are under significant threat. This presentation will explore these complex issues and discuss potential strategies for strengthening democratic institutions in the constantly evolving digital era.

International human rights law is seen as something that emerged after World War II. However, the concept of rights and freedoms has existed for a long time in human history, and some efforts to protect human rights internationally can be traced before World War II. The concept of democracy is widely accepted as an ideal that is grounded in mutual values held by individuals globally, regardless of their cultural, political, social, and economic backgrounds. As outlined in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, democracy originates from the unrestricted desire of individuals to shape their own political, economic, social, and cultural frameworks and to actively engage in every dimension of their existence.

Democracy, development, rule of law, and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are intricately intertwined and mutually reinforcing.

Democracy protects and respects the dignity and basic rights of each person and works towards fairness in society by guaranteeing equal opportunities and rights for everyone, also promotes social unity by embracing inclusivity and diversity. It fosters a peaceful global environment by encouraging cooperation, dialogue, and diplomacy between countries. Democracy as a form of government is a universal point of reference for human rights protection; it provides an environment for the protection and effective realization of human rights.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is the first comprehensive human rights instrument to be indicated by a universal international organization. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration establishes basic principles that should be guaranteed for all people worldwide. It has been translated into more than 500 languages and is considered a source of inspiration for the creation of numerous human rights agreements. The European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms creates an effective mechanism of human rights protection. It includes provisions against slavery and forced labor, guarantees the right to privacy and family life, as well as liberty and security. The convention also places restrictions on the political activities of non-citizens and protects freedoms such as thought, conscience, assembly, and association.

Nevertheless, significant barriers appear in achieving these core principles considering recent advancements. The rapid evolution of technology, despite its many benefits, creates new threats to human rights and democracy. Cyberattacks, aimed at critical democratic systems like voting machines and government databases, have become increasingly sophisticated and common. These attacks not only put the integrity of elections at risk but also lead to a decline in public trust in democratic institutions. Furthermore, the worldwide spread of false information and misleading campaigns on social media platforms is a major issue that needs addressing. The intentional manipulation by harmful individuals allows for false information to spread, public opinion to be influenced, and democratic values to be undermined. This widespread distribution of misleading content not only hinders people's ability to make well-informed decisions but also fuels division within society and erodes trust in democratic systems.

A significant concern is the rise of authoritarian governments and the return of populist movements in different parts of the world, which directly threaten the core values of democracy and human rights. Instances can be seen in some nations, where disagreement is systematically silenced through strict censorship measures. Similarly, the Turkish government has shown a consistent practice of silencing independent media and journalists who critique the ruling administration, hindering freedom of expression. In Hungary and Poland, there are verified instances of the executive branch interfering with judicial independence, allowing government officials to influence legal proceedings and sabotage the foundation of the rule of law. These actions, including censorship, intimidation, and manipulation of the judiciary, contribute to the rapid decline of democratic values

and individual liberties, posing significant challenges to the advancement of democratic governance and human rights worldwide.

Additionally, the widespread use of digital surveillance technology presents a serious concern for privacy and civil liberties. Both government establishments and private companies are employing sophisticated supervision tools to oversee individuals' online behaviour, monitor their whereabouts, and violate their privacy rights. This monitoring not only restricts personal freedoms but also diminishes confidence in democratic systems, as people worry about potential misuse of authority and exploitation of their personal information for political gain.

In order to address these complex challenges, it is crucial for governments, civil society organizations, and international institutions to stay alert vigilant in protecting human rights and democratic values. Enhancing transparency, accountability, and participatory measures is key to making sure that decision-making is inclusive and responsive to everyone's needs. It is only through collaborative efforts and faithful dedication that we can uphold the core principles of human dignity, equality, and justice for generations to come.

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DIRECTIONS OF THE REFORM OF LABOR LEGISLATION OF UKRAINE ON THE WAY OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

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Considering the ongoing war, Ukraine is committed to continuing its European course, enshrined in the preamble of the Constitution of Ukraine. The

significant acceleration of plans to join the European Union by 6 years requires even faster reform of labour legislation.

One of the main areas of reform is the adoption of a new codified act – the Labour Code. The current Labour Code is outdated and does not meet the realities of a market economy. Therefore, the adoption of a new Code is essential and will be a crucial step in reforming the legislation. The new codified act should incorporate modern European values, meet the requirements of liberal and market mechanisms, and comply with the provisions of the Association Agreement with the European Union and the conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

It is also important to note that Ukrainian legislation currently includes 61 International Labour Organization conventions, which is more than in some EU member states. For example, Romania has ratified 54 conventions. Ukraine also outperforms other countries of the Associated Trio in this regard.

However, to fully comply with international legal obligations, Ukrainian legislation must comply with the current ILO conventions and EU Directives. In the process of implementation, Ukraine has achieved limited success. While the legislation complies with the fundamental and priority ILO conventions, it still requires the implementation of EU Directives and certain ILO conventions.

For example, the EU Directive 2019/1152 states that in the changing world of work, there is a growing need for workers to be fully informed about their basic working conditions. This information must be provided in a timely manner and in writing, and workers must have easy access to it. Therefore, the introduction of a mandatory employment contract will be a step towards EU standards.

Another priority area is the introduction of effective mechanisms to control compliance with the requirements of Article 419 of the Association Agreement. For example, despite the adoption of amendments to the Labour Code on equal rights for women and men in the labour market, there is still a gender imbalance. Therefore, the next step is to introduce programs to integrate women into "male" professions and men into "female" professions. It is also necessary to introduce incentive measures along with sanctions.

The theoretical and methodological background in our research are the works of the following researchers: S. V. Venediktov, O. H. Sereda, N. O. Kaida, A. O. Kushnirenko, I. S. Sakharuk, N. P. Dolgikh.

The purpose of the study is to assess the current state of labour legislation reform considering Ukraine's European aspirations, the prospects for improving legislative practice, liberalization of legislation, using the experience of foreign countries, as well as to assess the further implementation and introduction of European-style reforms in practice.

As part of the reform analysis, the research examines the attempt to liberalize the legislation provided for by draft law No. 5388, which was approved in the first reading by the Verkhovna Rada. The current state of adaptation of Ukrainian legislation to the law of the European Union will be assessed, based on a study conducted within the framework of the project "Support for the

Implementation of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU", which is funded by the European Union. The research will also consider the prospects for the adoption of a new Labor Code considering Ukraine's international legal obligations and foreign experience in the field of labour law regulation.

Overall, main areas of reform of labour law are legislative changes in accordance with international treaties, development of a new Labor Code that complies with the Association Agreement and introduction of effective mechanisms to control the implemented changes.

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THE LEGAL REGIME OF THE DIIA CITY: REASONS AND PROSPECTS

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Introduction. Today, the field of information technology is developing very actively, and the number of IT specialists in Ukraine and the world is growing along with it. It is no secret that such a rapid development of modern technologies has led to major changes in the life of all mankind, including in legal science and practice. There is no doubt that the development of information technology will only move forward. And it is important for us to understand this process and be able to work with it. After all, this is a huge layer of human activity that needs to be comprehended and regulated.

That is why the state of Ukraine has introduced a completely new and innovative legal regime called Diia City. This is a new tax and legal center for IT companies in Ukraine.

It is also important for the development of the Ukrainian economy and democratic society, which is a particularly important topic nowadays.

Objectives. The object of the study is the legal regime of Diia City. In particular, the legal status of Diia City residents, its reasons and prospects, disadvantages and advantages, rights and obligations. Also, the prospects for development under martial law.

Methods. To achieve this goal, I used various methods, both general and specific. For example, the historical and legal method, which allowed me to analyze the development of legislation in the field of information technology in chronological order and build links between previous legislation and modern ones. More general methods include analysis, synthesis, comparison, formal-logical method, analogy, literature research and other theoretical methods.

Results. This legal regime was introduced not only to attract young IT professionals or entrepreneurs, but also to attract the attention of foreign companies and investors. One of the tasks was also to create a transparent taxation system and prevent hidden labor relations. After all, entrepreneurs often formalized their relations with employees through civil law contracts without formalizing proper labor relations under an employment agreement or contract to avoid paying taxes. The legal regime of Diia City has created favorable tax conditions and a somewhat new form of labor relations related to civil law, namely the gig contract. This helped to attract the attention of large IT companies and led to the transition of some businesses to the new legal environment. Entrepreneurs have good opportunities in the area of formalizing labor relations, such as concluding an employment agreement (contract), gig contract, and civil law contract. Diia City is also actively developing and adapting to the conditions of war.

Conclusion. To summarize, we can conclude that Diia City is an innovative regime. It attracts new people and investments. It is actively developing and creating new opportunities for its residents.

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FEATURES OF THE SUBJECT OF THE COMPOSITION OF A CRIMINAL OFFENSE UNDER ART. 301 "IMPORT, MANUFACTURE, SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PORNOGRAPHIC ITEMS" OF THE CRIMINAL CODE OF UKRAINE

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Introduction. The relevance of the topic lies in the growing threat of the spread of pornography through digital channels, which causes serious concern in society and requires a detailed legal analysis. This study aims to reveal the complex objective signs of a criminal offense under Article 301 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, which forms the basis for developing effective mechanisms for combating such criminal offenses. In the context of globalization and technological progress, the regulation of this issue is of particular importance, since the boundaries between countries are becoming less obvious, and access to pornographic materials is becoming easier. Understanding the legislative norms and their practical application will ensure more effective protection of the morality of society and individual dignity of the person.

The object of the study is the criminal law rules governing responsibility for the import, manufacture, sale and distribution of pornographic items in Ukraine.

The subject of the study are objective signs of the composition of a criminal offense under Art. 301 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

The topic has a significant theoretical and practical interest, as it allows a deeper understanding of the mechanisms of legal regulation in the field of circulation of pornographic materials and provides a basis for improving the legislation and practice of its application. The development of effective legal instruments to combat the illegal distribution of pornography is essential to protect the rights and freedoms of citizens, in particular the protection of children from harmful influences.

The history of the fight against pornographic objects covers a long way of developing legislation, public stereotypes and human rights measures aimed at limiting the spread of pornography and protecting society from its negative impact. Since the beginning of civilization, sexual materials have always caused a certain public outrage, but it was in recent centuries that the fight against pornography has become of particular relevance.

The modern fight against pornography includes a large number of activities, such as legislative initiatives, police raids, searches and confiscation of pornographic materials, as well as the work of specialized organizations and public initiatives. However, with the development of technology and the growing number of online platforms that offer pornographic content, the fight against pornography remains an urgent problem for many countries and societies.

The concept of "pornographic objects" encompasses a variety of materials and objects that contain sexual images or other materials aimed at arousing sexual feelings or creating a pornographic effect. This may include films, videos, photographs, magazines, promotional materials, toys, mannequins, garments and other items or materials containing sexual images or promoting sexual behavior.

Objectives. The purpose of the study is a detailed analysis of the legislative norms relating to the import, manufacture, sale and distribution of pornographic objects in order to determine the main objective signs of such criminal offenses.

Methods. The methodological basis of the study is such methods as analysis of normative legal acts, judicial practice, comparative legal analysis, methods of sociological research, as well as the historical method.

Conclusion. The history of the fight against pornography reflects a long and complex evolution of social, legislative and moral norms aimed at regulating its distribution and impact on society. From ancient times to the present, efforts have focused on limiting the availability of pornographic material and protecting vulnerable populations from their potentially harmful effects. The rise of technology has made pornography widely available, requiring governments and the public to take new approaches to regulating it. Ukraine, like many other countries, criminalizes the illegal import, manufacture, sale and distribution of pornographic materials, in particular with an emphasis on protecting children from pornographic content. A significant increase in cases related to pornography, especially child pornography, emphasizes the relevance and complexity of this problem in modern society. The moral and social aspects of the discussion of pornography include consideration of its impact on the sexualization of society, stereotypes, violence and the objectification of personality, which requires society and legislators to find balanced approaches to regulate its distribution and influence.

Article 301 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine defines liability for actions related to pornography, including its import, manufacture, sale, and distribution, which reflects the seriousness of the attitude of the legislation to the distribution of pornographic materials due to their negative impact on public morality and mental health, especially among minors. The objective side of this offense covers a wide range of actions, and the subjective side – the intention to carry out these actions for a specific purpose. The importance of correctly determining the subject of a criminal offense is to establish guilt and responsibility, while pornographic items may include a variety of materials with sexual content. Determining the pornographic nature of materials may require an art examination, which helps to resolve issues regarding their classification. Due to the lack of clear criteria and standards, difficulties arise in combating the spread of pornography, which requires the legislator and law enforcement agencies to pay attention and improve the appropriate control and prosecution mechanisms.

The objective side of the composition of the criminal offense under Article 301 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine defines the actions that constitute violations as the import, manufacture, sale and distribution of pornographic items, and plays a decisive role in their qualification. Detailing the illegal actions, this side covers

not only the physical movement of materials across the border, but also their creation, storage with the intention of distribution, as well as the involvement of individuals to participate in their creation. The importance of the objective side is that it allows you to clearly define the boundaries of the offense and the circumstances that require a legal assessment to establish the guilt of the person. According to the law, criminal liability occurs from the moment any of these actions fall under the definitions of Article 301, emphasizing the seriousness of the attitude of the legislation to the distribution of pornographic materials and their impact on society.

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THE EXPERIENCE OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY IN ORGANIZING FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT: IMPLEMENTATION IN UKRAINE

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Problem Statement. Nowadays, the financial system in local governments proves to be a key element of stability and development of socio-economic space. In the context of the practice of the Federal Republic of Germany, this topic is of particular importance, since the German model of decentralization of power and financing has an important impact on regional development and harmonization of the country's economy.

Positive aspects of the financial system in local governments in Germany are manifested in the ability to provide a high level of services at the local level and stimulate investment in regional projects. This contributes to the development of infrastructure, improves the quality of life of residents, and ensures sustainable economic growth in the regions.

At the moment, Ukraine is planning to become a full member of the European Union, so gaining the experience of financing local governments will be extremely useful. Of course, copying the mechanism of financing local governments in foreign countries would not be entirely appropriate. However, taking some aspects of the financial support of local governments will be a definite positive in Ukrainian practice and legislation in general. This will indicate Ukraine's readiness to adopt European legislative innovations and implement them in Ukraine.

Objectives. The purpose of the study is to investigate the issues related to the features of the functioning of financial support for local self-government in the Federal Republic of Germany, and to conduct a comparative analysis of financial support for local self-government in the Federal Republic of Germany and Ukraine. The key objective of this study is to find an effective way to implement German experience into Ukrainian legislation.

Methods. The methodological basis of the given work consists of:

- Literature analysis: study of scientific papers, publications, official documents on local self-government, finance, decentralization in Germany and Ukraine.

- Systemic analysis: study of the local government financing system as a whole, identifying its elements, structure, interrelationships and impact on the effectiveness of local government.

- Comparative analysis: comparison of the local government financing systems in Germany and Ukraine, identifying features, differences and best practices.

- Historical method: studying the historical development of local government financing systems in Germany and Ukraine, identifying trends and patterns of their formation.

- The determination of a specific model of public authority in a given land is carried out exclusively by the population, and, therefore, it is the population that decides which type of public authority is most characteristic of the administrative-territorial unit in which they live. In Ukraine, however, the population of a region, district, town or village is not granted the right to determine the model of local self-government, as our state is characterized by a single system of local government, which, according to the Law of Ukraine "On Local Self-Government in Ukraine," is represented by a territorial community; village, town, city council; village, town, city mayor; executive bodies of a village, town, city council; starosta; district and regional councils representing the common interests of territorial communities of villages and towns.

- The interaction of state authorities and local governments in Germany is the example of implementation of local self-government in a country with a federal structure that was formed as a result of historical development and geographical features. In Germany, local governments have broad competence in addressing local issues and considerable independence from state authorities, and can solve most of their affairs and problems independently.

- The tasks of local self-government are regulated by federal and state laws. The state delegates some of its functions to self-government bodies, so communities and districts perform their functions either as self-government institutions or on behalf of the state and at the behest of a state body within the scope of functions delegated to them. When delegating powers by central or regional authorities, self-government bodies should, as far as possible, have the right to choose how to exercise them depending on local conditions, i.e., have appropriate guarantees for their exercise. In addition, state bodies should consult with these bodies in the process of making decisions that directly affect local self-government. Delegation is carried out on the basis of the law and provides for the transfer of financial resources necessary for the exercise of such powers.

- Speaking about positive aspects, it is definitely the maintenance of social standards at the same level regardless of the territory in accordance with the principle of solidarity. Since the tax capacity of regions varies within the state, it is necessary to develop an effective mechanism to ensure the development of priority high-performance sectors of economy – agriculture, food industry, tourism, IT technologies and other profitable areas

Results. In general, the peculiarities of financial support for local self-government are inextricably linked to the interaction between public authorities and local self-government bodies. In particular, the impact of decentralization is important and tangible, as local governments have been given greater ability to independently resolve most local issues. This also applies to the positive impact on the financial system, as local governments have their own source of revenue and financial autonomy.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the experience of the Federal Republic of Germany in organizing financial support for local self-government is a valuable source for Ukraine. The implementation of German practices can help improve the efficiency and transparency of local government in Ukraine.

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"EVERGREEN PATENTS": PROBLEMS OF LEGAL REGULATION

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Problem statement. In the conditions of Eurointegration, the modern legislative system of Ukraine regarding intellectual property requires changes, and one of the most important issues is addressing the problem of abuse of patent law through the issuance of the so-called "evergreen patents." Analysis of domestic scientific achievements and legislation on this topic confirms the lack of views on the mechanism for solving this problem and the presence of gaps in the system of regulatory acts that allow for the establishment of a monopolistic high price for medicines and slow down the economic development of our state.

This necessitates an urgent need to create an accessible and effective system of measures for the legal protection of intellectual property in the field of medicine and pharmacy, which would prevent the monopolization of leading pharmaceutical companies, which in turn contributes to the slowdown of scientific and technical progress and impedes the entry of new and more affordable medicines into the market.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to analyze the concept of evergreen patents and its implications within the patent system, to identify the key problems arising from evergreen patents in terms of innovation, competition, and access to technology also to evaluate the effectiveness of current legal regulations in addressing evergreen patents and to propose potential solutions and improvements to the legal framework to mitigate the issues associated with evergreen patents.

Methods.

- Relevant laws, regulations, and court rulings are used to to evaluate their adequacy in addressing evergreen patents.
- Legal analysis and comparison with international practices in identification of potential improvements to the legal framework.

Results. The Law of Ukraine "On the Protection of Rights to Inventions and Utility Models" establishes a twenty-year term for the validity of intellectual property rights to inventions. Additionally, according to Article 9 of the Law of Ukraine "On Medicinal Products," it is stated that "if a medicinal product,

registered based on the full (complete) registration information, is registered in Ukraine for the first time, the state registration of another medicinal product containing the same active substance as the reference/original medicinal product may be possible no earlier than five years from the date of the first registration of the reference/original medicinal product in Ukraine," thereby completely limiting the actions of other pharmaceutical companies.

The existence of "evergreen patents" creates an opportunity for patent holders to extend the patent term bypassing current legislation and establishing extraordinarily high prices for medicines due to the lack of competition in the market.

Overcoming barriers in the intellectual property protection system is only possible through legislative reform, and the first changes have already been implemented. For instance, on August 16, 2020, the Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine Regarding Patent Law Reform" came into force. In line with the positive experience of EU countries, the Law introduces progressive changes in regulating the sphere of intellectual property, including the introduction of an improved procedure for obtaining patents for medicinal products and the possibility of challenging a patent application (including through the appellate process) by any person whose rights, in their opinion, are being violated.

Conclusions. Research on "evergreen patents" in the pharmaceutical market of Ukraine has scientific and practical significance, enabling the identification of relevant legal tools to prevent abuse of patent rights as barriers to access to treatment and ensure the human right to life and health.

Among such tools are: raising the criteria for patentability of inventions related to medicinal products, removing substances from among the objects of utility models, and the possibility of challenging a patent application by any person who believes that their rights have been violated due to the lack of inventive step in such an application.

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THE LEGAL PROTECTION OF BROADCASTING ORGANIZATION PROGRAMS

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Problem statement. Recently, in the world of cutting-edge technologies, everything is changing so rapidly that it is hard to keep up with it all. This has a significant impact on the legal framework of media organizations. The emergence of new companies in the global audiovisual media market requires updating legal regulations at all levels: international, regional, and national.

Furthermore, the role of media organizations in everyday human life is also evolving. Audiovisual and musical works broadcasted through broadcasting require substantial financial, organizational, and technical resources, hence the need for robust protection of media organizations. Therefore, there is a real need to establish adequate legal protection for media organizations in line with modernity, taking into account the latest trends in technological development.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are:

- Definition of the concept of broadcasting organization program as an object and subject of law.
- Analysis of the content of proprietary and non-proprietary rights of broadcasting organizations.
- Determination of peculiar features of civil legal protection of rights of broadcasting organizations.
- Identification of infringements of rights of broadcasting organizations serving as grounds for judicial civil legal protection.
- Investigation of broadcasting organizations protection on the Internet.
- Analysis of general and special methods of civil legal protection of rights of broadcasting organizations.

Methods. In defining the concepts of "broadcasting organization program," "broadcasting organization," "broadcast," "rebroadcast," and other terms, both the general-philosophical metaphysical method and strictly legal formal-legal method were used. The systemic method is applied for the examination of the research object as a whole, identifying various types of relationships within it, and consolidating them into theoretical positions.

Results. The practical significance of the obtained research results lies in the fact that the conclusions and proposals can be used in scientific research for further research and development of relevant issues in the civil legal protection and defence of rights of broadcasting organizations.

Legislative activities: for improving existing and developing new regulatory acts in the field of rights of broadcasting organizations and regulation of audiovisual media services, including the development of a new edition of the Law of Ukraine "On Copyright and Related Rights," the draft Law "On Media," etc.

Judicial activities: in the unity of understanding and application of normative legal norms regarding civil legal protection of rights of broadcasting organizations.

Conclusions. With the development of new technologies and implementation of digital broadcasting standards, broadcasting can be carried out not only by legal entities but also by natural persons operating as entrepreneurs, which needs to be regulated in national legislation. It is concluded that considering the current level of technological advancement, the definition of the term "broadcasting organization" in Ukrainian legislation should encompass cable broadcasting organizations, Internet service providers, mobile communication operators, and other telecommunications network operators if they create and distribute their own programs. The recommendation is to establish a clear distinction between broadcasting organizations and cable operators, operators of satellite DTH platforms, Internet service providers, or other entities solely engaged in the retransmission of programs from other broadcasting organizations.

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CONCEPT AND CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES AGAINST JUSTICE

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Problem Statement. Section XVIII of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine provides for liability for crimes, the generic object of which is social relations, which ensure the normal, regulated by law activities of the court and the bodies that contribute to it, to implement the tasks and goals in the field of justice.

And the issue is, that, does, in general, all of the bodies, which take part in administration of justice, are under the protection of the Criminal Code, the Section XVIII of the Special Part in particular.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to analyze the legal issues that arise in connection with crimes, that encroaching on the implementation of justice, or in other words, is the functioning of other bodies, not only the court, but for example, regulated activities of pre-trial investigation bodies, executive bodies, security bodies is included to the scope of criminal offenses, liability for which is established in Section XVIII of the Special Part of the Criminal Code.

Methods. Among the most fundamental methods, which help greatly to explore the topic of the scientific work are: a description of the main provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine " On the Judicial System and Status of Judges " and Section XVIII of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, concerning the issue of the scope of criminal offenses, mentioned in that section.

Also, using the method of analysing the scientific publications on this topic, considering that scientists do not have a final position on a clear definition of the approach to resolving this legal problem, and discussions are still ongoing around this topic.

Results. Having conducted a detailed analysis of several scientific publications that carry and substantiate or Fundamentally opposite legal positions that the question of determining the object, we can conclude that it is considered in a narrow and broad sense depending on what kind of subject composition forms social relations that are protected by criminal law:

narrow understanding – only the court;

wide – and other subjects who conduct pre-trial investigation, execute court decisions, participate in legal proceedings in certain procedural roles.

Regarding classification, given the approach taken by the Supreme Court to classify criminal offenses against justice, the conclusion may be as follows:

Articles 371-375 – criminal offenses that encroach on the constitutional principles of the activities of the inquiry, pre-trial investigation, prosecutor's office and court.

Articles 376-379 – criminal offenses that encroach on judges, people's assessors, jurors or their close relatives.

Articles 383-388, 396 – criminal offenses encroaching on the procedure for obtaining evidence and conclusions in legal proceedings.

Articles 382, 389-395 – criminal offenses encroaching on the order of proper execution of lawful court decisions and decisions of the European Court of Human Rights

Articles 380, 381 – criminal offenses encroaching on the order of implementation of security measures against persons taken under protection

Articles 397-400(1) – criminal offenses encroaching on the order of activity of defenders or representatives of a person

Conclusions. Having things considered, «justice» is an activity or function that is carried out by courts, and therefore a narrow understanding is only by courts; wide – and other "assistants." Along with this, if we consider justice as a value with its principles, etc., then its provision takes place with the participation of all subjects who are involved in it and perform certain functions. This understanding of justice removes the need for two approaches.

It seems that justice as an object of criminal legal protection should be considered not from the standpoint of procedural branches of law, but from the standpoint of constitutional law, or even deeper – from the standpoint of the philosophy of law. It is then that we will get an idea of the content of value, good, social relations that deserve proper criminal legal protection in the context of the principle of *ultima ratio*.

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY UNDER UKRAINIAN LABOR LAW

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Problem statement. In any society, acts are committed that are illegal and, accordingly, require the use of coercive measures or. In other words, measures of responsibility. The field of labor relations is no exception. because liability acts as a guarantor of the mandatory performance by the parties of the employment relationship of their obligations and compliance with the norms of the current legislation.

The general principles of responsibility are established by Art. 61 of the Constitution of Ukraine, according to which no one can be held twice to the same type of legal responsibility for the same violation. According to Art. 265 of the Labor Code of Ukraine, persons guilty of violating labor legislation are liable in accordance with the current legislation of Ukraine. They are subject to material, disciplinary or even administrative and criminal liability. However, despite thorough research, the problems of legal responsibility in labor law have not lost their relevance.

Objectives. The main task is the purpose of the article is to highlight the essence and content of legal responsibility and its measures in Labor law.

Methods. The following set of methods is applied in this work: legal analysis, methods of generalization and literature review.

Labor law as an independent branch of the domestic legal system of Ukraine is characterized not only by an independent and unique subject, method, functions and principles of legal regulation of a certain range of social relations. A feature of this field is also worth noting the establishment in the current legislation of specific means of influencing the participants of labor relations, which are used, firstly, to force compliance with the established rules for the existence of labor relations (that is, their emergence, changes and termination), and, secondly, for the restoration of violated rights and legitimate interests in the event of their violation by subjects through the use of means of influence. Such influence is carried out through the application of special types of legal liability within the framework of labor relations, namely: material liability of parties to an employment contract and disciplinary liability of employees.

Material responsibility, in accordance with the content and nature of the norms of the current legislation of Ukraine, is understood as the obligation of one party to an employment contract (contract) to compensate for the damage caused to the other party.

Taking into account the direct economic, organizational and production-economic dependence of the employee on the employer within the framework of labor relations, it is not surprising that the legislation establishes strict restrictions on the application of material liability by the employer to the employee. First of all, this is manifested in the establishment of limited material liability of the employee as its main type. Such responsibility consists in the employee's obligation to compensate only the damage that exceeds his average monthly earnings.

The difference between the legal regulation of the material responsibility of the employer and the same responsibility of the employee is justified by the property and financial security of the employer, his economic and entrepreneurial independence. In contrast to the responsibility of the employee, the employer always bears material responsibility for the full extent of the damage caused. In addition to direct real damage, the employer is also obliged to compensate the employee for indirect damage (lost profit, lost income, etc.) and moral damage.

Disciplinary responsibility of employees within labor relations is based on such a multifaceted phenomenon as labor discipline. On the basis of the analysis of the modern doctrine of labor law of Ukraine and the content of the main normative legal acts on labor, we come to the conclusion that labor discipline should be understood as the generally established procedure for the emergence, change and termination of labor legal relations at a certain enterprise, in an institution, organization, according to which the commission of labor offenses by an employee is not allowed and does not occur.

The application of disciplinary responsibility is directly related to the right to hire and fire employees. That is why the imposition of disciplinary sanctions should always be recognized as the exclusive right of the employer.

Conclusion. Today, labor responsibility cannot be interpreted as a measure of state coercion, punishment. It should be considered as a means by which, on the one hand, the protection of labor rights and interests of the subjects of labor relations is ensured and guaranteed, and on the other hand, violators are entrusted with the obligation to bear the negative consequences of illegal non-fulfillment or improper fulfillment of labor obligations by them.

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DIGITALISATION OF PUBLIC FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

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Introduction. The Internet and a set of modern information technologies have opened a new communication environment for people, business and government organizations, which determines the relevance of this research. The implementation of digital technology aims to create jobs, increase productivity, economic growth rates and quality of life of Ukrainian citizens.

Objectives. The aim of this work is to analyse the introduction of information technologies in the sphere of public financial activity; to find out the benefits of digitization for state authorities, business entities and ordinary citizens.

Methods. Both general scientific and special methods of scientific knowledge have been used in this research. The method of analysis and systemic and structural method are the most used ones.

Results. In order to introduce digital technologies into the activities of state bodies, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on September 20, 2017 approved the concept of the development of electronic governance in Ukraine [1].

In the field of financial and budget policy, the Concept defines the following directions:

- development of the taxpayer's electronic cabinet;
- development of the automated "one-stop shop" customs system;
- improvement of the automated processes of formation and execution of budgets at different levels;
- introduction of electronic excise stamps;

The electronic tax office is an information and telecommunication system created to ensure that taxpayers and state bodies exercise their rights and obligations defined by the Tax Code of Ukraine in an electronic form. This is a service via which you can send electronic documents, tax reports to the State Tax Service of Ukraine, receive data from the register of excise tax payers on the sale of fuel and send other requests for obtaining the necessary information [2].

The "Single Window" system is founded for the creation of a single electronic database that allows various control services and customs exchange information about the cargo that passes through the border of Ukraine and about the results of its state control. The "Single Window" electronic system allows to simplify and reduce the number of customs formalities, reduce the time of customs procedures, minimize the human factor in decision-making by customs and control bodies, reduce opportunities for corruption and promote the development of international trade [3].

Under the Tax Code of Ukraine: "excise tax stamp is a special sign for marking alcohol, tobacco products and liquids used in electronic cigarettes, included in the documents of strict accounting, which confirms the payment of excise tax, the legality of importation and sale of these products on the territory of Ukraine". Manufacturers and importers will be able to independently generate an electronic excise stamp in the excise digital traceability system and apply it to each bottle of alcohol or pack of cigarettes. These codes will be grouped together and applied to blocks, boxes or crates. In this way, the state will receive complete information about the entire product supply chain and will be able to analyse the volumes that reach store shelves. This will allow the legal market to increase sales [2].

The Prozorro public electronic procurement system emerged under the influence of the implementation of the Public Procurement Reform. The goal of implementing the Reform was to eradicate and systematically prevent corruption, increase the transparency of the procurement process, switch to electronic trading, avoid discrimination of participants' bids and to introduce an electronic auction, which provides for automatic evaluation of submitted proposals. The system has united all public procurement players on one platform, which in turn facilitates the procurement and monitoring procedure, as well as reduces the administrative costs of procurement maintenance. The transition to electronic document management helps fight corruption in the field of public procurement. The total volume of public procurement increases every year due to Prozorro, which has a positive impact on the economy of Ukraine [4].

One of the tasks of the Diya portal is to provide users with access to financial services. An example of a financial service that can be obtained through the Diya application is the purchase of bonds. Since October 2022 Ukrainians got the opportunity to purchase state military bonds in the Diya mobile application. The process of purchasing hryvnia bonds is carried out completely online and takes only a few minutes.

The Diya City is a favourable economic environment within the country, in which the Ukrainian high-tech sector will be able to fully realize its potential and make the Ukrainian IT business competitive on the international stage. Businesses were able to grow faster, providing new jobs and generating foreign exchange. Employees received official employment, and accordingly, more rights and guarantees. In other words, people can receive high salaries, "working in the white". This allowed the IT industry to "come out of the shadows", which, in turn, made it easier to work on the international market [5].

Tax (digital) nomads are people who work and provide services/perform work remotely using technological solutions. In Ukraine, there is such an institute as "electronic residency". E-resident is actually a "limited" individual entrepreneur. e-residents can only be tax payers on the simplified system (group 3, only 5% of income), the annual limit is 1167 minimum wages. The choice of this taxation system is made upon registration as an e-resident and does not require the submission of a separate application. E-residency is an important strategic project and a significant addition to the state budget of Ukraine. E-residency will positively affect the image of the state in the international stage. After all, a country that is ready to accept e-residents and create favourable conditions for them to do business will attract more international investments. The products created by the residents will be able to turn Ukraine into a global IT brand [6].

Conclusion. To sum up, Ukraine has taken a number of important steps on the way to digitalization. Among the most important factors that create positive prospects for digital European integration are the creation of electronic systems for the functioning of state bodies and businesses and the provision of online services. Nevertheless, the United Nations E-government Survey on the development of e-government (E-Government Development Index) shows that among 193 countries in the world, Ukraine ranks only 82, which demonstrates that Ukraine lags behind in the development of e-government compared to other countries.

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THE DOCTRINE OF FAIR USE IN COPYRIGHT LAW

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Problem Statement. The interpretation and application of fair use in copyright law present challenges due to its subjective nature, reliance on judicial precedent, and the evolving landscape of technology and cultural norms. Ambiguities surrounding fair use can lead to inconsistencies and uncertainty in the law, impacting creativity, free speech, and access to information.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to analyze the role of fair use in balancing the rights of copyright holders with societal interests, to examine the challenges and ambiguities associated with the interpretation and application of fair use, to explore the practical implications of fair use in various contexts, including education, journalism, and digital media, to assess the impact of technology and cultural shifts on the doctrine of fair use in copyright law.

Methods. This research paper adopts a qualitative approach, drawing upon legal analysis, case studies, and scholarly literature to explore the complexities of fair use in copyright law. Case law and judicial precedents are examined to illustrate the application of fair use in different contexts. Additionally, relevant statutes, regulations, and academic discussions provide insights into the evolution and interpretation of fair use over time.

Results. In the realm of creativity and intellectual property, the doctrine of fair use stands as a crucial legal concept, balancing the rights of copyright holders with the broader societal interest in fostering innovation, expression, and access to information. Rooted in the notion that certain uses of copyrighted material should be permitted without the need for explicit permission from the rights holder, fair use is both a shield for free speech and a catalyst for creativity. However, it is also a concept that often finds itself at the center of legal disputes and scholarly debates, navigating a complex landscape of interpretation and application.

At its core, fair use is a flexible doctrine, allowing for the use of copyrighted material for purposes such as criticism, commentary, news reporting, teaching, scholarship, research, and parody, without the authorization of the copyright

owner. This flexibility enables a wide range of activities that contribute to the enrichment of public discourse and the advancement of knowledge. Whether it is quoting from a book in a literary review, incorporating snippets of music into a documentary, or creating transformative works of art, fair use provides the legal framework necessary for these endeavors to flourish.

However, determining what constitutes fair use is not always straightforward. The doctrine is governed by four factors: the purpose and character of the use, the nature of the copyrighted work, the amount and substantiality of the portion used, and the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work. These factors are not applied in a vacuum but require careful consideration of the specific context in which the copyrighted material is being used.

One of the key considerations in assessing fair use is the concept of transformative use. Transformative use occurs when the original work is modified or repurposed in a way that adds new meaning, message, or context. Courts often weigh heavily in favor of transformative uses, recognizing their contribution to cultural dialogue and artistic expression. For example, a parody that ridicules the original work by cleverly imitating its style or message may be considered transformative and thus protected under fair use.

Moreover, fair use serves as a safeguard for important societal interests, such as education, journalism, and the dissemination of information. In an era marked by the rapid exchange of ideas and the democratization of knowledge through digital platforms, fair use plays an increasingly vital role in facilitating access to copyrighted material for educational purposes, news reporting, and public discourse. Without fair use, the flow of information and the exchange of ideas could be severely restricted, stifling innovation and impeding intellectual progress.

Nevertheless, the application of fair use is not without its challenges. The doctrine operates within a legal framework that is inherently subjective, relying on judicial interpretation. As a result, what may constitute fair use in one context may be deemed infringement in another, leading to inconsistencies and uncertainty in the law. Additionally, the rise of digital technologies has complicated matters further, blurring the lines between original and derivative works, and challenging traditional notions of authorship and ownership.

Conclusions. The doctrine of fair use represents a delicate balance between the rights of copyright holders and the broader societal interests in creativity, free speech, and access to information. While it serves as a vital mechanism for promoting innovation and expression, fair use also presents challenges in its interpretation and application.

As technology continues to evolve and cultural norms shift, the concept of fair use will undoubtedly remain a dynamic and contested area of copyright law, requiring ongoing scrutiny and adaptation to meet the needs of a rapidly changing world.

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PROTECTION OF THE CURRENCIES AGAINST COUNTERFEITING BY CRIMINAL LAW OF UKRAINE IN COMPARISON WITH THE LEGISLATION OF THE EU

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Problem statement. These days Ukrainians are looking forward to waiting to becoming a Member of the European Union, and finally, Ukraine will face many fundamental reforms. In particular, the introduction of Eurozone or, while maintaining the national currency, compliance with the ERM II (European Exchange Rate Mechanism). This system is an important issue for Ukraine's accession to the EU. When Ukraine joins the EU, it is not known whether we will follow the path of the Czech Republic which eventually joined the ERM II, Denmark which refused to fully implement euro, or Greece which fully implemented the currency as euro. In any case, since the beginning of the process of Ukraine's accession to the European Union, the issue of protecting national and foreign currency from illegal acts through criminal law has become extremely relevant, regardless of Ukraine's further approach towards the euro area. However, Ukraine did not ratify the Directive 2014/62/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on the protection of euro and other currencies against counterfeiting by criminal law. Therefore, it is essential to compare our national legal framework on this issue with the EU legal system.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to analyze the Ukrainian criminal legislation and compare it within the requirements of the Directive 2014/62/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Results. Ukrainian legislation protects fiscal system from counterfeiting in different laws such as: the International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting (April 20, 1929, ratified by the USSR on 03.05.1931); the Agreement on Cooperation between the National Bank of Ukraine and the European Central Bank of 25.05.2004; the Law "On Currency and Currency Transactions" 2473-VIII. Criminal liability for illegal actions is established in

Article 199 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. Namely, the following acts are criminalized: production, storage, acquisition, transportation, shipment, importation into Ukraine for the purpose of use in the distribution or selling of goods, or distribution of fake money. Part 1 of Article 199 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine states that the subject matter of the crime of criminal protection of this article is national currency of Ukraine in the form of banknotes or metal coins, as well as foreign currency.

European legislation covers similar issues mainly by the Directive 2014/62/EU. The above-mentioned requirements are reflected in Ukrainian legislation differently. There are rules that are transposed into the Ukrainian legislature fully in current, partially, or that are not transposed and are supposed to be transposed fully in the new project of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

The requirements that are transposed fully:

1. Protection of any note and coin whose circulation is legally authorized, irrespective of whether it is made of paper, metal or any other material. (point 9 of the Directive and art. 1 of the Law "On Currency and Currency Transactions").

The requirements that are transposed partially:

1. The list of acts is criminalized similarly, except two acts that are non-criminalized in Ukraine, such as (art. 3 of the Directive):

- the fraudulent uttering of counterfeit currency;
- the fraudulent making, receiving, obtaining or possession of instruments, articles, computer programs and data, and any other means peculiarly adapted for the counterfeiting or altering of currency.

The rules are not transposed:

1. The misuse of legal facilities or material of authorized printers or mints for the production of unauthorized notes and coins for fraudulent use should also be a criminal offence. (point 11 of the Directive)

2. To ensure the success of investigations and the prosecution of currency counterfeit offences, tools are such as the interception of communications, covert surveillance including electronic surveillance, monitoring of bank accounts and other financial investigations. (point 21 of the Directive)

3. Liability of legal persons for the offences referred to in Articles 3 and 4 committed for their benefit (art. 6 of the Directive).

The rule supposed to be transposed fully in the project of the new Criminal Code of Ukraine:

1. Notes and coins which the European Central Bank or national central banks and mints have not yet formally issued should also fall under the protection of this Directive. (point 12 of the Directive and art. 6.3.1 of the Project)

Conclusions. Taking all of the above into account Ukraine has well-established legal regulation and protection of money from counterfeiting. Although some EU rules on this issue are not transposed into Ukrainian legislation directly, the general approach towards currency protection is compatible with EU requirements. Statistic also reflects this outcome. For instance, the National Bank of Ukraine stated that in 2023 there were about 2.1 counterfeit hryvnia banknotes

per 1 million genuine hryvnia banknotes. For comparison, according to the European Central Bank, this figure in the European Union in 2023 was almost eight times higher and amounted to about 16-euro banknotes. Enhancing the Ukrainian legislation with liability of legal persons for the offences, criminalizing the misuse of legal facilities and expanding tools the prosecution of currency counterfeiting offences can promote protection of the currencies against counterfeiting by criminal law in Ukraine.

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PROTECTION FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN UKRAINE

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Problem statement. These days, despite the full-scale invasion by the Russian Federation, Ukraine is on the path of implementing reforms to join the European Union. Back in 2014, Ukraine ratified the Association Agreement between Ukraine, on the one hand, and the European Union, the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, on the other hand. Art. 14 of this Agreement concerns the rule of law and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, from paragraph 22 of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Agreement approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. On June 20, 2022, the obligation to ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combatting Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) arose. Article 1(a) of the Convention states that one of the objectives of this Convention is to protect women from all forms of violence and to prevent, prosecute and eliminate violence against women and domestic violence. The criminalization of domestic violence in Ukraine requires a lot of attention due to

the following statistics. Over the past five years due to its criminalization, 10,351 cases of domestic violence were recorded in Ukraine in total. Comparing the statistics for previous years, the number of court proceedings is growing by a certain percentage annually. For example, the number of cases in 2023 (2,705 cases) is 11% higher than in 2021 (2,432 cases).

Objectives. The purpose of the study is to analyze Ukrainian criminal legislation on the criminalization of domestic violence and compare it with European standards for addressing domestic violence.

Results. The following legal acts regulate domestic violence: Laws “On preventing and combatting domestic violence”, “On the Principles of Preventing and Combatting Discrimination in Ukraine”, “On ensuring equal rights and opportunities for women and men” The Criminal Code of Ukraine, the Code of Administrative Offenses.

The Criminal Code of Ukraine defines domestic violence in art. 126-1 as the intentional systematic commission of physical, psychological or economic violence against a spouse or former spouse or another person with whom the perpetrator is (was) in a family or close relationship, which leads to physical or psychological suffering, health disorders, disability, emotional dependence or deterioration of the victim's quality of life. The article was introduced into the legislation in 2017 and came into force in January 2019. At the same time, not all actions reach this level of criminalization, depending on the level of public danger caused. For example, the Code of Administrative Offenses establishes administrative liability for similar acts to those mentioned above. Still, unlike the previous one, it emphasizes actions that did not cause bodily harm, threats, insults or harassment, deprivation of housing, food, clothing, other property or funds to which the victim has a statutory right, etc. While comparing these articles, it is also important to pay attention to the liability provided for those who have committed such actions. Accordingly, in the first case, the minimum sanction is community service, and the maximum is imprisonment for up to 2 years. In contrast, in the second case, liability ranges from a fine of ten to twenty tax-free minimum incomes or administrative arrest for up to ten days.

In view of the above, the question arises as to whether the purpose of imposing and applying the penalty was achieved by the Ukrainian legislator. Compared to criminal liability, for example, under Art. 289 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine for car theft, the maximum sanction is imprisonment for three to five years. At the same time as mentioned earlier for domestic violence the term of imprisonment is up to 2 years. According to the above statistics, criminal and administrative penalties in the form of a fine for domestic violence are not effective, as they do not contribute to the prevention and deterrence of new cases of domestic violence. In particular, during the monitoring in the report "Domestic Violence in Ukraine: Responding to War (first half of 2022)" prepared by the Analytical Center JurFem, it was found that cases of domestic violence were repeated, despite bringing the offender to administrative responsibility and imposing a fine. The amount of the fine, which ranges from 10 to 20 tax-free

minimum incomes (from 170 to 340 Ukrainian hryvnias) for domestic violence, is 25 times less than the fine provided for in the Code of Administrative Offenses under Article 122-5 (violation of the requirements of the law on the installation and use of special light or sound signalling devices on a vehicle, which entails a fine of 500 tax-free minimum incomes).

Greater attention by the courts to the consequences for children who are suffering from domestic violence also needs to be improved. According to the law "On Preventing and Combatting Domestic Violence," a child victim of domestic violence is a person under the age of 18 who has experienced domestic violence in any form or witnessed such violence. Despite the enshrined concept of "child witness=child victim," courts do not apply it in practice. JurFem's monitoring revealed that in 81% of cases, children were neither witnesses nor victims, as there was no mention of them in the court decision, although children witnessed domestic violence.

There is also a discrepancy in the court's application of the aggravating circumstance when imposing punishment enshrined in clause 11 of part 1 of Article 67 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, namely the commission of a crime using the conditions of martial law or a state of emergency. On 04.03.2022, the Supreme Court of Ukraine announced that the court would impose punishment for persons found guilty of committing criminal offenses during martial law, taking into account this aggravating circumstance, i.e. the type and amount of punishment imposed will be close to the maximum limit provided by the Criminal Code of Ukraine. However, according to the monitoring of judicial practice in the JurFem report, the courts have never taken this aggravating circumstance into account when sentencing a criminal offense under Article 126-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Conclusions. Taking all of the above into account, in practice, Ukraine still needs to complete the reform of the judicial and legislative system's approach to assessing crimes related to domestic violence. The recurrence of crimes indicates that legislative sanctions are not effective. Sanctions for domestic violence stated in the Criminal Code and the Code of Administrative Offenses are not proportional to the severity of offenses committed. The courts should adhere to the law on Preventing and Combatting Domestic Violence and take into account child witnesses as victims of domestic violence. Courts should also consider martial law as an aggravating circumstance in such cases.

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PECULIARITIES OF COOPERATION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

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Introduction. To begin with, the historical consequences of the 20th century, primarily the results of the world wars, violated before the world community the idea of forming a supranational judicial institution with the main function of bringing people guilty of the most serious crimes against peace and humanity to criminal responsibility. The creation of the Nuremberg (1945) and Tokyo (1946) tribunals can be considered a certain answer to such a request from society. However, if these Tribunals ceased their activities after issuing guilty verdicts, then the International Criminal Court, which began its work in 2002, works on a permanent basis.

Objectives. To research the essence and details of Ukraine's cooperation with the ISS.

Methods. Descriptive and analytical methods of mentioned subject.

To begin with, on July 17, 1998, in Rome, 120 states adopted a statute known as the "Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court" (hereinafter the "Rome Statute"), which established the International Criminal Court. For the first time in human history, states decided to recognize the jurisdiction of a permanent international criminal court to prosecute those who committed the most serious crimes on their territories or by their nationals after the Rome Statute entered into force on July 1, 2002.

I would like to point out that the International Criminal Court does not replace national courts. According to the Rome Statute, it is the duty of every state to exercise its criminal jurisdiction over persons who are responsible for committing international crimes. The International Criminal Court can intervene only when a state is unable or unwilling to adequately investigate or prosecute criminals. Furthermore, the mandate of the Court is to carry out legal proceedings over individuals by individuals (not states), and bring these individuals to justice for the most serious crimes of international concern communities, namely the crime of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and the crime of aggression.

Researchers draw attention to the fact that the ISS is not part of the UN structure, but it can initiate cases at the request of the UN Security Council. It is also noted that Ukraine took an active part in the preparation of the relevant treaty and even signed it (and joined the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court), but until now the Rome Statute has not been ratified by Ukraine, and in general, this position has remained unchanged in essence and with the beginning of a full-scale Russian aggression.

Let us turn to the opinion of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine dated July 11, 2001 No. 3-B/2001, which expressed the opinion that Art. 1 of the Rome Statute, stating that the ICC is a permanent body authorized to exercise jurisdiction over persons responsible for the most serious crimes of concern to the international community, at the same time emphasizes that this Court complements national bodies of criminal justice (a similar provision is also contained in the tenth paragraph of the preamble of the Statute).

The Constitutional Court came to the conclusion to recognize the Rome Statute, signed on behalf of Ukraine on January 20, 2000 (which was submitted to the parliament for consent to its binding), as inconsistent with the Constitution of Ukraine, in the part that concerns the provisions of the tenth paragraph of the preamble and Article 1 of the Statute, according to which "the International Criminal Court supplements the national bodies of criminal justice."

Subsequently, amendments were made to Article 124 of the Constitution of Ukraine, which made ratification possible (they entered into force on June 30, 2019), after which Ukraine proved to be able to ratify the Rome Statute with the corresponding acquisition of the rights of a state participating in the ICC

The adoption by the Ukrainian Parliament of the Law of Ukraine No. 2236-IX of May 3, 2022 No. 2236-IX [3], by which the Criminal Procedure Code of

Ukraine (hereinafter, for brevity, the Criminal Procedure Code) was supplemented by the relevant section IX- 2.

The specified changes to the law ensured an extremely important place of the Ukrainian prosecutor's office in the process of cooperation between Ukraine and the International Criminal Court. Such cooperation is primarily observed in the fact that the Office of the General Prosecutor ensures cooperation with the International Criminal Court during the investigation and trial, considers the requests of the International Criminal Court and organizes their implementation (including by issuing orders to prosecutors of the prosecutor's offices of various levels).

Given the possibility of a conflict between the norms of national law and the provisions of the Charter in Art. 102 differentiated the concepts of "extradition" and "surrender", when the latter means the delivery of a person by a state to the Court in accordance with this Rome Statute, and extradition – the delivery of a person by one state to another state in accordance with the provisions of an international treaty, convention or national legislation.

Conclusion. In conclusion, the Rome Statute normatively enshrines the principles that are characteristic of states' cooperation with the ICC during the investigation of crimes and criminal prosecution, trial and appeal proceedings.

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THE IMPACT OF SOCIETAL BEAUTY STANDARDS ON MENTAL HEALTH

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Due to the acceleration of the pace of scientific and technical progress and the growing role of the service sector, attention to the human body is also increasing, which contributes to its further commercialization and the development of the beauty industry. This leads to the establishment of standards of a conventionally attractive body which are actively promoted by mass media and used to sell certain goods or services. In addition to the increasing role of the body in consumerist culture, the end of the 20th century is characterized by changes in the institution of family and marriage. Transformations in intimate life, desire for sexual freedom and the reinterpretation of sex as a means of pleasure contributed to the revival interest around the topic of physicality [3].

The book “The Beauty Myth. How Images of Beauty are Used Against Women” by Naomi Wolf identifies two distorted beauty discourses that are used in modern marketing: “beauty equals youth” and “beauty equals health” [4]. Thereby everything that does not correspond to the ideal is declared as abnormal, unnatural, flawed, defective. Images of “perfect” bodies, filters and photo editing can create unrealistic expectations and distort perceptions of real appearance, as in reality we rarely get to see the human body in as much detail as social media allows.

Artificially created standards of beauty are distorted, unrealistic, unattainable and hyperbolized, but due to the peculiarities of our psyche, we are often unable to recognize this. Social belonging is one of the basic human needs, since we are social beings that have developed in society and remain dependent on it to some extent. Our sensitivity to standards of beauty is explained by a subconscious desire to be accepted, because the opposite put human life in serious danger thousands of years ago.

Attractiveness has a strong psychological effect on us. Our perception works in such a way that external beauty is considered as an indicator of success, kindness and intelligence. Such a phenomenon is known in psychology as the "halo-effect" [5]. Beauty standards distort the holistic perception of one's physical self and create risks for mental health. Some of the mental health issues that can be triggered by unrealistic beauty standards include eating disorders, suicidal thoughts, anxiety, depression, low self-esteem etc [6].

Women are more sensitive to discrepancies between the real and the ideal appearance. This may be due to the fact that women are taught since childhood to view their bodies as commodities in the “bride market”, a product that must have an attractive appearance, which causes the objectification and distancing of the body from the personality [7]. One of the most dangerous consequences of dissatisfaction with your appearance are eating disorders. Eating disorder is a behavioral strategy in which food, body weight and its appearance become the main life values [1]. Eating disorders can lead to many negative health consequences: malnutrition, electrolyte imbalances, cardiac abnormalities, gastrointestinal dysfunction, and impaired immune function. Unfortunately, eating disorders are one of the deadliest mental illnesses, resulting in over 10,000 deaths each year, with one person dying every 62 minutes [2]. The impact of eating disorders on a person's health can be severe and life-threatening.

In conclusion, the influence of unrealistic beauty standards, maintained by mass media and societal expectations, has profound implications for mental health, particularly among women. Addressing these issues requires a collective effort to challenge and redefine societal perceptions of beauty and worth.

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STAGES OF A CRIMINAL OFFENCE UNDER THE CRIMINAL LAW OF UKRAINE

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Problem statement. The problem statement is that like any other human activity, the process of committing a criminal offence takes time lasts in time, and therefore may remain unproven by the perpetrator to the to the end. In such cases, the question arises of a certain stage at which the criminal activity was stopped.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to analyze consummated and unconsummated criminal offences, namely: Articles 13, 14 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine and the socially dangerous consequences.

Methods. We will consider main features of the stages of criminal offences, analysis of articles of the criminal code of Ukraine, methods of generalization, literature review.

Stages of committing an offence are characterised by the following features: due to the fact that only an act is a crime, each stage of committing an intentional crime must be an act itself; a particular state of mind of a person, his/her thoughts and such manifestations of intentions that are not supported by specific socially dangerous acts are not recognised as stages of committing an offence; only specific socially dangerous acts may be prohibited by the law on criminal liability, only they may be considered as stages of committing an offence. the second feature is that stage of committing an offence exists only in crimes committed with direct intent; such activity is expressed in conscious actions aimed at causing damage to public relations protected by the law on criminal liability. The next feature is that stages differ in the nature of the acts committed, as well as in the degree of

implementation of the intent: the more the intent is implemented, the more the crime is committed, and therefore the greater the harm that the perpetrator may cause or is already causing.

Depending on the moment of completion, all criminal offences divided into two types: consummated criminal offences and unconsummated criminal offences.

Article 13 Code of Ukraine: A consummated criminal offence shall mean an offence that comprises all elements of a criminal offence as prescribed by the respective Article of the Special Part of this Code. In a consummated criminal offence, there is a unity of objective and subjective sides. This is the final (last, final) stage of the crime. It absorbs the previous stages of the crime and the latter are irrelevant for qualification, unless they create the corpus delicti of another crime, since all stages of the same crime have a single (same) object of attack. In a completed crime, the perpetrator has fully realised the intent, completed the crime, performed all the acts (actions or omissions) that constitute the objective side of the crime, and caused damage to the object. The moment of completion of the crime varies depending on the construction of the crime and the description of the signs of the criminal act in the law.

Part 2 Article 13 Criminal Code of Ukraine: An unconsummated criminal offence shall mean the preparation for crime and criminal attempt. In the case of an unconsummated crime, unlike a consummated crime, there is no unity of objective and subjective features. The perpetrator has not yet fully realised his intent, he has not achieved the desired criminal result. It is an unfulfilled opportunity to cause harm to the object of the offence, the intent to commit a crime is not completed for reasons beyond the perpetrator's control. Criminal activity is terminated due to circumstances that arose contrary to the will and desire of the subject. The reasons for which the crime was not completed must be identified and stated in the court verdict.

Conclusion. In a consummated criminal offence, there is a unity of objective and subjective sides. This is the final stage of the crime. It absorbs the previous stages of the crime and the latter are irrelevant for qualification, unless they create the corpus delicti of another crime, since all stages of the same crime have a single object of attack. As for the consummated criminal offence, in the course of preparation for a criminal offence, only the encroachment on the object of the criminal offence occurs, and in the course of attempted criminal offence, the objective side of the criminal offence is only beginning to be performed.

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CONSOLIDATION OF THE UKRAINIAN NATION AS A CONSTITUTIONAL DUTY OF THE STATE

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Consolidation of the Ukrainian nation in the modern realities is more than ever a significant topic, which is key to ensuring the country's stability and development. Preserving the unity of one demos in the conditions of constant trials, information warfare, inner conflicts and outer geopolitical challenges is a strategically important task. Strengthening consolidation will contribute to maintaining the country's stable position on the world stage. This will create the necessary conditions that will promote the development of the country's economy and culture, and the establishment of democratic government.

In addition, the need for consolidation is approved by the main law of the state – the Constitution of Ukraine. Article 11 affirms: «the state contributes to the consolidation and development of the Ukrainian nation, its historical consciousness, tradition and culture [1]. This approach is important for saving peace and harmony in the society, contributes to the maintenance of peace and tolerance.

In conclusion, it is important to confirm that without the consolidation of the Ukrainian nation and the encouragement of every person to devote himself/ herself to the future of the country, it is impossible to build a peaceful and developed state.

In general, modern political science considers our nation as a whole community that was formed as a result of historical events and defines itself as the Ukrainians. Researches that will be able to reveal the participation of a united nation in political processes will be useful. Such studies were conducted by a historian V. Yevtukh. V. Kobrin, was also interested in the issue of the consolidation of the Ukrainian nation as a constitutional duty of the state. He proved that the status of the Ukrainian language as the state language is a fundamental factor in the consolidation and development of the Ukrainian nation. And this is far from the entire list of scholars who have studied this issue. Nowadays, the problem of the consolidation of the Ukrainian nation as a constitutional duty of the state is still on the agenda, therefore, research on this topic will always be significant, especially in such a hard times for Ukraine.

Among the acts confirming the need for the consolidation of the Ukrainian nation are the following resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine: 1) "On the approval of the Strategy for the establishment of the Ukrainian national and civil identity for the period until 2030 and the approval of the operational plan of measures for its implementation in 2023-2025"; 2) On the approval of the "Strategy for the establishment the Ukrainian national and civil identity for the period until 2030". The main ideas outlined in the resolutions are as follows: 1) consideration of the main directions, goals and tasks facing the state, as well as

expected results, mechanisms, measures for monitoring the implementation of the Strategy»; 2) determination of the main components of state policy in the sphere of establishing the Ukrainian national and civic identity namely: national-patriotic education, military-patriotic education, and civic education.

It is important to note that the complications of the consolidation process are affected by such factors as: a low socio-economic level of development of the Ukrainian society, unformed civic society, insufficient effectiveness of legal regulation of the market, interethnic relations. The impetus for solving these issues and speeding up consolidation processes is in the increasing role of the nation, the self-realization of the Ukrainians in all spheres of life. As soon as the people find the right approach to carrying out these tasks, our nation will become unified and successful.

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USING OF FIREARMS BY THE POLICE

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The use of firearms by police is one of the most sensitive and contentious aspects of law enforcement worldwide. It encompasses a range of legal, ethical, and operational challenges that demand careful consideration and a balanced approach. The police's right to use firearms is related with their duty to protect citizens and uphold public order; however, there is also a critical need to safeguard civil rights and liberties.

The application of firearms by law enforcement officers necessitates not only precise identification of circumstances warranting such use but also a clear understanding of the permissible limits of force. International standards and principles governing the use of force and firearms by law enforcement personnel strive to provide crucial guidance for nations to ensure that police actions are proportionate, lawful, and necessary.

The conditions of firearms use by law enforcement vary across countries, they are influenced by factors such as: national legislation, cultural norms, crime rates, and societal attitudes towards law enforcement. In an era of globalization and

intensive international cooperation in human rights and law enforcement spheres, analyzing these variations in firearms use has emerged as a crucial component of academic research and police reforms. The legal basis and practical considerations surrounding the use of firearms by police officers have been extensively explored by numerous experts among them: Y. Volkov, V. Polyvanyuk, V. Zarosylo, O. Fedchenko, A. Korinets and others.

National legislation governing the use of firearms by law enforcement agencies stands as a cornerstone of maintaining law and order and ensuring public safety. Defining the rules of weapon use, along with the boundaries and conditions under which it is permissible, holds paramount importance for guarding the rights of citizens, as well as for ensuring the safety of law enforcement officers themselves. National legislation in this sphere plays the crucial role of the basis, adhering to international standards in the national context.

National legislative frameworks governing the use of firearms by law enforcement typically encompass the following key elements, as: 1) Grounds for the use of firearms – specific conditions when police can use firearms; 2) Principle of proportionality – the use of weapons must be proportionate to the danger; 3) Prevention duties – in most countries police must warn the suspect that they may use firearm; 4) International standards – National legislation must meet international standards (the United Nations Basic Principles on the Use of Force; Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials).

The use of firearms by the police is an extremely important and at the same time sensitive aspect of law enforcement. It requires not only strict compliance with legislative norms, but also professionalism, objectivity and equanimity on the part of law enforcement officers. Also, the use of firearms must be accompanied by a strict system of reporting and analyzing each incident.

In conclusion, understanding the specifics of firearm use and strict adherence to ethical and legal standards is key to ensuring law, justice and safety for both the police officers and the public.

REALIZATION AND PROTECTION OF THE RIGHT TO IMAGE

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Problem Statement. The proliferation of image-centric industries such as advertising, cinema, and media has emphasized the significance of protecting individuals' image rights. Despite efforts in various legal systems, including the United States, to establish frameworks for safeguarding these rights, inconsistencies persist, leading to confusion and conflicting decisions, especially in

the absence of federal laws. Furthermore, the absence of explicit provisions in Ukrainian legislation raises concerns about the commercial use of image rights in the country.

Objectives: 1. To analyze existing legal frameworks for protecting image rights, focusing on the American legal system as a case study. 2. To evaluate the implications of the absence of explicit image rights protection in Ukrainian legislation. 3. To propose amendments to Ukrainian legislation to address the gaps in image rights protection and align with international standards.

Methods. This research employs a comparative legal analysis approach, examining relevant statutes, case law, and scholarly literature on image rights protection in the United States and Ukraine.

The concept of image is gaining more and more popularity every year, and in connection with this, the question arises of how to realize it most effectively. This right is actively exercised in the world of advertising, cinema and media, in particular by athletes, singers, politicians, actors and other celebrities.

In response to citizen demands, many legal systems, including the American one, have already established provisions that grant celebrities the right to voluntarily license, protect, and transfer their right of publicity. However, if we turn to the US doctrine, it should be noted that there is still no consensus on many aspects of this possibility: although, as of today, twenty-eight states have recognized this right either in their precedent practice or in regulatory legal acts, still there is no federal law or definitive position on the right of publicity, leaving state courts with a lack of guidance, often resulting in conflicting and confusing decisions. Unfortunately, despite the fact that Ukrainian show business is rapidly expanding, the right to publicity is not directly mentioned in Ukrainian legislation, so it seems appropriate to analyze it and outline the potential for its inclusion in the Ukrainian legal perspective.

Although at first glance it may seem that there are plenty of legislative provisions that regulate the essential aspects of image rights – name, pseudonym or image, it is still important to refer to the fact that earlier articles contained in the Civil Code of Ukraine described exclusively non-property interests persons and do not contain any provisions regarding the possibility of licensing or transferring the right to use it. Thus, one may get the impression that the current legislative framework of Ukraine does not allow the free commercial use of image rights and does not provide an opportunity for representatives of the show-biz industry to receive profits from their personality or reputation. In this regard, it is appropriate to introduce changes to the legislation that will take into account the needs of the market and give its participants the opportunity to freely use their popularity.

Perhaps the prominent place in the system of characteristics protected by image rights belongs to a person's name – it is the easiest and most reliable way to recognise celebrities and, accordingly, draw attention to a product by using their reputation. This is a very common problem – for example, the case of Parks vs. LaFace Records, where the human rights activist was against that her name was used as the title of a song without her consent.

Perhaps the most popular example of protecting the right to a character in Ukrainian judicial practice is the case of defending the inviolability of the image of Verka Serdyuchka. Thus, by the decision of the Kyiv-Svyatoshyn District Court of the Kyiv Region dated January 21, 2016 in case No. 369/9557/15-ts, upheld by the decision of the Court of Appeal of the Kyiv Region dated June 14, 2016, the use of the character created and played by Andriy Danylko was recognized as illegal for the illustration on the label of the product with the name "Verkin kvas classic", although the author had nothing to do with the drink or its advertising.

Conclusions. Summarizing the results of the research, it is worth emphasizing that legal protection against the unauthorized use of a person's personality has developed significantly over the past fifty years, among other things, in connection with the legal nature of image rights – the desire to protect one's own reputation and economic value of the commercial use of a person's image. Due to the fact that there is a certain threat to the interests of the individual, proper legislative regulation of social relations arising around the image of a celebrity and the process of their use in commerce is necessary. In addition, the presence of relevant provisions in the legislation will not only demand for a mechanism to protect the rights of a person who owns image rights, but will also provide boundaries for the currently very blurred claim of infringement of such rights.

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SOURCES AND CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF THE LAW OF THE UKRAINIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC DURING THE DIRECTORY PERIOD

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The history of Ukraine is a very interesting and difficult topic of research. There are a lot of periods and each is famous for its unique system of authorities, law systems and sources of law. This theme includes the analysis of researching all the possible sources of law during the Directory period. The significance of this topic is in the fact that our valid law system is partly based on the UPR's Directory period. The UPR was actually the third attempt to set independent Ukraine after Central Council and Hetmanate. That influenced the contemporary legal sphere.

Therefore, nowadays people have to know about the formation of our law system to get rid of the remnants of the Russian and Soviet pressure. This is extremely important today, when we are in war with Russia. Everyone should know the history of their state in order to know who can be trusted.

It is difficult to find any research on this topic in the Soviet historiography mostly because of the negative attitude of the authorities towards the Ukrainian history. The first attempts began in 1991, when Ukraine became independent. Several prominent historians dedicated their research to illuminating the UPR's legal system. I. L. Goshurak, a historian, focused his research on the history of the Ukrainian Revolution of 1917-1920 and the problems of statehood and unity of Ukraine, the Ukrainian national ideas – history and foreign policy of Ukraine. T. Podkovenko published a paper in 2003 that analyzed the legislative activity of the authorities in the era of the Directory. I. Mokin outlined the main factors of the formation of the legal system of Ukraine in the period of the liberation struggle of 1917-1921 in his articles. The author also focused on the positive and negative features of the form of the Ukrainian state in the early twentieth century and examined the process of formatting the system of legislation in the context of the development of Ukraine's statehood in the era of the liberation struggle of 1917-1921.

These are just a few examples and ongoing research continues to unveil new details about this fascinating period of the Ukrainian legal history. Studying the works of these historians, we gain a better understanding of the sources of the UPR's law, and among them: pre-revolutionary Ukrainian legal traditions, revolutionary legislation of Russia and foreign legal systems. Examining the characteristic features of these laws including their emphasis on the national self-determination, democratic principles and social justice reveals the ideals that guided the UPR's statehood. Through these scholarly endeavors, the law of the UPR transcends its historical context offering valuable lessons for the present and future of the Ukrainian governance and identity.

The revival of Ukraine also chronologically coincided with the revolutionary movement and national liberation struggle throughout Europe, as the First World War ended. Previously oppressed and exploited peoples were seeking freedom, statehood, and independence.

However, according to numerous participants and eyewitnesses of those events, the Ukrainian people were not ready for the final stage of the struggle for their independence and statehood. According to the well-known historian I. Nahayevsky, during the period of the Russian rule, Ukraine was crippled spiritually, nationally, culturally and socially, only the peasantry remained Ukrainian, and all other layers of society were denationalized.

The period of the Directorate's activity played a positive role in the history of statehood. It is a fact that its leaders made many mistakes, namely: inconsistency in choosing the direction of state building, which resulted in Moscow accusing it of bourgeois-nationalist counter-revolution and the West – of Bolshevism, an attempt to combine the impossible – European democracy and

parliamentarism with the Soviet power and the dictatorship of the proletariat. All these factors caused constant disputes and discussions among the leaders, who were not united by a common national and state goal, as well as the isolation from their own people.

Conclusions. It should be noted that during the period of the Ukrainian People's Republic there was the lack of national and state consciousness among the general population: the peasantry, exhausted by constant wars and chaos, was ready to support any government that would grant them land and ensure at least a minimum of order and peace. The legislative activity of the Directory can also be assessed positively, despite all its imperfections. It was the legislation of a transitional period, when the Ukrainian state, as well as its legal framework, was in the process of formation, so laws were mostly adopted on the most urgent political and social issues.

However, despite all the negative aspects of this period, there were also positive achievements: the Ukrainian statehood and the Ukrainian people, who declared themselves to the world and made it clear that they wanted unity and independence and were ready to fight for it to the very end.

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"NEW DEAL" OF PRESIDENT F. ROOSEVELT IN THE USA: REASONS, CONTENT, AND EVALUATION

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Today, the world has been gripped by a global crisis and many countries face multiple economic problems. There are many examples in history that can be

used to improve the economic situation and life of people in the state. For example, in the post-war period, devastation awaited the USA, but a strong leader with great ideas came to power. It was F. D. Roosevelt with his "New Deal". As part of the "New Deal" policy, methods of overcoming the contradictions of industrial society were introduced and tested for effectiveness. Later they formed the basis of the functioning economic model of western countries in the post-war period. Therefore, the importance of researching the "New Deal" gets new strength, because for some states, it will become an example to follow and for the others it will be an experience that should not be repeated.

After taking office, F. Roosevelt called on the country to "bold and persistent experiments", to find "new ways to overcome difficulties." The president repeatedly expressed his credo: "The main thing is to try something". Adhering to his principle, he immediately submitted to the Congress and won the approval of 70 legislative acts aimed at saving the monetary and banking system, improving industry, agriculture and trade, among them: dry law, banking law, industrial recovery law etc. All those measures were called the "first New Course", the essence of which was to carry out state-monopolistic regulation of the economy. The second phase of the "New Deal" began with F. Roosevelt's address to the Congress, in which he proposed creating a social insurance system and increasing public works for the unemployed. The government sought to regulate economic activity through antitrust laws and state regulation [1].

After the Second World War the research on this topic caused the emergence of several scientific schools in historiography. Neoliberals, including R. Hofstadter and A. Schlesinger Jr., believed that the state itself, as an arbiter of economic issues, had a significant role in solving the crisis. Neoconservatives – R. Bertoff, R. Kirk, Th. Lowy and others – paid attention to the social role of the "New Deal" and evaluated it quite positively. Soviet American studies, the ideas of which were supported by Y. Yazykova and M. Sivachev, H. Sevastyanov, considered the policy of the "New Deal" through the prism of marxism. Therefore, the ideological component rather than the economic was evaluated here. Today, the researchers of the Austrian economic **school**, B. Folsom, M. Rothbard and others, are the most popular and attention-seeking. They criticize the policy of the "New Deal", which, in their opinion, not only failed to bring the economy out of the crisis, but even prolonged it up till 1939 [2].

Therefore, the evaluations are contradictory, and at first glance, it is difficult to find a unified approach to evaluating the "New Deal" importance in world history. However, after studying the materials of separate scholars and scientific schools with opposing opinions, we can conclude that the New Deal in itself was really quite protracted, due to which people could survive during the implementation of this policy. Undoubtedly, the ideas of the "New Deal" were progressive, they just needed better systematization and gradual introduction.

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CREATING THE CONFEDERATION: “THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION IN THE USA, 1781”

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Ukraine gained independence on August 24, 1991, and faced political, cultural, and socio-economic tasks that need to be completed. These tasks include building democracy, ensuring and strengthening human rights, regulating relations between central and local authorities, and uniting different ethnic groups that live in Ukraine. From this perspective, it is necessary to understand and study the historical and legal experience of other countries. The USA has played an important role in the formation of modern principles of democracy, human rights, and a legal state. The acceptance of the "Articles of Confederation" is one of the most important events in the history of the United States, which is an example for other countries how to apply effectively a confederate system for the prosperity of the state. The researched topic is relevant because this document was based on natural law and was created in opposition to the prevailing centralized authority that was at that time.

Both Ukrainian and foreign scientists have studied various aspects of the creation and formation of the state and law in the United States, among them: V. O. Kachur, A. V. Kolbenko, A. V. Yaryhin, B. Y. Tyshchuk, B. S. Hromakov, O. V. Marusiak and others. Their works are valuable as they have made an important contribution to the study of the political and legal development of the United States of America. Besides, the issues of the 'Articles of Confederation' preconditions, reasons, disadvantages and advantages are analysed in their works.

Among the reasons and situations that led to confederation, the main one was the War of Independence. In the late 1700s, in North America, there was a fight between 13 English colonies and Great Britain for the colonies' independence. Britain's attempts to control the colonies led to a war that lasted from 1775 to 1783. That war showed that the American colonies really needed to work together in both military and political spheres. However, the central government of the United States was weak and did not have enough power. The states had their own laws, armies, and money. In 1775, Franklin submitted to the Congress a plan called “Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union,” but it was not accepted. There was another try in 1776 but it also did not work. In 1776, the Declaration of Independence was announced. It said that the colonies were independent and no longer connected to Britain. But, even after that, the war continued for few more years. On the other hand, declaring independence meant that the colonies needed to develop their economy, society, and politics on their

own and start building their country. In 1783, according to an agreement, Britain recognized the independence, sovereignty, and freedom of the thirteen English colonies. So, the United States won and kept its freedom and statehood.

After declaring independence in 1776, the USA needed to build its own state structure. In 1777, based on Franklin's project, the "Articles of Confederation" were proposed the third time. That document caused disagreements among the delegates: some supported the idea of a strong central government, while others, who were more radical, were against centralization, fearing a return to tyranny. However, because of such centralizing factors as the war with England, the need for international support, and fighting against loyalists, the "Articles of Confederation" were accepted after long debates. It took three and a half years to ratify them, and only on March 1, 1781, did the document take effect. The last state to agree was Maryland.

The "Articles of Confederation" became the first constitutional document. Some researchers even consider that this document is the first U.S. Constitution. A. V. Kolbenko mentions that the "Articles of Confederation" can be seen as a type of international agreement, as all states in the confederation were independent, with common bodies playing only a coordinating role. The "Articles of Confederation" consist of a preamble, 13 articles, and a list of signatures, spanning over five pages. Article 1 declares the name of the newly formed confederation as "The United States of America". Article 2 states that each state keeps its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, except for the powers which are delegated to the federal government. Article 3 creates a "firm league of friendship" among the states for protection against external threats and mutual benefit, defining the union as a means to achieve common security. Article 4 ensures the right of citizens to move freely between the states and mutual extradition of criminals. Article 5 describes the structure and powers of the Congress, the method for choosing delegates by the states, and establishes that each state has one vote in the Congress, highlighting the equality of states. Article 6 sets limits on states regarding foreign policy, forming armies, or entering into inter-state agreements without the Congress's consent. Article 7 allows each state to independently appoint lower-ranking military officers, while higher command positions are approved by the Congress. Article 8 describes funding the federal government through contributions from the states, based on land value, establishing a financial mechanism to support central authority. Article 9 gives Congress broad powers in foreign affairs, including declaring or finishing war, managing relations with Native Americans, and setting procedures for solving inter-state disputes. Article 10 allows to create a "Committee of the States" to manage the confederation's affairs when the Congress has a pause in its work. Article 11 opens the possibility for other countries, such as Canada, join the United States. If Canada or any other state decides to join the U.S., it will receive all the rights and privileges that other states have. Article 12 says that all debts incurred by the United States before the formation of the confederation are valid and must

be paid off by the Congress. Article 13 states that changes to this document can be made only unanimously.

However, the confederation had its advantages and disadvantages. Among the disadvantages there was a very limited power of the central government, especially in foreign policy and defense. It was difficult to manage national affairs and respond to external threats. The lack of a strong centralized authority led to disputes between the states, as each state could independently manage its trade and foreign policy. Another disadvantage was the Congress's inability to impose taxes directly on citizens, limiting the financial resources of the central government. A third drawback was the difficulty in making decisions. The process of changing the "Articles of Confederation" or making important decisions was very complicated because those decisions had to be made unanimously. Those imperfections led to the adoption of the U.S. Constitution in 1787, which replaced the "Articles of Confederation" and created a stronger bond between the states. However, the "Articles of Confederation" serve as an example of how a confederative form of government structure was effectively used to build a country and regulate relations between its parts during a transformation period. Additionally, the "Articles of Confederation" laid the grounds for the governance structure in the U.S., where power is distributed between the national government and individual states.

In conclusion, the "Articles of Confederation" were very important for the USA at the beginning. They helped the states to function together as one country and deal with serious problems together. They also showed that the country needed a stronger government to make laws for all states or collect taxes. Because the "Articles of Confederation" did not give enough power to the central government, it was difficult for the states to act as one strong country. So, the "Articles of Confederation" were a big step towards making a better system, which led to the creation of the U.S. Constitution.

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LEGAL GROUNDS FOR CONDUCTING COVERT INVESTIGATIVE (DETECTIVE) ACTIONS

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Introduction. With the adoption of Ukraine's Criminal Procedure Code (CPC) in 2012, which redesigned the pre-trial investigation procedure, the introduction of covert investigative (detective) actions (CIDA) acquired relevance. These activities are essential because they yield evidence, especially when more conventional forms of investigation prove ineffective. Nonetheless, a number of academics disputed the validity of these changes despite their need. Opponents contended that these acts frequently violate the rights and interests of the parties concerned. However, supporters emphasized how crucial it is to gather specific information regarding illegal activity for proof-related reasons.

Objectives. To research and analyze covert investigative (detective) acts as a criminal procedural law institution in order to represent the standard operating procedures and any transgressions.

Methods. Both general scientific and specialized scientific knowledge approaches have been applied during the research. The synthesis and analysis approaches are the most often used techniques.

Results. When undertaking covert investigative (detective) acts, grounds for their conduct are required in order to meet with the goals of criminal proceedings; these grounds are outlined in Article 246 of the CPC of Ukraine. Three categories of reasons for undertaking procedural actions are substantive, procedural, and factual in the philosophy of criminal procedure.

The seriousness of the crime being investigated in a given criminal case is the substantive foundation, and it is important to start there. CIDAs are often carried out in connection with serious crimes, particularly serious crimes.

We refer to the second ground as procedural. A decision made by the pertinent subject of criminal proceedings within its jurisdiction is a procedural foundation. According to paragraph 1.9 of the instruction, resolutions, petitions, orders, protocols from authorized officers (employees) of an operational unit, investigators, prosecutors, and decisions made by an investigating judge are procedural papers used for carrying out covert investigative (detective) acts [1].

Information that verifies the likelihood of acquiring evidence pertinent to criminal proceedings as a result of their execution is immediately regarded as a factual foundation. The following grounds are distinguished by the science of criminal procedural law:

1. Information that must be confirmed in order to support or contradict claims that a crime has been committed or is being planned. These details might be quotes from public documents, citizen letters, or news articles.

2. There is some information on someone who has committed or is getting ready to commit a crime that has to be verified. A person searches for, modifies, or seeks out accomplices when getting ready to commit a crime; in other words, they set up the environment for crime to be committed. Verifying an individual's information is necessary to gather factual information that will be used as evidence in criminal cases.

3. There are reports of people dodging the authorities conducting the investigation. Those who have fled from jail, a convoy, or a guard are among them, as are suspects and accused (defendants) who elude an investigation and trial; those who are suspected of willfully breaking administrative supervision standards; those who are in hiding; and accused military members who avoid serving in the military [3].

Conclusion. Based on our analysis of the aforementioned data, we can conclude that while Article 246 of the CPC of Ukraine governs the grounds for conducting a CIDA, it would be more appropriate, in our opinion, to define precise and unambiguous grounds rather than merely broadly defined concepts, which should be used to guide the conduct of a CIDA. The idea of grounds is substantially larger in the science of criminal procedural law, that is why researchers distinguish three types of reasons – procedural, factual, and substantive.

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CONCEPT, CONTENT AND PRINCIPLES OF THE UKRAINIAN CITIZENSHIP

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Concept, content, and principles of the Ukrainian citizenship, have always attracted the attention of scholars, because citizenship is the main legal status of a person, which determines his rights and obligations, providing certain privileges in the state. The knowledge of the content, concepts and principles of citizenship is necessary and important both for the citizens of Ukraine and for foreigners, seeking to acquire the Ukrainian citizenship. Citizenship is a key element for the

identification of a person in a specific state, it provides protection, guarantees participation in political life, gives opportunities for human development, and also contributes to the integration of a person into the society.

The issue of citizenship, in general, and that in Ukraine is studied by many scholars, lawyers and sociologists. Among them, the English philosopher Th.Hobbes who investigated the essence and content of citizenship, he was the first to reveal the problem of the role of a person and a citizen in society. Yu. M. Todyka, a Ukrainian lawyer and founder of the Kharkiv Scientific School of Constitutionals, proved the fact that the permanent legal relationship between an individual and the state is manifested in their mutual rights and obligations. V. Lazarev, O. Zalozna, I. Kolyushko and many others made their significant contribution to the study of the issue of citizenship in Ukraine.

There are many methods by which the citizenship of Ukraine is investigated. Some of them include the following ones: legal analysis of normative legal acts, which is carried out as a result of the study and analysis of legal norms regulating the Ukrainian citizenship; comparative analysis of foreign experience, that is, a method of comparing the practice of citizenship in Ukraine with the experience of other countries.

Another group of methods includes empirical methods for the analysis of judicial practice and life examples, which offer the collection and analysis of concrete examples and life situations related to citizenship. Studying court practice, and reviewing court cases and court decisions on citizenship issues help to obtain practical conclusions.

In Ukraine, many normative legal acts regulate the issue of citizenship. The main law of the country regulating the basic principles of citizenship is the Constitution of Ukraine dated June 28, 1996. The Law of Ukraine "On Citizenship of Ukraine" consists of a preamble and 9 chapters. It is this law of January 18, 2001 that defines the legal content of citizenship, the grounds and procedure for its acquisition and termination, the procedure for appealing decisions on citizenship, actions or inactions of state authorities. Other legislation also regulates citizenship issues, such as: the Migration Act, various human rights documents, and fundamental laws in the field of law.

In the modern world, where significant geopolitical and legal changes are observed, the study of the concepts, content and principles of the Ukrainian citizenship has become extremely important, especially in the context of current events and needs of the society. Geopolitical challenges, such as territorial conflicts, international relations and the influence of neighboring countries, can affect the status of the Ukrainian citizens and their rights. In this respect we can state, that the current Great War with putin's russia is threatening Ukraine's migration processes, which are actively developing, also it affects the issue of citizenship. The growing number of migrants and refugees poses the task of countries to provide legal protection for these persons, as well as to resolve the issue of their citizenship. The need to protect the rights of citizens in the context of globalization and digital transformation also emphasizes the importance of

understanding the principles of citizenship. Citizenship not only determines the rights and obligations of a person in the state, but it also affects the person's future and the citizenship status of all us, Ukrainians.

The acquisition and loss of citizenship is also important for the study of the Ukrainian citizenship. These are important aspects that include the procedures and conditions under which a person can become a citizen of Ukraine or lose a citizenship status.

It is also worth investigating the issue of dual citizenship, which is becoming more and more relevant in the modern world. The study of this aspect allows us to analyze the problems and advantages associated with having dual citizenship in the modern world.

Summing up, we'd like to note that the study of the Ukrainian citizenship, its historical evolution, basic concepts, content and principles is extremely relevant for understanding and adapting to the changes in the modern world, especially in the context of significant geopolitical and legal challenges.

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FINANCIAL PROVISION OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE EXAMPLE OF AUSTRIA

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Introduction. Local self-government plays an important role in the management system of any country. Financial independence and stability of local authorities is one of the main prerequisites for the successful exercise of their powers and the realization of strategic goals of regional development. Austria is one of the countries with a developed system of local self-government and a well-established financing mechanism. Studying the experience of this country can be

useful for Ukraine, which is on the way to reforming the system of local self-government.

Objectives. The purpose of this work is to study the financial resources of local self-government in the example of Austria and highlight the problematic issues that arise during the financing of local self-government.

Methods. To research the topic such empirical methods as: description, study of literature and documents; and theoretical methods: analysis, generalization, and classification have been used.

Results. Financial support of local self-government is increasingly becoming relevant in the context of decentralization. Despite all the problems and challenges faced by the financial system of Austria, the government, with the help of reforms and decentralization, is developing a system of financial support for local self-government.

Austria is a federal state in which government responsibilities are shared at three territorial levels: federal, regional (Bundesländer) and local [2].

Local budgets consist of revenue and expenditure parts. Revenues of local budgets are formed at the expense of both tax and non-tax revenues. Tax budget revenues (which include revenues from taxes, fees, and other mandatory payments) are the basis of budget revenues. Non-tax revenues play a much smaller role in the composition of local budget revenues than tax revenues.

Municipal services are generally financed from local resources (47.2 per cent), transfers from the federal government (45.7 per cent), and the Land (7.1 per cent). In principle, Land governments are financially self-supporting, but there is no constitutional provision which specifies the distribution of tax powers. Instead, a special federal law, the Finance Equalisation Act, is negotiated between the Federation and the Land for a period of several years, although it can be modified unilaterally by the federal legislator [3].

According to paragraph 1 of Article 127a of the republican Federal Constitutional Act (Federal Constitutional Law of Austria), control over local budgets is carried out by the Court of Accounts and should cover numerical accuracy, compliance with current regulations, as well as economy, efficiency, and expediency of management.

Having analyzed the financial system of Austria, it is possible to highlight the following challenges and problems in the financial provision of local self-government:

Financial dependence on central government: Local authorities are highly dependent on funding and financial transfers from central government. This can limit their financial independence and the decisions they can make about local projects and programs.

Unequal financial opportunities: Different regions in Austria may have different access to financial resources. For example, rich regions may have more opportunities to attract investment, while less developed regions may face financial challenges.

Rising costs of services and infrastructure: Increasing demands for quality of life and infrastructure require increased spending by local authorities. This may call into question the financial stability of local budgets.

Demographic challenges: Population decline in some local communities and aging populations may affect financial provision due to increased needs for social services and health care.

Conclusion. Although the states and municipalities are autonomous and have the right to dispose of financial resources, the financing of local self-government in Austria is to some extent dependent on federal funding. Local authorities in Austria are noted for their relative financial stability. Despite the problems and challenges, Austria is developing a system of financial support for local self-government with the help of reforms in financing and distribution of resources, to ensure greater stability and equal development of different regions of the country.

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THE STATE AND THE LAW OF UKRAINE UNDER ‘THE NEW ECONOMIC POLICY’ (1921-1929)

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The topic "The state and law of Ukraine under the new economic policy (1921-1929)" is extremely relevant for understanding the development of Ukraine in the interwar period. The New Economic Policy (NEP), which was implemented in the Soviet Union under the leadership of Lenin, had a significant impact on all

areas of the society, including the state and law. During the NEP period, various legal acts were introduced in Ukraine, they determined economic policy, property issues, taxation, and other aspects. The study of these legal acts allows us to understand the process of formation of the country's legal system during that period.

This topic is quite difficult for comprehensive studying, since most of the sources are related to the Soviet period, so, there is a great possibility of their being unreliable. However, one of the leading authors we are basing our research is S. V. Kulchytskyi and his works on the Soviet Union. In addition, numerous articles, monographs and textbooks have been used in the course of the research.

The prerequisites for the implementation of the New Economic Policy should be considered: the change in the economic situation that led to the war, uprising and famine of 1921-1922. The reasons for the transition to the NEP include the ineffective and cruel policy of "war communism", which comprised: distribution of goods in the countryside, accelerated pace of nationalization general labor obligation, prohibition of private trade, equal distribution, and others.

This policy consisted primarily in the transition from product distribution to product tax. No less important principles characterizing this policy were as follows: denationalization of state-owned enterprises, a change in the form of production management, the creation of a stable monetary system and credit system.

The period of 1921-1929 in the history of Ukraine was an important stage in the restoration and modernization of the country's economy. The implementation of the new economic policy during that period reflected the complexity of the processes taking place and indicated the need for further reforms and development on the way to a stable and prosperous economy.

The NEP period in the history of Ukraine was a period of considerable changes in the structure of the state apparatus. Those changes were aimed at creating other management mechanisms, stimulating economic growth and raising the standards of living of the population. However, they also reflected the complex political and institutional challenges accompanying reforms during that period.

Not only the implementation of the NEP policy, but also the reformation of the state system as such and the formation of the USSR led to further changes in the activities of state authorities. All power in the USSR was in the hands of the Soviets, which were a strictly centralized system of higher and local authorities.

The NEP period in Ukraine of 1921-1929 was accompanied by significant changes in the activities of the local self-government bodies. Those changes were aimed at adapting to new economic conditions, promoting the development of the local economy and ensuring social protection of the population. However, they also reflected the complex political, economic and social challenges faced by the local governments at the time.

The codification of law during the period of the NEP in Ukraine in 1921-1929 was an important stage in the development of the country's legal system. New legislation was created, it complied with new economic conditions and contributed to the development of the economy. However, this process was also complex and required a lot of efforts from the government and legal experts. Thus,

the New Economic Policy was reflected in various aspects of the newly created legal system, which was vital for the development of the economy and support of private entrepreneurship.

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JUDICIAL PROTECTION OF THE HONOUR AND DIGNITY OF PARTICIPANTS IN EMPLOYMENT LAW

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Problem Statement. Judicial protection of the honour and dignity of participants in employment law consists in the growing attention to the protection of personal rights in the field of labor relations in the conditions of modern development of employment law and climate change in labour collectives. In the context of globalisation and changes in technological processes, as well as under the influence of increasing legal education of employees, the importance of ensuring adequate protection of honour and dignity acquires new dimensions. Strengthening the legislative and regulatory foundations that guarantee the protection of the honour and dignity of the participants in labour relations contributes to the improvement of the general culture of conflict resolution and the development of corporate ethics. Consideration of this topic is also updated by new challenges that arise before labour relations in the conditions of digitalization of work processes, where the issue of protection of personal rights requires special attention.

Objectives. The purpose of the study is to analyse the current legislation, judicial practice and scientific approaches to the problem of protecting honour and dignity in an employment law. The subject of the study is the mechanisms, legal

bases and practical application of means of protecting the honour and dignity of employees in labor relations.

Methods. The methodological basis of the research is a comparative analysis, a systematic approach, a method of analyzing legal documents, as well as a logical analysis. These methods helped to clarify the focus of the study and identify key aspects for further analysis.

Results. There are several types of lawsuits with which the parties to labour relations apply to the court. Each of them uses a certain method of protecting the plaintiff's labour rights in court. Lawsuits for recognition are characterised by such defense methods as recognition (existence) of rights, recognition of the invalidity or validity of the deed, recognition of the existence of a legal relationship between the parties, recognition of the absence of a legal relationship, recognition of non-fulfillment of an obligation, recognition of the obligation of another person, recognition of the loss of another person's right. Evidence in judicial protection of honor and dignity plays a decisive role, as it is the basis for establishing facts, determining guilt or innocence and making a judicial decision. The careful collection, analysis and presentation of evidence is a key stage in any legal process, especially in cases involving violations of honor and dignity. It is important to consider that witness testimony may have certain limitations and risks. For instance, witnesses may have their own interests or attitudes to the event, which may affect their objectivity. There may also be difficulty recalling details or discrepancies in the testimony of different individuals. In conclusion, the evidence base in judicial protection of honor and dignity plays a key role in strengthening the legal order and trust in the judicial system.

Conclusions. The honour and dignity in labour relations act as fundamental values that determine moral stability and ethical standards of interaction between employees and employers. They contribute to the creation of a positive atmosphere based on trust, respect and mutual understanding, which, in turn, increases productivity and work efficiency. Honesty in employment law involves transparency, openness to dialogue and willingness to admit mistakes, which strengthens mutual trust between all participants in the labor process. Dignity emphasizes the need to treat each person with respect, protect their rights and freedoms, ensuring equal opportunities and fair treatment. The employer plays a key role in ensuring conditions where the honour and dignity of employees are respected, which is an important prerequisite for an effective and healthy work environment. Judicial protection of honour and dignity acts as a critical tool in resolving conflicts and violations in labour relations, ensuring legal certainty and justice. Access to court and the possibility of using alternative dispute resolution methods allow individuals to effectively defend their rights. The modern legal context requires the adaptation and strengthening of protection mechanisms to meet the growing challenges of the market economy and ensure effective protection of labor rights. Case law and subsequent appeal procedures provide additional guarantees for persons who have faced violations of their rights. The importance of the independence of the judicial system and a professional approach

to handling labor disputes cannot be overemphasized in the context of protecting the honor and dignity of workers. Evidence plays a significant role in judicial protection of honour and dignity, allowing the truth to be established and the dispute to be resolved fairly. Testimony of witnesses, physical evidence, expert opinions and statements of victims – all these elements together help the court to get a complete picture of the circumstances of the case. A careful analysis of the evidence makes it possible to reveal the real facts of the event, refute unfounded accusations and protect the rights of a person. At the same time, the objectivity and reliability of the evidence presented by the parties, as well as the court's ability to adequately assess the provided information, are important. The use of evidence in the legal process requires high qualification and attention, since the outcome of the trial often depends on its quality and persuasiveness.

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BREAKING BARRIERS: BROWN V. BOARD OF EDUCATION AND CIVIL RIGHTS

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Thousands of protest actions, clashes with the police, broken shop windows, and civil discords all these words tell us about the political and social movement "BLACK LIVES MATTER." We all think that segregation of blacks remains in historical books, but it is one of the biggest problems around the world nowadays. Even in Ukraine, where we have democratic values and the rights of all people are equal, people have racist stereotypes. But where did the African American struggle for equal rights in the USA begin? What reasons? And What all these have finished? Slavery was abolished in the United States after the Civil War, but the history of racism did not end there. Although officially, the 13th, 14th, and 15th

amendments to the Constitution outlawed slavery, in reality, racial discrimination turned into racial segregation – the separation of people of different races, even though they were equal on paper. In response to the Fugitive Slave Act, Democrats in the southern states passed local laws that severely restricted the rights of the black population. These laws became known as the Jim Crow laws, named after a comic character. The beginning of the Jim Crow era is generally considered to be 1890 when racial segregation on the railroad was introduced in Louisiana. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled 1896 that "separate but equal" benefits do not contradict the U.S. Constitution. Its first signs were separate schools (for whites and blacks), separate public transportation (existed until the 1970s), bans on cohabitation in hotels and motels, separation of cafes and restaurants for whites and "coloreds" only, black military units, and so on. America was forced to pay attention to the black civil rights movement in the mid-1950s. At that time, African Americans, led by a young preacher, Martin Luther King, managed to abolish segregation in public transportation in Montgomery, Alabama. King organized non-violent protests for equality and voting rights. The fight against racism began with one of the most famous court cases, *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*. This case in Topeka, Kansas, began with the refusal of a public school to enroll the daughter of a black resident in elementary school. Instead, the Browns and other black residents of the city filed a complaint in U.S. federal court, claiming that their segregation policy was unconstitutional. Thurgood Marshall, later appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1967, argued the case for the plaintiffs before the Supreme Court. Assistant Solicitor General Paul Wilson built a controversial line of defense for the state in his first appellate argument. In December 1952, the Department of Justice sent the U.S. government's position on the case. The brief was notable for its heavy emphasis on the Truman administration's foreign policy considerations in a case that was ostensibly about domestic issues. Of the seven pages devoted to "the interests of the United States," five focused on how school segregation had harmed the United States during the Cold War competition for the friendship and loyalty of non-white peoples in countries that were gaining independence from colonial rule. Attorney General James P. McGranery noted that "the existence of discrimination against minority groups in the United States negatively affects our relations with other countries. Racial discrimination provides fodder for Communist propaganda." In the spring of 1953, the court heard the case. Still, it could not resolve the issue, and the case was asked to be rehearsed in the fall of 1953, with particular attention to whether the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment prohibited separate public schools for whites and blacks. While all but one justice personally rejected segregation, the judicial restrictionist caucus questioned whether the Constitution gave the court the power to order its end. The activist faction believed that the Fourteenth Amendment provided the necessary authority and insisted it did. Warren, who was appointed during the Senate recess, remained silent until the Senate confirmed his appointment.

Warren convened a meeting of the justices and presented them with a simple argument that the only reason to uphold segregation was an honest belief in the

inferiority of blacks. Warren also argued that the court must overturn Plessy v. Ferguson to preserve its legitimacy as an institution of freedom, and it must do so unanimously to avoid massive Southern resistance. He began to build a unanimous opinion. Although most of the justices were immediately convinced, Warren spent some time after this famous speech to convince everyone to sign the opinion. Justice Jackson withdrew his concurrence, and Reed finally canceled his dissent. The final decision was unanimous. Warren drafted the main opinion and continued to circulate and revise it until he had an opinion approved by all court members." Reed was the last to hold out and reportedly cried as the opinion was read

On May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court issued a unanimous 9-0 decision in favor of the Brown family and the other plaintiffs. The decision consists of a single opinion written by Chief Justice Earl Warren, which all the justices joined.

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CRIMINAL AND LEGAL PROTECTION OF JOURNALISTS' PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES IN UKRAINE

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Problem statement. In our time, research on the criminal and legal protection of journalists' professional activities in Ukraine is an immensely important aspect. This is evidenced by the emergence and active use of concepts such as "information warfare," "hybrid warfare," and the establishment of the Ministry of Information Policy of Ukraine. In this context, the role of information producers and disseminators, namely journalists, is objectively increasing.

Objectives. The main task is to analyze the legal framework and principles that define the criminal and legal protection of journalism in Ukraine, ensuring its integrity and safeguarding journalists from potential infringements.

Methods. The following set of methods is applied in this work: legal and comparative analysis, methods of generalization, expert evaluations, case study and literature review.

The work of a journalist is, on the one hand, informing citizens about events in society, and on the other hand, it is a quite challenging, stressful, and dangerous

job that requires special state legal protection, including through the use of criminal law measures.

Freedom of speech and the right to information are fundamental principles of a democratic society, and these rights are most often realized through the mass media. Ukraine, as a country striving to strengthen democratic institutions, sets itself the task of ensuring these rights for all citizens, including representatives of the media. However, the realities of modern life show that journalists often face obstacles in their professional activities. In times of war, timely, reliable, and unbiased information plays a crucial role in resisting the enemy. In this context, the contribution of journalists becomes even more powerful than ever.

The rights and freedoms of the individual are central to the modern rule of law. In connection with this, the preamble of the Constitution of Ukraine states that the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, on behalf of the Ukrainian people, including citizens of Ukraine of all nationalities, adopted this Constitution, specifically ensuring the rights and freedoms of individuals. Article 34 of the Constitution of Ukraine guarantees every citizen of Ukraine, regardless of their profession, the right to freedom of thought and speech and the right to freely express their views and beliefs. Everyone has the right to freely collect, store, use, and disseminate information orally, in writing, or in any other way of their choice [1].

The exercise of these rights may be restricted by law in the interests of national security, territorial integrity, or public order to prevent unrest or crimes, to protect public health, to protect the reputation or rights of others, to prevent disclosure of confidential information, or to maintain the authority and impartiality of the judiciary. Additionally, Part three of Article 15 of the Constitution of Ukraine establishes that censorship in Ukraine is prohibited [1].

Analyzing the Law of Ukraine "On State Support for Media, Guarantees of Professional Activity, and Social Protection of Journalists," it can be understood that a journalist is a creative worker of a media entity who professionally collects, receives, creates, edits, disseminates, and prepares information for the media. The status of a journalist is confirmed by a document issued by a media entity or a professional or creative association of journalists. The document confirming the journalist's status must contain the name and type of media, its identifier in the Register of Media Entities, or the name of the professional or creative association, a photo, the journalist's surname, name, and patronymic, document number, date of issue and validity period, and the signature of the issuing authority [3].

Due to the performance of their professional duties, journalists often face various threats to themselves or their relatives and loved ones, as well as physical violence from certain individuals. Given this, the state has protected representatives of this profession at the level of criminal law, in particular by enshrining in the Criminal Code of Ukraine Article 171, which is entitled "Obstruction of the lawful professional activities of journalists." However, the regulation in Article 171 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine did not guarantee proper criminal legal protection of the constitutional rights and freedoms of journalists, their family members, or close relatives. Therefore, on May 14, 2015, Ukraine

adopted Law No. 421-VIII "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine Aimed at Strengthening Guarantees for the Lawful Professional Activities of Journalists." According to this Law, amendments were made to the Criminal Code of Ukraine, including the addition of new articles such as Article 345-1 "Threat or Violence Against a Journalist"; Article 347-1 "Intentional Destruction or Damage to the Property of a Journalist"; Article 348-1 "Attack on the Life of a Journalist"; Article 349-1 "Taking a Journalist Hostage." Additionally, on February 4, 2016, Ukraine adopted Law No. 993-VIII "On Amendments to the Criminal Code of Ukraine Aimed at Improving the Protection of the Professional Activities of Journalists." According to this Law, amendments were made to Part 2 of Article 163 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, including the addition of a qualifying feature such as "the same actions committed against a journalist," and Article 171 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine was presented in a completely new edition [4].

The need to ensure the free functioning of the information space in Ukraine (as the basis for the development of a state that is independent, democratic, and legal) requires the regulation of criminal liability for encroachments on freedom of speech and the activities of journalists. However, despite the presence of six provisions in the Criminal Code of Ukraine regarding this responsibility, it cannot be argued that the constitutional rights and freedoms of journalists are adequately and effectively protected from criminal and unlawful encroachments. This is because the problem is far from the quantitative content of criminal law.

The above confirms the relevance of the chosen topic and, therefore, the need for a detailed (in-depth) theoretical study of the criminal and legal protection of the lawful, professional activities of journalists in Ukraine, which will allow for the formation of scientifically substantiated proposals for improving the norms of criminal liability in this area and their practical application.

Conclusions. In response to threats and violence against journalists in Ukraine, laws were enacted to amend the Criminal Code, providing specific protections for journalists. However, challenges persist in ensuring the full protection of journalists' rights. Further research and legal improvements are necessary to safeguard journalists' professional activities effectively.

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REFLECTION OF PENITENTIARY RECIDIVISM IN THE ARTICLES OF THE SPECIAL PART OF THE CRIMINAL CODE OF UKRAINE

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Introduction. Penitentiary recidivism is a serious problem for criminal justice and society in general, and has since become one of the most dangerous of all types of recidivism.

As it known, one of the tasks of criminal punishment is to correct a person who has committed a criminal offense, to change his way of life, to direct him to the right path. However, the use of such a phenomenon as penitentiary recidivism clearly shows that not in every case, when a criminal punishment occurred, an effective goal is achieved, that is, a person corrects the person's antisocial behavior. According to some scientists who studied the problems of penitentiary recidivism, the creation of such a phenomenon is caused to some extent by the imperfection of the methods applied by the criminal-executive system to persons serving sentences. Other scientists are of the opinion that correction of a criminal is possible only when such a person wishes it himself. So, in their opinion, persons who commit penitentiary relapse are persons who do not want to change their way of life. Therefore, a high degree of punishment should be applied to them and they should be separated from society, in particular in the places of creation of will.

After analyzing scientific articles by scientists, we came to the conclusion that penitentiary recidivism is a well-developed phenomenon that has long been established in society. Therefore, it is important to analyze it carefully.

The following tasks were set to fulfill the research goal:

1. Consider the theoretical aspects of recidivism of criminal offenses;
2. To find out the content of penitentiary relapse and establish its main signs;
3. To characterize the composition of criminal offenses that reflect penitentiary recidivism in the articles of the Special Parts of the Criminal Code, namely:
 - Avoidance of punishment in the form of restriction of liberty and in the form of deprivation of liberty (Article 390 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine).
 - Failure to implement restrictive measures, restrictive orders or failure to complete programs for offenders (Article 390-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine).
 - Malicious disobedience to the requirements of the administration of the penal institution (Article 391 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine).
 - Actions that disorganize the work of a penal institution (Article 392 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine).
 - Escape from the place of detention or from custody (Article 393 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine).

The object of the study is penitentiary recidivism and its reflection in the articles of the Special Parts of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

The research methods used in the work are as follows: search based on available data methodical and scientific literature with analysis of the material found, induction and deduction, comparison, clarification of cause and effect relationships, systematization, abstraction and specification, analysis and synthesis of documentation and results of researchers' activities on the problems of the conducted research.

Conclusions. Thus, within the scope of research, we considered the theoretical aspects of the general concept of recidivism, its signs and types. Particular attention was paid to the most dangerous type – penitentiary recidivism and its reflection in the articles of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, namely articles 390, 390-1, 392, 393 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

So, as emphasized in the science of criminal law, numerous studies show that the existence of penitentiary recidivism is due to various reasons, but the main ones are:

1. reluctance of persons who have served a sentence in the form of deprivation or restriction of freedom to change their behavior, entrenchment of antisocial behavior in them. Yes, in order to direct a person and the path of correction, it is necessary that such a person himself wants to change his life for the better. However, not all criminals want change. There is such a "type of criminals" who defiantly defy society and deliberately demonstrate their immoral behavior. As a rule, such individuals have certain mental pathologies that they acquired as a result of growing up in such an environment or inherited. Unfortunately, the probation service is powerless for such persons, so all that remains is to isolate such people from society, for example, in places of deprivation of liberty;

2. ineffectiveness of measures and methods used by authorized bodies for persons serving sentences for the purpose of correction of the latter. So, for example, a person could commit theft due to an acute lack of funds – the lack of an opportunity to provide for himself in another way. Instead, after committing a criminal offense, she was deprived of her liberty and for a certain period of time. After serving her sentence, she returns to her usual life, but the problem remains – she still cannot provide for herself, so she decides to commit a criminal offense again.

As the Ministry of Justice informs: about 50,000 people are released from prisons every year, in particular, 48,800 were released in 2007, of which about 1,000 lost social ties, almost 3,000 do not have a work specialty, approximately 3,000 do not provided with housing. In order to prevent such persons from committing new criminal offenses, in our opinion, it is necessary to take more careful care of their social status and help them get a job.

Considering the content of the criminal offenses provided for in Articles 390, 390-1, 392, 393 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, we came to the conclusion that they have some similar features, in particular:

a special subject is a person serving a sentence in the form of imprisonment or restriction of liberty;

on the objective side, these are criminal offenses with a formal composition, that is, they are considered completed from the moment of committing any of the acts provided for in the articles;

on the subjective side, these are criminal offenses that are always committed with direct intent. At the same time, the legislator does not define the motive and/or purpose of committing a criminal offense as a mandatory feature of the subjective party. However, in our opinion, judges also need to establish this when imposing punishment, in order to comply with the principle of individualization of criminal liability;

Some of these criminal offenses are ongoing, namely escape from custody or custody. Thus, this criminal offense begins from the time when the convicted person voluntarily left the place of restraint and ends at the moment of his return or detention (the actual moment of the end of the criminal offense).

The specified criminal offenses may be committed through action or inaction. For example, the following criminal offenses are committed only because of the subject's active behavior: "Actions that disorganize the work of penal institutions" (Article 392 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine), "Escape from a place of deprivation of liberty or custody" (Article 392 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine). "Failure to implement restrictive measures, restrictive orders or failure to complete a program for offenders" is committed only through inaction (Article 390-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine). Both through action and through inaction, the following can be committed: "Evasion of punishment in the form of restriction of liberty and in the form of deprivation of liberty" (Article 390 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine) and "Malignant disobedience to the requirements of the administration of the institution of execution of punishments" (Article 392 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine).

Despite the fact that these criminal offenses are characterized by a number of common features, in practice there are no difficulties with the qualification and punishment of a person, since these criminal offenses involve completely different actions.

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ESPECIALLY AGGRAVATING FEATURES OF CRIMINAL OFFENCE "TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN BEINGS"

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Introduction. The criminal and legal characteristics of the elements of the criminal offence "Trafficking in human beings" (Art. 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine) still require further discussion and research, particularly the especially aggravating (especially qualifying) features of this criminal offence, provided for in Part 3 of Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Objectives. The goal of this study is a legal research of the especially aggravating (especially qualifying) features of the criminal offence "Trafficking in human beings" (Pt. 3 Art. 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine).

Methods. Various scientific methods, including dialectical, logical, grammatical, and generalization, have been employed to examine the issue under this study.

Part 3 of Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine provides for a especially aggravating (especially qualifying) features of this criminal offence, which increases criminal liability for the commission of acts, provided for in part 1 or 2 of the same article, in the presence of such especially aggravating features as: 1) against a minor by his/her parents, adoptive parents, guardians or custodians, or 2) committed against a child, or 3) an organised group, or 4) combined with violence dangerous to life or health of a victim or his/her relatives, or 5) with the threat of such violence, or 6) if they resulted in grave consequences. Thus, the punishment for the act provided for in part 3 of Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine is imprisonment for a period of 8 to 15 years with or without forfeiture

of property [1]. It is necessary to analyze in detail each of these especially aggravating (especially qualifying) features.

The commission of this criminal offence against a minor by his/her parents, adoptive parents, guardians or custodians implies that only the minor is the victim, and special criminal offenders are the parents, adoptive parents, guardians, or custodians. If the victim of the acts provided for in part 1 or 2 of Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine is a person who has not reached the age of 14, then the act will be qualified as the commission of the crime "Trafficking in human beings" against a child.

In accordance with Part 3 of Article 28 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, a criminal offence shall be deemed to have been committed by an organised group where several persons (three or more) participated in its preparation or commission, who have previously established a stable association for the purpose of committing of this and other offence (or offences), and have been consolidated by a common plan with assigned roles designed to achieve this plan known to all members of the group [1].

In Resolution No. 10 of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of Ukraine dated 06.11.2009, violence dangerous to life or health is defined as intentional infliction of minor physical injury on the victim, which caused a short-term health disorder or minor loss of working capacity, medium severity or severe bodily injury, as well as other violent actions that did not lead to the specified consequences, but were dangerous to life or health at the time of their commission [2]. Under the threat of using such violence, in the theory of criminal law, it is proposed to understand the manifestation of mental violence, which can have various forms (verbal or written threats, demonstration of weapons, gestures, as well as the creation of an appropriate environment, etc.).

The term "grave consequences" is an evaluative concept that can be specified by the court through an assessment of the circumstances of the case. Usually, scientists propose to understand by this term the death or suicide of the victim, causing property damage in large or especially large amounts, and other consequences that the court can recognize as grave.

Results. In the presence of the features provided for in part 3 of Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, the degree of public danger of the act and the severity of the punishment increases for the person who committed it. So, they are an important condition for assigning a fair punishment for the committed act.

Conclusions. The legislator theoretically did develop the especially aggravating features of the crime "Trafficking in human beings" (Part 3 of Article 149 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine). However, there are difficulties in their comprehension and application, prompting consideration of scholars' proposals to refine them.

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TYPES OF COMPULSORY MEDICAL MEASURES: THE RATIO AND FEATURES OF CHOICE

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Introduction. Increasingly, the question arises of the growth in the number of people with mental illnesses, namely their committing acts, among which a significant part includes socially dangerous acts, is becoming more and more common. As a result, the state has an obligation, namely: to protect citizens from these encroachments, in particular, in our case, committed by mentally ill persons.

In the criminal law of Ukraine, this issue is regulated in the institute of compulsory medical measures, which is considered one of the most complex and complex, including several fields of knowledge (legal, medical and sociological).

Objectives. The purpose of this work is to study the concept, signs, purpose and basis of application, types of compulsory medical measures, which are provided for in the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Methods. In the course of the research, both general scientific and special methods of scientific knowledge were used. The most used methods are the method of analysis and synthesis.

Results. The question of the application of compulsory medical measures is undoubtedly relevant. It should be understood that the subject's hospitalization in a psychiatric institution is directly related to his isolation from society, and accordingly can be a serious violation of a person's rights and freedoms.

Compulsory placement of a person in a psychiatric institution is possible only if there are grounds directly provided for by the current legislation and only as a result of a court decision. For this, the relevant institution is obliged to provide the necessary psychiatric and medical care.

Regarding the raised issue, there are different opinions among scientists. In fact, some researchers believe that "the basis for the application of the mentioned measures is the commission of a socially dangerous act by those categories of persons specified in Art. 93 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine" [2]. At the same time, nothing is said about the social danger of such persons, associated with a mental disorder and the possibility of causing significant harm in the future [1].

In turn, other scientists consider the treatment of subjects who have committed socially dangerous acts as the basis for the use of compulsory medical measures. However, the reason for this necessity of forced treatment of mentally ill patients is not specified.

And the third group of scientists to the reasons for the use of coercive measures include a set of factors, as:

1) the fact of a person committing a socially dangerous act provided for by the criminal law;

2) presence of a mental disorder in the person who committed it;

3) the need to treat such a person as a result of his mental condition, which causes the danger of causing harm to himself or others.

Therefore, actually, in the opinion of the author, the closest to the truth is the position of specialists who claim that the basis for the application of the Criminal Code is the very fact of the subject committing a socially dangerous act that falls under the characteristics of the act provided for by the Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine; the presence of a person with a mental disorder; the connection between the mental disorder and the nature of the committed act or crime with the possibility of the person causing harm or danger to himself or society. Moreover, the purpose of the compulsory medical measures, as determined by the Plenum of the Supreme Court of Ukraine in Resolution No. 7 of June 3, 2005 "On the practice of the use by courts of compulsory measures of a medical nature and compulsory treatment", is to cure or improve the health of persons who require the use of such measures, and preventing them from committing new socially dangerous acts provided for in the Criminal Code of Ukraine [3].

Having analyzed the above, the author believes that the purpose of the application of the compulsory medical measures cannot in any case be perceived as a punishment of a person.

Conclusions. Being aware of the fact that the definition of the concept of compulsory medical measures is the basis for the further analysis of these measures, in the doctrine of modern criminal science there are data regarding the truth of the interpretation of this concept by one or another scientist. Having analyzed the work, we can observe that the definition of compulsory medical measures is considered in three aspects: as medical and judicial measures, as a measure of state coercion and as security.

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LEGAL PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY OF A JOURNALIST AS THE OBJECT OF CRIMINAL AND LEGAL PROTECTION

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As Lubomyr Huzar noted: "Journalism is an extremely important element of a democratic system, because it helps a person to understand and solve important life issues correctly, effectively, and consistently" [1].

We live in the era of the information society, where the possession of information is the key to power. These are journalists who can share important facts with the public or keep silent socially important information. Legitimate professional journalistic activity will be effective only when the journalists themselves are protected from illegal encroachments in connection with the implementation of their activities. Therefore, the scientific study of effective methods of criminal legal protection of journalistic activities is extremely important today.

Art. 34 of the Constitution of Ukraine (*hereinafter* – the Constitution) states that everyone has the right to freely collect, store, use and disseminate information orally, in writing or in any other way. One of the ways of realizing the constitutional right to freedom of thought and speech is carrying out the legal professional activity of journalists [2].

With the aim of more detailed regulation of the protection of the professional activity of journalists and strengthening the protection of guarantees of publicity, freedom of speech, and free expression of opinions the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted two Laws of Ukraine in 2015-2016:

1) On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine Regarding Strengthening the Guarantees of the Legal Professional Activity of Journalists dated 05.14.2015, under which the following changes were introduced to the Criminal Code of Ukraine: a) Art. 345-1 "Threat or violence against a journalist"; b) Art. 347-1 "Deliberate destruction or damage to a journalist's property"; c) Art. 348-1 "Encroachment on a journalist's life"; d) Art. 349-1 "Seizing a journalist as a hostage" [3];

2) On Amendments to the Criminal Code of Ukraine on Improving the Protection of the Professional Activity of Journalists dated 02.04.2016, which was set forth in Art. 171 "Hindering the legitimate professional activity of journalists" in the new edition [4].

According to the note of Art. 345-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine the professional activity of a journalist in Art. 171, 345-1, 347-1, 348-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine should be understood as the systematic activity of a person related to the collection, receiving, creation, distribution, storage or other use of information with the aim of its distribution to an indefinite circle of persons through printed mass media, television, radio and the Internet. The status of a

journalist or his belonging to mass media is confirmed by an editorial or service certificate or other document issued by mass media institution, its editorial office or a professional creative union of journalists [5].

It should be noted that in the footnote to Art. 345-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine there is no indication of such an important feature of a journalist's professional activity as legality, that is why one may form the opinion that the norms of the Criminal Code of Ukraine protect the professional activity of a journalist even when it is carried out contrary to the norms of current legislation.

Public relations that ensure the implementation of legal professional activities of journalists are the direct object of criminal offenses provided for in Art. 171, 345-1, 347-1, 348-1, 349-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. The legislator placed these articles in Chapter XV of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine "Criminal Offenses Against the Authority of State Authorities, Local Self-Government Bodies, Associations of Citizens and Criminal Offenses Against Journalists" despite the fact that journalists and representatives of state authorities or associations of citizen have different statuses and rights.

Taking into consideration that the direct object of Art. 345-1, 347-1, 348-1, 349-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine are social relations that ensure the legal professional activity of journalists as a component of freedom of speech, proclaimed by Art. 34 of the Constitution of Ukraine, we have come to the conclusion that, these articles should be added to Chapter V of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine "Criminal offenses against electoral, labor, and other personal rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen". Chapter V is much more relevant to the articles because of its general object.

The international organization *Reporters Without Borders* published the annual Persian Freedom Index. In 2023, Ukraine occupied the 79th place (out of 180). The report notes that russia's invasion of Ukraine since February 24, 2022 has significantly affected both Ukraine's place in the ranking and the overall state of media freedom globally [6].

Analyzing the place of Ukraine in the indices of freedom of the media, we can come to the conclusion that our state occupies mostly low places. During the entire publication of the press freedom index, Ukraine was among the top 100 countries in terms of media freedom only 6 times.

Though at the legislative level the professional activity of journalists in Ukraine is under state protection the obstacles to the legitimate professional activity of journalists are still numerous. It is worth noting that a number of criminal violations in this area remain mostly unnoticed by law enforcement agencies. Another part of illegal actions against journalists is qualified under the general articles of the Criminal Code, namely: as hooliganism, theft, robbery, bodily harm, etc.

A unified judicial practice concerning the application of these new articles has not yet been formed. For example, there is no information about the use of Art. 348-1 and 349-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine in the Unified State Register of Court Decisions.

Therefore, it can be assumed that the 2015-2016 changes to the Criminal Code of Ukraine regarding the improvement of the protection of the professional activity of journalists turned out to be not so effective in practice.

Conclusions. Summing up, we should mark that one of the ways of realizing the constitutional right to freedom of thought and speech is journalistic activity. Therefore, it needs proper and high-quality criminal legal protection. In order to protect legitimate professional journalistic activity, criminal legislation needs to be further improved. But even supplementing the Criminal Code of Ukraine with special criminal law regulations on liability for obstructing journalistic activities does not ensure effective legal protection of journalists. Therefore, it is necessary to reduce the number of these special norms, since their accumulation only creates problems in distinguishing them from general norms. It is also necessary to find out and eliminate the reasons for the incorrect classification of criminal offenses against legitimate professional journalistic activity.

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SOCIAL HOUSING TENANCY AGREEMENT

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Introduction. The right to housing is an inalienable right of every person. In many countries, housing is a part of social contract between the state and society. It means that states undertake to create conditions through which everyone can have comfortable, quality and affordable housing. Article 47 of the Constitution of Ukraine guarantees citizens the right to housing, emphasizing that the state must

create conditions under which every citizen will have the opportunity to build, own or rent housing.

Objectives. The purpose of this work is to study the the concept of "social housing", characteristic of social housing tenancy agreement, authority of state government in the housing sector regarding social housing, efficiency of application legislation in the sphere of the social housing.

Methods. In the course of the research, general scientific methods of cognition have been used, such as the analysis of scientific literature, court practice, and legislation.

Results. Social housing, the construction of which is carried out at the expense of the city and state budgets, is the property of the city and is provided on the basis of a lease agreement free of charge for a certain period to persons who, taking into account their property status, do not have the opportunity to have their own housing with a ban privatize, sell, sublease or inherit.

The need for studying this problem is due to the fact that housing is always remain one of the necessary conditions of a person's life, that material good, the need for which arises from the moment of his birth and exists throughout his life. However, nowadays not every person can independently solve their housing issue, and therefore needs additional support from the state.

Under of social housing rental contract, one party (landlord) provides the other party (tenant) with social housing for living in it for a fee until the circumstances arise in which the tenant loses the right to use such housing. A social housing rental contract is concluded between a local government or a body authorized by it and a tenant or a person authorized by it. Such contract is bilateral (it means that both parties of contract have rights and duties), involves payment (this means that the landlord transfers housing to the tenant for a fee), is concluded in writing form. Also, it is a causal contract, since its legal purpose of conclusion is because housing is transferred only for living in it.

The system of providing social housing works decentralized. The powers of local government include the creating, management, distribution, accounting and maintenance of social housing funds.

The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the central bodies of executive power and local state administrations actually develop a national program for the development of social housing and establish control over its implementation, also, they coordinate this program and local programs for the development of social housing adopted by local governments.

Conclusion. The right to housing is the main component of social protection of citizens. Today, this topic is gaining particular relevance in the context of historical and modern challenges facing the state.

The modern housing policy of Ukraine is at the stage of the need for significant reforms. The lack of a single comprehensive strategy leads to the dispersion of resources and deficiencies in the use of available tools for providing housing.

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WORKS OF FINE ART AS AN OBJECT OF COPYRIGHT

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Problem Statement. At the current stage of development of Ukrainian statehood, one of the main tasks is to create an effective system of legal protection of intellectual property. Intellectual activity of a humanistic nature, aimed at enriching the spiritual world of people, is one of the quite common types of socially useful activity. Works of art occupy an important place among works protected by copyright.

Objectives. The main task is to identify the peculiarities of theoretical aspects and mechanisms of practical implementation of the main provisions of the civil law institute of copyright about one of the objects of its legal protection – works of fine art – followed by the development of conclusions and scientifically based proposals for improving the legislation of Ukraine in the field of intellectual property.

Methods. The best research methodological basis is a set of philosophical and ideological methods for studying artistic categories and general and special legal methods. Thus, the methods of analysis, synthesis, deduction, induction, structural-functional, terminological, hermeneutic-legal and formal-legal methods have been used.

Results. Under Clause 8 of Art. 6 of Law of Ukraine “On Copyright Law and Related Rights” a work of fine art is one of the objects of copyright.

Works of fine art include works of sculpture, paintings, sketches, drawings, engravings, lithographs, works of artistic (including scenic) design, etc. However, this provision is very difficult to call a definition, it is rather a very incomplete list of objects that can be called works of fine art. It is obvious that the national legislation does not contain a definition of this term, so we can talk about the need

to make changes to the Law of Ukraine “On Copyright Law and Related Rights” in terms of the definition of the term «work of fine art».

If we turn to the experience of foreign countries regarding the definition of works of fine art, it is worth noting that there is no unanimity in this. Section 17 of the United States Code, paragraph 102, defines the works that are subject to copyright in the United States, which include, in particular, literary works; musical works, including words to them; dramatic works, including words to them; pantomime and choreographic works; works of painting, graphics and sculpture; films and other audiovisual works; sound recordings and architectural works. Works of visual art are not included in this list, but they are disclosed in paragraph 101 Definitions of Chapter 17, which also contains the definition of works of painting, graphics and sculpture, which is effectively an umbrella term for those objects that are expressed through visual images. It can be concluded that in the United States of America, there is a clear distinction between "ordinary" creative objects and works of art. The main criterion for such distribution is the exclusivity of the work, however, the creative level of the work, which is an evaluative concept, is replaced by the quantitative indicator of copies of the work which is a fairly convenient tool for distinguishing between art and creativity at any level.

The legislation of Ukraine also defines the concept of a caricature as a separate work of fine art, which is a creative reworking of another legally published work, including the character of the work or the name of the character of the work, which in its content has a comic, satirical character or is aimed at ridiculing certain persons or events.

Copyright on works of fine art in the objective sense is a system of legal norms that regulate social relations arising as a result of the creation and use of works of fine art. Copyright for works of fine art in the subjective sense is a system of personal non-property and property rights that belong to the author of a work of fine art or his successors in connection with the creation and use of works of art of this category. As an object of copyright, a work of fine art is characterized by two features: creative character and expression in an objective form. The uniqueness of a work of fine art (an inseparable connection of a work with a material object that has an independent value) is recognized as a feature of this copyright object.

The creative nature of a work of fine art presupposes its novelty and originality. Establishing the creative nature of a work of painting, sculpture, graphics, etc. is carried out by analyzing the structural elements of the work. These structural elements are conditionally divided into "legally significant" (the image of the work and the language of the work) and "legally indifferent" (the theme, material of the work, plot core and ideological content). Borrowing of legally significant elements deprives the new work of the sign of creative character and, accordingly, of copyright protection.

The objective form of expression of a work of fine art is exclusively material (image of the author's artistic ideas on canvas, plaster, marble, paper, etc.). Those works of visual art that have found their external embodiment are protected by copyright regardless of the degree of completion and the moment of publication.

Conclusions. Works of fine art play an important role in many areas of human life. Therefore, they are one of the most common copyright objects. However, in Ukraine and worldwide there is no unified approach to the general concept of the definition of such works. Fine art is created or used in almost all areas of the creative industries. For some industries, works of fine art are fundamental.

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TYPES OF COMPULSORY MEDICAL MEASURES : CORRELATION AND PECULIARITIES OF SELECTION

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Problem statement. The significance of studying the types of compulsory medical measures lies in their critical role within the framework of legal system, particularly in addressing mental health issues and ensuring public safety. Understanding these measures and their implications is essential not only for accurately categorizing and addressing medical situations but also for developing effective strategies to safeguard individuals and communities from potential harm. Consequently, research in this area is crucial for enhancing legal frameworks, and optimizing the effectiveness of medical interventions, rendering this topic indispensable in contemporary legal discourse.

Objectives. Definition and clarification of the concept of "compulsory medical measures" in legal contexts, emphasizing its correlation with medical ethics and patient rights. Identification and analysis of the various types of compulsory medical measures, including involuntary hospitalization, medication

administration, and therapeutic interventions. Exploration of the legal, ethical, and practical considerations involved in the selection and implementation of compulsory medical measures, highlighting the balance between individual autonomy and public safety. Examination of the role of compulsory medical measures in mental health law and their impact on the rights and well-being of patients. Evaluation of existing legal frameworks governing compulsory medical measures, with a focus on their adequacy in addressing contemporary healthcare challenges and protecting the rights of individuals.

Methods. Defining the fundamental concepts of a compulsory medical measures. Investigating the essence and significance of the compulsory medical measures, as well as the role of its elements and their characteristics in determining the nature of this type of treatment. Employing theoretical frameworks from legal studies, medical ethics, and human rights law to critically analyze the legal and ethical implications of compulsory medical measures and propose recommendations for policy reform.

Results. The analysis revealed a complex interplay between various types of compulsory medical measures within the criminal justice system of Ukraine. Particularly, it was found that measures such as compulsory psychiatric treatment, forensic medical examination, and mandatory medical assessment for criminal responsibility assessment often intersect in cases involving individuals with mental health issues.

The correlation between these measures depends on the nature of the offense, the mental state of the accused, and the requirements of the criminal procedure. For instance, in cases where the accused's mental health is in question, forensic medical examination may be followed by compulsory psychiatric treatment or further psychiatric evaluation to determine the capacity for criminal responsibility.

The research identified several key factors influencing the selection of compulsory medical measures in the Ukrainian criminal justice system. Firstly, legal criteria play a crucial role in determining the appropriateness of each measure. The Criminal Code of Ukraine provides specific guidelines regarding the circumstances under which compulsory medical measures can be applied, including the severity of the offense and the mental state of the accused.

Secondly, practical considerations such as the availability of medical facilities and expertise also impact the selection of measures. In many cases, the decision on the type of compulsory medical measure is influenced by the resources and capabilities of the healthcare system.

Additionally, the study highlighted the importance of individualized assessment and treatment planning in the selection of compulsory medical measures. Each case requires a careful examination of the accused's medical history, mental health status, and treatment needs to ensure the effectiveness and appropriateness of the chosen measure.

Conclusions. The findings of this research underscore the complex nature of compulsory medical measures in the criminal law context of Ukraine. The

correlation between different types of measures and the peculiarities of their selection highlight the need for a comprehensive and individualized approach to mental health assessment and treatment within the criminal justice system. Further research and ongoing evaluation of existing practices are necessary to ensure the protection of individuals' rights and the promotion of fair and effective justice.

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DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATION WITH THE SOCIETY AND PARTNERS IN THE AREA OF SOCIAL PROJECTS

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The modern world is constantly changing, therefore, it is necessary to respond in a timely manner to new challenges, including social ones, which are becoming more and more relevant, requiring modern approaches to their solution. An important factor that can determine the success of social projects is cooperation with the society and partners. This interaction becomes a key element in achieving sustainable development and improving the quality of life in our communities.

The development of cooperation with the society reflects new realities in the management of social projects. Active participation of citizens becomes not only an important stage in the planning and implementation of programs, but also a key factor in taking into account the real needs and expectations of the community. The society, which becomes a co-creator of decisions, not only ensures their legitimacy, but also guarantees the correspondence of social projects to real problems.

Partnership with non-profit organizations and enterprises opens up new opportunities for joint work and achievement of ambitious goals. Collaboration with different stakeholders brings new ideas, expands resources and perspectives,

provides access to additional expert knowledge, facilitates new solutions and makes projects more sustainable. At the same time, an important aspect of successful cooperation is the identification, involvement, management and monitoring of stakeholders who have a potential impact on the success of the project [1]. Interaction between different sectors of society provides an opportunity to join forces and maximize the impact on social development. By joining forces, it is possible to do more for society than by working alone.

Effective communication with the society and partners determines the success of social projects. Open dialogue, exchange of information, mutual understanding and consideration of diverse opinions and approaches create a favorable climate for joint work. Thus, according to PMBOK, one of the factors of a high-performance project team is collaboration, that is, project teams that cooperate and work with each other, rather than in isolation or in competition, tend to generate more diverse ideas and ultimately get better final results [2]. This makes it possible to avoid conflicts, ensures the legitimacy of the decisions made and promotes mutually beneficial interaction.

Conclusion.

In the light of modern challenges and tasks facing the global community, the importance of developing cooperation with the public and partners in the field of social projects becomes an integral part of sustainable development. Joint work, mutual understanding and effective communication determine the success of initiatives aimed at improving the quality of life of our communities. Only through interaction and joint efforts is it possible to achieve significant and sustainable results in the area of social development. To achieve success in the area of social projects, it is necessary to deepen and expand partnership relations.

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REPRESSION IN UKRAINE IN 1932-1933: CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES AND LEGAL ASSESSMENTS

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The relevance of the topic "Repression in Ukraine in 1932-1933: causes, consequences and legal assessment" is in its multifaceted significance: 1) historical understanding: studying the causes of the repression provides crucial insights into the political, economic, and ideological factors that led to the

Holodomor, one of the deadliest famines in history, it is essential for contextualizing broader historical narratives and understanding the dynamics of authoritarian regimes; 2) human rights and justice: examining the consequences of the repression sheds light on the human suffering endured by millions of Ukrainians during the Holodomor, it underscores the importance of: a) recognizing and addressing human rights violations, b) promoting justice, c) providing closure for survivors and affected communities; 3) contemporary relevance: the topic is important today as it resonates with ongoing debates about authoritarianism, state-sponsored violence, and the protection of human rights; 4) legal and moral imperatives: conducting legal assessment of the events serves both a moral and a legal imperative, it proves criminal liability for perpetrators, ensure acknowledgment of historical injustices, and contribute to the prevention of the abuses of power in future; 5) national identity and memory: the Holodomor has profound implications for Ukrainian national identity and collective memory, remembering and commemorating the victims of the famine is integral to preserving cultural heritage, fostering resilience, and strengthening national unity.

Thus, the significance of the topic extends far beyond the attempt to investigate themes of human rights, justice, memory, and the ongoing struggle against repression and authoritarianism.

Many scholars, historians, and researchers have delved into the topic of repression in Ukraine in 1932-1933, examining its causes, consequences, and legal implications. Some prominent researchers in this field include: 1) Robert Conquest, a British historian, who wrote extensively on Soviet history, including the Great Famine in Ukraine, his book "The Harvest of Sorrow: Soviet Collectivization and the Terror-Famine" is one of the most known on the subject; 2) Anne Applebaum, an American journalist and historian, who is the author of "Red Famine: Stalin's War on Ukraine," which provides a comprehensive analysis of the Holodomor, its causes, and consequences; 3) Timothy Snyder, an American historian, who has written extensively on Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, his book "Bloodlands: Europe Between Hitler and Stalin" includes a detailed research on the Holodomor; 4) James Mace, an American historian and scholar, who dedicated much of his career to researching and documenting the Holodomor, he co-authored the work "The Holodomor Reader" and contributed significantly to the understanding of the famine's impact; 5) Serhii Plokhy, a Ukrainian historian and author, who has written several books on the Ukrainian history, including "The Gates of Europe: A History of Ukraine" and "The Man with the Poison Gun: A Cold War Spy Story", he has also contributed to the study of the Holodomor.

These researchers, among others, have made significant contributions to our understanding of the Holodomor and its historical significance, shedding light on the causes, consequences, and legal dimensions of the repression in Ukraine in 1932-1933.

The repressions in Ukraine during 1932-1933 that culminated in the Holodomor famine, were a man-made catastrophe caused by the Soviet policy of collectivization and grain requisitioning. That policy accompanied by pre-existing

vulnerabilities and Stalin's ideological rigidity, resulted in mass starvation, social disintegration, and a significant loss of Ukrainian lives. It was an act of genocide carried out by the Stalinist regime, which forced the peasant population to sell their production at inflated prices, leading to starvation and food shortages. I am convinced that this tragic page in the history of the Ukrainian nation should always remind us of the importance of protecting human rights and preventing genocide.

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EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT FOR HOME-BASED WORK

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Problem statement. The topic of a home work agreement remains relevant in the modern world of work with the growing popularity of remote work. The transition to flexible forms of employment and the development of technology provides grounds for concluding such agreements. Taking into account changes in labor legislation and the impact of new technologies, such agreements need to be constantly updated and adapted to modern realities.

Developing and implementing effective telework provisions in employment agreements is becoming an important task for both employers and employees. Given the growing popularity of this type of work, as well as the need to ensure rights and guarantees for employees, it is important to regularly update and adapt the terms and conditions of employment contracts. This will help to ensure fair working conditions and protect the rights of both parties in the context of a rapidly changing work environment and technological progress.

Objectives. The purpose of the term paper is to comprehensively study the theoretical foundations of legal regulation of the conclusion of a home-based work agreement and draw appropriate conclusions based on the research.

Methods. The analysis of the current labor legislation was carried out using the formal logical method, which includes analogy, analysis, synthesis, induction, deduction and generalization. The dialectical method made it possible to analyze the essence of the content and form of an employment contract. The systemic and structural method was used to determine the types of features of an employment contract. The descriptive method made it possible to characterize the phenomena

and processes which arise when determining the terms and form of a home-based work contract. Among the special scientific means of cognition, the author used the formal legal method and the comparative legal method.

Pursuant to Article 21 of the Labor Code of Ukraine, an employment contract is an agreement between an employee and the owner of an enterprise, institution, organization or person having the right of ownership, or an individual, under which the employee undertakes to perform work specified in the agreement, and the owner or a person authorized by him undertakes to pay the employee wages and create working conditions necessary for the performance of work in accordance with labor legislation, a collective agreement and an agreement between the parties. Home-based work is a form of labor organization in which work is carried out by an employee at his/her place of residence or in other premises established by him/her, which have the features of a fixed area, technical means or their combination necessary for the production of products, provision of services, performance of works or functions specified in the constituent documents, but outside the production or work premises of the employer. Among the main industries where home-based work can be successfully used are the following: repair and assembly of various types of equipment (household appliances, automotive devices, computers) and furniture; provision of design services; care for the sick and elderly; conducting courses for adults (including learning languages, computers, sports, dance, music, etc.); providing medical care; accounting and auditing; telephone work; software and various multimedia products development; editing, translation, proofreading, and typing.

Since telecommuting is becoming an increasingly common form of employment in the modern world, in particular due to the development of information technology and changes in labor requirements, it is important to consider the terms of such an employment contract. The terms and conditions of a home-based work agreement are a set of rules, obligations and opportunities that determine the procedure for organizing and performing home-based work. These terms include such aspects as the place of work, work schedule, types and scope of tasks performed, remuneration for work, liability of the parties, rights and obligations of the employee and the employer, as well as other issues related to the conditions of work at home. These terms and conditions must be clearly defined and regulated in the employment agreement, taking into account the requirements of the law and the interests of both parties.

Home-based work is experiencing significant development in the modern world, but in Ukraine there are numerous challenges, such as insufficient regulatory framework, unclear terms of employment contracts, insufficient social protection for home-based workers, as well as issues related to taxation and legal status of these workers. The study of the problematic aspects will allow us to understand the needs of this category of workers and address them by adapting legislation and introducing effective mechanisms for monitoring and protecting their rights.

Foreign experience also shows a gradual expansion of the concept of home-based work to cover various types of activities, including intellectual work and the use of modern technologies. In general, the experience of foreign countries can serve as a valuable source for improving legislation and practice in the field of home-based work in the national context, contributing to the creation of fairer and more efficient working conditions for home-based workers.

Conclusion. In the context of home-based work agreements in Ukraine, certain problems are identified that need to be addressed and resolved. These problems include shortcomings in the legislation, understanding and enforcement of such contracts, as well as the lack of effective mechanisms to monitor compliance. To address these issues, it is necessary to improve legislation, develop clear regulations and ensure effective monitoring of compliance with the terms of such agreements.

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LEGAL REGULATION OF TEST FOR EMPLOYMENT

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Problem statement. The dynamic development of modern society requires changes in the legal influence on society. In modern conditions, almost all aspects of legal regulation, which are of key importance for society, are subject to significant changes. In this context, important changes are also taking place in the field of legal regulation of labor relations, which include the regulation of the process test for employment.

The test for employment is an important institution of labor law. Its establishment is preceded by the agreement of conditions as an additional element

of the content of the employment contract and taking into account the interests of both the employee and the employer. The result of the test affects the further development of labor relations. Therefore, it is important that the evaluation of the test results, which is carried out by the owner or the body authorized by him, should be objective on the one hand, and on the other – take into account the individual qualities of the employee.

Objectives. The purpose of the scientific research is to determine the place of test for employment in the labor law system and to analyze the legal regulation of test for employment under the legislation of Ukraine. To achieve this goal, the following tasks were set:

- to determine the place of test for employment in the labor law system;
- to analyze different points of view on the concept of "test" and justify their own understanding of this category.
- to determine the peculiarities of the abuse of the right in the field of test;
- to carry out a comparative analysis of the category "test" and "contest";
- to determine the optimal duration of the test for employment and its results;
- to analyze the factors affecting the effectiveness of the test as a legal institution and the result of the operation of the law;
- to determine the limitations that the employer must take into account when setting the test.
- to analyze the changes in legislation governing tests for employment introduced during martial law.

Methods. The following methods were used during this research: theoretical analysis of scientific literary sources, synthesis, generalization, comparison, abstraction, concretization, modeling, observation.

Results. The labor legislation of Ukraine provides an opportunity for the employer to "evaluate" and "verify" the suitability of the accepted employee for the job that will be offered to him. This possibility is implemented through the use of such a tool as a test for employment.

When concluding an employment contract in accordance with Article 26 of the Labor Code of Ukraine, the agreement of the parties may stipulate a test to verify the employee's suitability for the work assigned to him. It is worth noting that the establishment of such a test is a right and not an obligation of the employer, therefore it is determined by the agreement of the parties. If the employee objects to the test, the contract may be concluded without the condition of the test, or not concluded at all. Unilateral establishment of test conditions by the employer is inadmissible. At the same time, if the employee does not agree to conclude an employment contract with a test condition, this may serve as a reason for refusing him employment. The test condition must be clearly defined in the hiring order. If such a condition is not specified in the document, then this indicates that the employee was hired without a test.

The legislation provides for cases when the test for employment is not established. In particular, the test is not established when hiring: persons who have

not reached the age of eighteen; young workers after graduating from educational institutions; young specialists after graduating from higher education institutions; persons released into reserve from military or alternative (non-military) service; disabled persons sent to work in accordance with the recommendations of the medical and social examination, persons elected to the position; winners of competitive selection to fill a vacant position; persons who have completed an internship during employment with a break from the main job; pregnant women; single mothers who have a child under the age of fourteen or a disabled child; persons with whom a fixed-term employment contract is concluded for a period of up to 12 months; persons for temporary and seasonal jobs; internally displaced persons. The test is also not established when hiring in another area and when transferring to work at another enterprise, institution, or organization. However, this list is not exhaustive.

As a general rule, the test period may not exceed three months, and in individual cases provided for by law, upon agreement with the relevant elected body of the primary trade union organization, six months; for workers – one month. If the employee was absent from work during the test period for good reasons, the test period may be extended by an appropriate number of days.

When the test period has ended, and the employee continues to work, he is considered to have passed the test period, and subsequent termination of the employment contract is allowed only on general grounds. If the employer establishes that the employee is not suitable for the position he was hired for or the work he performs, he has the right to fire such an employee during the test period, giving him three days written notice.

In the conditions of martial law, some changes were made to the labor legislation, in particular, it concerns the regulation of test for employment. These changes remove the restrictions that were established when applying the test when hiring employees, that is, in fact, the employer can provide for the test for all categories of employees, which, in my opinion, is not necessary in such conditions.

Conclusion. The test for employment is regulated by the Code of Labor Laws, which determines its procedure, terms, limitations and results. However, due to the rapid development of society, this regulation still needs to be changed and improved.

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«ILLEGAL PLACEMENT OF A PERSON IN A PSYCHIATRIC CARE FACILITY» (ART. 151 OF THE CRIMINAL CODE OF UKRAINE): CRIMINAL LAW CHARACTERISTIC OF THE COMPOSITIONS OF THE CRIMINAL OFFENCE AND CORRELATION WITH THE COMPOSITION «ILLEGAL CONFINEMENT OR ABDUCTION OF A PERSON» (ART. 146 OF THE CRIMINAL CODE OF UKRAINE)

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Problem statement. Article 29 of the Constitution of Ukraine, as the Fundamental Law of the State, enshrines the human right to freedom and personal inviolability. The Constitutional Court of Ukraine in its decision of June 1, 2016 No. 2-rp/2016 emphasized that "among the fundamental values of an effective constitutional democracy is freedom, the presence of which is one of the necessary conditions for human development and socialization. The right to freedom is an inalienable constitutional human right and provides for the ability to choose the behavior for the purpose of free and comprehensive development, to act independently in accordance with person's own decisions and plans, to set priorities, to do everything not prohibited by law, to move freely and at person's own discretion within the territory of the state, to choose the place of residence, etc. The right to freedom means that a person is free from external interference in his or her activities, with the exception of restrictions established by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine". Accordingly, the Criminal Code of Ukraine establishes liability for the most dangerous encroachments on the freedom of a person (in particular, for such investigated criminal offenses as «Illegal placement of a person in a psychiatric care facility» and «Illegal confinement or abduction of a person» provided for in Section III "Criminal offenses against the freedom, honor and dignity of a person" of the Special Part of the Criminal Code of Ukraine), thereby confirming the importance of these values both for a particular individual and for society as a whole.

Objectives. The purpose of the work is to analyze the basic and qualified compositions of «Illegal placement of a person in a psychiatric care facility» under Article 151 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, and to determine the correlation with the composition of «Illegal confinement or abduction of a person» under Article 146 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Results. The legislative definition of illegal placement of a person in a psychiatric care facility in Article 151 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine allows us

to distinguish the following characteristic features of its composition: 1) the object of illegal placement of a person in a psychiatric care facility is the person's will in terms of his/her freedom of movement and the possibility of free choice of place of residence, making volitional decisions, honor and dignity of the person [1]; 2) the victim of a criminal offense under Article 151 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine is a person who is known to be mentally healthy, as well as a mentally ill person who does not need to be hospitalized in a mental health care facility; 3) the objective side of the criminal offense of «Illegal placement of a person in a psychiatric care facility» is placement in a mental health facility, namely, violation of legal requirements regarding the grounds and procedure for hospitalization, as a result of which a person who does not need such hospitalization is placed in the mentioned facility against his/her will; 4) the subject of the criminal offense «Illegal placement of a person in a psychiatric care facility» is a psychiatrist who, in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation of Ukraine, individually or as a member of a commission, makes a decision on the placement of a person in a mental health care facility; 5) the subjective side of a criminal offense under Article 151 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine is characterized by a intent form of guilt in the form of direct intent: the perpetrator is aware that he/she is placing a person who is known to be mentally healthy in a mental health facility and wishes to do so [1]; 6) the subjective side of the qualified composition: illegal placement of a person in a psychiatric care facility that resulted in any grave consequences (Part 2 of Article 151 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine), is characterized by mixed guilt (direct intent to unlawfully place a person in a mental health facility and recklessness (criminal presumption or criminal negligence) to the serious consequences that resulted); 7) grave consequences as a type of socially dangerous consequences caused by illegal placement of a person in a psychiatric care facility are death of the victim through recklessness, suicide, serious illness, grievous bodily injury, material damage on a large or especially large scale [2]; 8) the composition of the criminal offence «Illegal placement of a person in a psychiatric care facility» correlates with the composition of the criminal offence «Illegal confinement or abduction of a person» as a special and general norms.

Conclusion. The distinction between the above criminal offenses is of great importance for the accurate qualification of socially dangerous acts committed by a person, as well as for avoiding mistakes made by courts when applying punishment to persons who have committed these offenses.

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CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ELECTRONIC GOVERNANCE IN UKRAINE

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In our opinion, in Ukraine we can identify the following problems that support the development of the electronic government: financial, technological, mental, cultural, educational, political, and professional. Financial problems are caused by the insufficient funding from the state, as well as the low solvency of the majority of the Ukrainian citizens and also the relatively high price of the Internet services. Technological problems are in the incompatibility of newer and older software, as well as the existence of out-of-the-date computer equipment. Among mental problems we can highlight that not all the citizens, as well as state officials, are ready to use the advantages of the Internet.

Educational problem is the lack of mass courses that can help to eliminate computer illiteracy among the older generation. Politicians problems are connected with the lack of transparency in the work of politicians.

To overcome these problems the following laws have been developed: "On transparency and openness of authorities"(2011), "On digital democracy (participation of citizens in the process of making management decisions)"(2017), "On guaranteeing free and equal access of all citizens of Ukraine to information using ICT"(2012), "On public places of access to the Internet"(2020).

Electronic government is not a simple technological solution, but an innovative concept of state management on the way to large-scale transformation of the society. Changes in the legal framework, principles of budget formation and spendings, redistribution of priority areas of competence of state and public structures, renewal and expansion of value paradigms of the society, are the basis for structuring public administration through the creation and development of electronic government.

The changes should also improve the electoral system, the legislative activity, increase the responsibility of all branches of the government, enhance the role of professional associations and provide proper control of the activities of the subjects of economic activity.

The basis of relevant transformations in state and government structures is the readiness of citizens to use the possibilities of information technologies, to evaluate their advantages, and apply them directly in business, social and scientific activities, or education. This process should be jointly initiated by three sectors: state, public and business.

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COPYRIGHT FOR DERIVATIVE WORKS

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Introduction. The ability to produce derivative works is a key privilege granted to a copyright owner. This adaptation privilege is commonly seen as the most influential among all the exclusive rights in copyright law. It allows the holder to modify and adapt a copyrighted work, enabling them to enhance it and generate new copyrights that belong to the creator of the derivative work, while still respecting the rights of the original work.

Objectives. This article aims to offer a practical insight into derivative works and their significance. It also explores several important strategic factors associated with derivative works.

Methods. In the course of the research, both general scientific and special methods of scientific knowledge were used. The most used methods are the method of analysis and synthesis.

Results. Section 101 of the Copyright Act defines [a] ‘derivative work’ as a work based upon one or more preexisting works, such as a translation, musical arrangement, dramatization, fictionalization, motion picture version, sound recording, art reproduction, abridgement, condensation, or any other form in which a work may be recast, transformed, or adapted. A work consisting of editorial revisions, annotations, or other modifications which, as a whole, represent an original work of authorship, is a ‘derivative work’.” 17 U.S.C. §101. Derivative works are also known as “new versions.”

Under §106(2) of the Copyright Act, the copyright owner has the exclusive right to prepare and authorize others to prepare derivative works based on a copyrighted work. So, where the copyright owner grants another party the right to prepare a derivative work, a new exclusive copyright in and to the derivative work springs into existence upon creation and fixation of the derivative work in tangible media.

Copyright law serves as a cornerstone in protecting the rights of creators and fostering innovation. Within the framework of copyright law lies a complex yet crucial aspect known as derivative works. Derivative works are creations that are based on or derived from pre-existing works, raising intricate questions regarding ownership, rights, and creative expression.

Derivative works encompass a wide array of artistic endeavors, ranging from adaptations of literary works into films to remixes of songs and even fan fiction based on popular franchises. While these creations often showcase the ingenuity and creativity of their makers, they also navigate the legal aspect of copyright law, which aims to balance the rights of creators with the public interest in access to creative works.

One of the primary considerations in copyrighting derivative works is the concept of originality. While derivative works build upon existing material, they must also exhibit a significant level of originality to warrant copyright protection. This criterion ensures that derivative works contribute fresh perspectives and transformative elements, thereby enriching cultural values while respecting the rights of the original creators.

Moreover, copyright for derivative works necessitates a nuanced understanding of the rights involved. In many jurisdictions, the creation of a derivative work requires obtaining permission or a license from the copyright holder of the original work. This process ensures that the rights of the original creator are respected and that appropriate compensation or acknowledgment is provided for the use of their work.

However, navigating the realm of derivative works can be challenging, particularly in the digital age where the boundaries of creative expression are constantly evolving. The emergence of platforms facilitating user-generated content, such as social media and streaming services, has further blurred the lines between original works and derivatives, raising pertinent questions about ownership and fair use.

In addressing these complexities, copyright law strives to strike a delicate balance between fostering creativity and protecting intellectual property rights. Fair use provisions, for instance, enable certain uses of copyrighted material for purposes such as criticism, commentary, or educational use, without the need for explicit permission from the copyright holder. This flexibility acknowledges the importance of creative freedom while safeguarding the interests of both creators and the public.

Furthermore, copyright for derivative works underscores the importance of collaboration and innovation in the creative process. By building upon existing

works, derivative creators contribute to a cultural expression, inspiring future generations and driving artistic evolution. However, this process must be conducted ethically and responsibly, with due respect for the rights of original creators and adherence to copyright law.

It is crucial to remember that the copyright holder of the original work has the exclusive right to prohibit reworking, adaptation, arrangement and other similar changes to the work. And in the presence of such a ban, the creation and publication of a derivative work will be considered a violation.

Conclusion. To sum up, copyright for derivative works occupies a pivotal role in the realm of intellectual property law, navigating the intricate relationship between creativity, ownership, and cultural heritage. As creators continue to explore new forms of expression and collaboration, it is imperative to uphold the principles of copyright law while fostering an environment that encourages innovation and artistic freedom. By striking a delicate balance between these competing interests, copyright for derivative works can serve as a catalyst for creativity while ensuring the enduring protection of intellectual property rights.

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CRIMINAL LEGAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ELEMENTS OF THE CRIMINAL OFFENSE "ILLEGAL PUBLIC USE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS" (ARTICLE 316 OF THE CRIMINAL CODE OF UKRAINE)

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Introduction. Over the past few years, the number of people in our country who not only use narcotic drugs in prohibited places, but also generally carry out illegal sales of narcotic substances, which is negative for society, has been increasing. The negative phenomena generated by drug use are very dangerous for

humanity. Drug use primarily negatively affects people's health, contributes to the development of somatic and mental illnesses, and is one of the causes of increased mortality and disability. With drug addiction, internal organs are affected, neurological and mental disorders occur, and social degradation develops.

Of course, this development of drug addiction depends on many factors that the state is trying to prevent. One of the preventive measures is to streamline the legislation as a whole and establish liability for non-compliance with legal norms. After all, it is punishment that makes people think about their actions and prevent the commission of a criminal offense.

The very conditionality of establishing criminal liability is reflected in several aspects:

1. protection of Public Order and security – illegal public use of narcotic drugs can disrupt public order and security, cause negative impacts on the community, creating a danger to other citizens.

2. health and well – being of citizens – drug use can have serious consequences for the health and well-being of the people who use it, as well as for their environment. The establishment of criminal liability can serve as a measure to protect public health and reduce the harmful effects of drugs on society.

3. Crime Prevention – in cases where drug use occurs in public places or becomes an object of public attention, this may encourage other persons to take similar actions or contribute to the spread of drug addiction.

Objectives. The purpose of the study is to criminalistically characterize a criminal offense under Article 316 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. That is, to determine the objective and subjective characteristics of the composition/n of a criminal offense, as well as to learn how to distinguish the composition of this criminal offense from other elements of criminal offenses.

Methods. To achieve this goal, the following methods were identified:

- method of analysis of scientific literature, judicial practice and criminal legislation of Ukraine in order to study the features of this criminal offense;
- method of sociological research – to establish objective and subjective signs of the composition of a criminal offense "illegal public use of narcotic drugs";
- comparative legal method of theoretical and practical knowledge of the application of Article 316 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Conclusion. As for all criminal offenses, illegal public use of Narcotic Drugs requires proof of whether there are objective and subjective signs of the composition of a criminal offense. To do this, it is necessary to establish which signs of a criminal offense are mandatory and which are optional. Thus, qualifying socially dangerous acts under Article 316 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, it is necessary to establish the object of a criminal offense that a person encroaches on. It also requires identification of whether the substances that the person uses are narcotic drugs, since they are the subject of a criminal offense.

It must be proved whether there is a public danger in the actions of a person, as well as the establishment of the place of commission of these actions and the

situation. Although the method of using narcotic drugs and the instrument of committing a criminal offense are not mandatory signs, however, in practice they are a kind of evidence of the commission of a criminal offense, and therefore take place in court sentences.

Of course, it is necessary to establish whether the person who commits a socially dangerous act is the subject of a criminal offense and whether he had intent to commit this act.

It is also necessary to pay attention to the qualified elements of a criminal offense under Article 316 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. In practice, it is necessary to establish whether the subject of a criminal offense committed illegal public use of narcotic drugs for the first time. Since when establishing repeated such use of narcotic drugs, the actions of a person should be qualified as repetition. It also matters whether the person committed the actions provided for in the articles of the Criminal Code of Ukraine specified in Part 2 of Article 316 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, since the correct establishment of these circumstances allows assigning a fair and sufficient punishment to the subject of a criminal offense.

I would also like to note that there is an increase in the number of illegal entry into our country through the smuggling of psychotropic substances of the amphetamine group and their illegal distribution among young people. At the same time, Article 316 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine does not provide for liability for illegal public use of psychotropic substances. Therefore, in my opinion, the article I analyzed needs to be supplemented regarding the subject of a criminal offense.

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FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UKRAINIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC UNDER THE CENTRAL RADA

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The significance of the research is determined by the necessity to analyze the foreign policy of the Central Rada, in order to understand better successful diplomatic practices of the past. I became interested in this topic because I believe it is not sufficiently researched. This is due to the fact that in Soviet times this period was kind of a taboo and historical facts were often distorted to hide the true history of Ukraine for ideological purposes. The study of the foreign policy of the Ukrainian Central Rada (*hereinafter* – the UCR) will allow us to understand better Ukraine's path to independence and the current situation in the country, because it was during that period that Ukraine embarked on the path of independent foreign policy and international relations. The knowledge of the historical sources of Ukraine's diplomatic relations with other states allows us to form an idea of the formation and development of interstate cooperation.

The researchers of the foreign policy of the Ukrainian People's Republic include O. Shulgin, V. Vynnychenko and others. O. Shulgin, the first Minister of Foreign Affairs of the UPR, a Ukrainian statesman and public figure, historian and diplomat, first covered the topic of the UCR's foreign policy in his work "Politics". V. K. Vynnychenko, a public and political figure, the head of the General Secretariat during the UCR, expressed his opinion on Ukraine's cooperation with other states in the chapter of his work "The Revival of the Nation". D. Doroshenko, a descendant of the famous Doroshenko hetmans, also presented his own research on the emergence of relations with France and their documentary evidence in his work "History of Ukraine 1918-1923: The Era of the Central Rada" in great detail. Historian O. Pavliuk in his work "Essays on the History of Diplomacy of Ukraine" outlined the diplomatic activities of the UCR in 1917-1918 and analyzed the reasons for the defeat of the then government in achieving the inviolability and independence of the state.

The foreign policy activities of the UPR during the Central Rada period (1917-1918) are an important and complex stage in the history of the Ukrainian state. During the dramatic events of the First World War and the 1917 Revolution, the Central Rada tried to achieve autonomy and defend Ukraine's sovereignty. To do so, it needed international recognition as a separate state, not a part of a union. The UCR negotiated with various states and signed treaties to achieve its goals. It was during the Central Rada's activities that the basis of the modern Ukrainian diplomatic service was founded.

As a result of the conclusion of the First Universal with the Provisional Government of Russia, the UCR achieved autonomy for Ukraine. Despite the opposition and dissatisfaction of the Provisional Government, the Third Universal

proclaimed the Ukrainian People's Republic, and the Fourth Universal proclaimed the independence, autonomy, and sovereignty of the UPR. This made it possible to conclude the Brest-Litovsk Peace Treaty with the Quadruple Alliance states in 1918, which was the final stage of the end of World War I. It was the first act that consolidated the independence of the UPR in the international arena, and, thus, international recognition. This treaty legally formalized the beginning of the collapse of the Russian Empire. According to the Brest Peace Treaty, Ukraine was obliged to provide humanitarian aid in the form of bread, meat, etc., and in return received military aid from Germany and Austria-Hungary, the two states that helped to liberate Ukraine from the Bolsheviks.

The UCR managed to gain recognition from some Entente states, namely: France, England, and others. The commitment of the Entente states was confirmed by the message of the French Commissioner J. Tabouli to the Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the UPR, which stated that an Entente committee of nations oppressed by German and Austro-Hungarian imperialism was to be established in Kyiv. J. Tabouli also told V. Vynnychenko at an official reception about France's favor and sympathy and offered material assistance, but the UPR refused. A little later, after France, England also recognized Ukraine, as the British representative P. Bragge reported in the form of a letter. However, despite all the positives, as O. Kuchyk notes, this recognition was not *de jure*, but *de facto*.

On April 20, the UPR signed an "Agreement on Export Formalities" with Germany and Austria-Hungary, which approved permission for the free export of certain goods. On April 23, 1918, an economic agreement was concluded with the same states, which defined the terms and volumes of food and goods purchases.

Despite the successes achieved as a result of the agreements, they were not absolute. Due to the Brest-Litovsk Peace Treaty, there were a number of German and Austro-Hungarian troops on the territory of Ukraine, who had control over the entire territory. On April 29, 2019, the All-Ukrainian Agricultural Congress was held, which proclaimed Pavlo Skoropadskyi Hetman of all Ukraine. This regime was established thanks to the forces of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

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THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A CRIMINAL OFFENSE AND OTHER OFFENSES

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Problem statement. In our time, it is extremely important to understand the clear distinctions between criminal and other types of offenses. This knowledge is practical for law enforcement agencies, lawyers, judges, as well as for all citizens who seek to know their rights and responsibilities. There are many types of offenses, and their classification can be complex. Criminal offenses differ from other types of offenses in their characteristics, severity, and sanctions. This comprehension serves as a cornerstone for upholding justice, maintaining order, and safeguarding the principles of a just society.

Objectives. The objectives of the research is the study of social relations protected by criminal law and their distinction from other types of offenses.

Methods. During this research I have used methods such as a comparative legal analysis and analytical studies. We need to investigate and systematize information regarding offenses, as well as to identify the main differences among various types of offenses. To achieve the stated goal, the following tasks need to be accomplished. Firstly, define the concept and characteristics of a criminal offense, learn the classification of criminal offenses. When we will find out it, we must define the concept and characteristics of other types of offenses (administrative, civil, disciplinary). Next step is to conduct a comparative analysis of criminal and other types of offenses. Our final task is to evaluate the importance of distinguishing offenses from each other. In addition, we will consider some interesting court proceedings and rulings in complicated cases with offence. Discover many questionable legal issues in that theme and lots of other things.

Results. Thus, research on this topic will contribute to a better understanding of this crucial aspect of the legal system and foster the development of professional skills in the field of law. In summary, the investigation into distinguishing criminal offenses from other transgressions gave valuable insights. By defining their characteristics, studying classifications, and conducting comparative analyses, we have clarified the distinct nature and implications of criminal offenses. This understanding is crucial for upholding justice, maintaining social order, and empowering individuals to navigate legal complexities effectively.

Conclusions. Owing to this research people will have more awareness of offences, significance of obeying the law and consequences of breaking it. In conclusion, the exploration and analysis conducted throughout this study have shed light on the critical importance of distinguishing criminal offenses from other types of it. By defining the characteristics, studying classifications, and conducting a

comparative analysis, we have gained a comprehensive understanding of the unique nature and implications of criminal offenses compared to administrative, civil, and disciplinary violations.

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CONTRACTUAL REGULATION OF FINANCIAL AND LEGAL RELATIONS

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Contractual relations, which until recently were characteristic only of branches of law with a dispositive method of legal regulation, found grounds for their implementation in public branches of law financial, in particular. At the current stage of the development of financial and legal relations in Ukraine, which is caused by the dynamic reform of legislation, the combination of the interests of various subjects (the state, its bodies, local self-government bodies, subjects of the budget process, taxpayers, etc.) acquires an important value in order to achieve a mutually beneficial economic result.

The need for a mechanism to take into account the position of all participants in financial relations gives rise to the search for new methods of legal regulation, among which the contract deserves special attention.

The legal nature of financial relations implies that they can be regulated by a contract only to the extent permitted by the mandatory rule of law. The specificity of the method of financial and legal regulation does not provide for a deviation from the prescriptions of regulatory acts. The conclusion of an agreement not

provided for by financial legislation contradicts the norm of Part 2 of Art. 19 of the Constitution of Ukraine, which enshrines the legal obligation of state authorities and local self-government bodies, their officials to act only on the basis, within the limits of authority and in the manner provided for by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine.

The specifics of the method of financial and legal regulation do not provide for a deviation from the prescriptions of normative acts, therefore it is impossible to talk about the conclusion of a financial and legal contract not provided for by legislation. However, it is incorrect to completely exclude the possibility of determining the terms of the contract as a sign of the financial and legal contract itself.

Contracts in the financial and legal sphere are divided into normative (their purpose is to ensure the realization of public interests in the sphere of financial activity of the state; they are formal, binding and generally known) and individual (consolidate the agreed expression of will of the parties regarding the formation, distribution and use of public monetary funds and are concluded between a subject in power, on the one hand, and an obligated subject of financial legal relations, on the other, and under certain conditions also between equal subjects, only to the extent that is expressly permitted by the mandatory rule of law and directed to realization of public interest). In turn, depending on the procedure for concluding and the scope of such agreements, regulatory financial and legal agreements can be classified into domestic and international.

The essence of public financial activity allows us to single out contracts concluded by subjects of financial law relating to: 1) mobilization (contracts in the field of state and local borrowing; provision of state and local guarantees; fulfillment of tax obligations), 2) distribution (in case of transfer funds between local budgets; determination of conditions for holding joint investment objects or liquidation of negative consequences of joint investment objects); 3) use of funds from public funds (when carrying out public procurement). Contractual financial and legal relations are mediated by: 1) formation of budget funds; 2) distribution of budget funds; 3) procurement of goods, works and services at state expense; 4) fulfillment of tax obligation; 5) public debt; 6) treasury service.

To sum up, the comparative legal characteristics of contractual financial and civil relations is associated with the category of "freedom of contract", which involves free choice of the counterparty, free definition of the terms of the contract and free conclusion of the contract. Freedom also belongs to financial and legal contracts. The limitation of freedom of the civil-legal contract originates from normative legal acts, in particular, the Civil Code of Ukraine, and the financial-legal contract – from the imperative method of financial-legal regulation.

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THE CIVIL WAR IN THE USA: CAUSES & CONSEQUENCES. THE LEGISLATION OF THE WAR PERIOD IN THE USA

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The study of the causes of the American Civil War (1861-1865) remains relevant, as this conflict has had a significant impact on modern American culture, politics, and social relations. This war, which began as a conflict between the states based on slavery and states that favored its abolition, became one of the most important events in world history. It led to considerable changes in the social structure, political system, and economy of the United States, as well as to the introduction of important legislation, such as the Homestead Acts and the Emancipation Proclamation of 1862.

The study of the Civil War and its aftermath began during the war and continued for centuries. The first historical works were written by the participants in the war, such as U. Grant, W. Sherman, and A. Lincoln. They tried to understand the causes of the war and its consequences for the American society.

In the 20th century, the study of the Civil War expanded considerably, and many historians and sociologists investigated various aspects of the war. In the 1930s, A. Manning and D. Urquhart published their works that focused on the economic and social aspects of the war. In the 1950s, J. McPherson and D. Harrows studied war from the perspective of psychology and politics. In the 1960s, historians such as E. Longwell and J. McPherson began to explore the racial and social aspects of the war.

In the system of measures taken by the Congress and the president to move to new, revolutionary methods of warfare, a special place belongs, without a doubt, to two normative acts – the Homestead Act and the Emancipation Proclamation.

The Homestead Act was passed by the Congress on May 20, 1862, after the suggestion of the president. It gave any citizen of the country who had never participated in a war against the United States or supported its enemies in any way the right to receive a 160-acre plot of land free of charge on January 1, 1863, after

paying a \$10 registration fee. After five years of farming or living on that land, it became full person's property. That land could not be taken away for debts incurred before the act was passed. The Homestead Act became an important incentive for the landless Americans, and it also deprived slave owners of the opportunity to capture unoccupied Western land.

The Abolition of Slavery Proclamation of September 22, 1862, provided for the elimination of slavery from January 1, 1863, only in the states that had seceded from the Union and started a war. Black slaves were granted personal freedom without any ransom to their owners. When they were freed, however, they received neither land nor equal civil and political rights with whites. Blacks could join the military and work hard for a decent wage. Slavery still existed in several border states. The president considered it necessary to treat them carefully so that they would not join the rebels. Despite the limited territorial nature of the proclamation, the complete elimination of slavery in the eleven southern states that formed the Confederacy was a historical event, not only for several million blacks, but for the entire America.

Both acts became an important step in bringing the country closer to democratic standards of civil society. These and other measures taken on the initiative of A. Lincoln at the end of the first stage of the Civil War proved his strength, determination, integrity and put him among the most outstanding progressive figures of that time.

The end of the war brought significant changes, as the problem of secession was solved and America was once again territorially united. However, many problems remained unsolved, namely: 1) how the nation would become consolidated again; 2) who will be responsible for rebuilding the South; 3) what role African Americans would occupy in the society. Northern and southern soldiers returned home with broken bodies, spirits, and minds, while plantation owners had land but not labor, and former slaves had labor but no land. The war may have been over, but the battles for the peace were just beginning.

The after-effects of the war for the South were devastating, with one in four males of military age either dead or suffering crippling injuries. The Southern states were physically, economically, and morally devastated, while the North celebrated the demise of slavery as a humanitarian victory. The blurring of the Constitution and the loss of the states' rights was one of the unhappy consequences of the Civil War. If the states had retained their rights, businesses would have been encouraged to locate in states that provided more economic freedoms, and people would have had the possibility to move to a state that more closely reflected their ideals of better life.

The Civil War had a demonstrable impact on the American politics in the next years, with many veterans on both sides being subsequently elected to political office, including five U.S. Presidents. The memory of the war in the white South crystallized in the myth of the "Lost Cause," which shaped regional identity and race relations for generations. The memory of the war includes the home front, military affairs, the treatment of soldiers, both living and dead, in the war's

aftermath, depictions of the war in literature and art, evaluations of heroes and villains and considerations of the moral and political lessons of the war.

Conclusions. The legacy of the Civil War continues to resonate in contemporary America, serving as a reminder of the enduring struggle for equality, justice, and unity. By studying the causes and consequences of this crucial moment in history, we can dive in the very complex topic of human nature, the dynamics of power and conflict and the strength of a nation striving to protect its democratic ideals. The war remains a central event in American collective memory, with innumerable statues, books and legal acts.

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LOOTING (ART. 432 OF THE CRIMINAL CODE OF UKRAINE): ANALYSIS OF THE COMPOSITION OF THE CRIMINAL OFFENCE AND DIFFERENCE FROM THE COMPOSITION OF THEFT

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Problem statement. On the 24th February 2022, a full-scale invasion of Ukraine by the armed forces of the Russian Federation took place. While gradually repelling enemy attacks and restoring the territorial integrity of Ukraine, more and more facts of military criminal offences are being exposed, one of which is looting. In view of this, there was a need among the scientific community and legal

practitioners to clarify the specifics of the criminal-legal characteristics of looting and distinguish it from embezzlement.

Objectives. The purpose of the work is to reveal the essence of the elements of the criminal offence "looting" stated in Article 432 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine and to establish their differences from the elements of embezzlement.

Methods. Within the scope of the research, the following methods were used: dialectical – to study the essence of the characteristics of the composition of looting; comparative – to compare the Criminal Code of Ukraine with the Criminal Code of Georgia and the Criminal Code of Malta in terms of the implementation of some of their terms in the criminal legislation of Ukraine; method of systematization – when identifying the location of the criminal offence of "looting" in the system of criminal offences under the Criminal Code of Ukraine;

Results. Society has developed a position that all embezzlements committed under martial law must be classified as looting. However, the legislative definition of looting in Article 432 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine allows us to distinguish the following characteristic features of its composition: 1) the object of looting is only "things of the killed and wounded" [1]; 2) looting can be qualified only in the presence of such things near killed or wounded; 3) a mandatory feature of this criminal offence is the relevant place of its commission – the battlefield (the area, sea or air space in which the battle is or has been fought). Looting is considered finished from the moment when the offender got the opportunity to dispose of the stolen thing at his own discretion; 4) looting can be carried out both secretly and openly, both with violence and in a non-violent manner; 5) only "servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the Security Service of Ukraine, the State Border Service of Ukraine, the National Guard of Ukraine and other military formations formed in accordance with the laws of Ukraine, the State Special Service of Transport, the State Service of Special Communication and Protection can bear criminal responsibility for committing looting information of Ukraine, special police officers of the National Police of Ukraine, who during the martial law are involved in direct participation in hostilities and other persons specified by law" [1]. In addition, not only citizens of Ukraine, but also foreigners and stateless persons who, in accordance with the law, undergo military service in the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the State Special Transport Service and the National Guard of Ukraine, as well as military personnel of volunteer battalions and subdivisions; 6) from the subjective side, looting is characterized by a direct intention, which is aimed at taking possession of the things of the killed or wounded and by the perpetrator's awareness that by his actions he creates a danger for military law and order and violates combat readiness; 7) the presence of any motives is not a necessary feature of the composition of looting;

On the basis of these signs that looting can be distinguished from the commission of theft, robbery, fraud under martial law. It is worth turning to international experience regarding the criminal law regulation of such a criminal offence as looting. Thus, an interesting experience for implementation into national legislation is point a of part 1 of Article 413 of the Criminal Code of Georgia,

which states that "looting is recognized as taking possession of the belongings of a person killed or wounded during hostilities, as well as taking possession of citizens' property left in the zone of hostilities, or (i) robbery of a settlement or other territorial unit" [2]. Also, attention should be paid to paragraph XVI, part b of Article 54D of the Criminal Code of Malta, which provides criminal liability for looting in the form of "theft of property, after the capture of a city, including cases when it was taken by storm" [3]. The above legislative provisions define looting in a broader sense, which allows expanding the scope of its incrimination.

One of the most controversial issues remains the classification of looting in the Criminal Code of Ukraine as a criminal offence against the established order of military service, since this decision makes it impossible to incriminate Russian soldiers. At the same time, Article 8 of the Rome Statute recognizes looting as a war crime and a violation of the laws and customs of war. That is why Ukrainian courts qualify the theft of things by Russian servicemen under Article 438 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, namely as a violation of the laws and customs of war, whose sanction is in the form of "imprisonment for a term of eight to twelve years" [1]. In turn, looting, provided for in is punishable only by "imprisonment for five to ten years" [1]. In this case, it turns out that a Ukrainian serviceman for stealing things that were with those killed or wounded on the battlefield will have a more severe punishment than a Russian or any other foreign serviceman during armed aggression against Ukraine.

Conclusion. To summarize, looting, as distinct from pillaging, encompasses the theft of belongings found with the deceased or injured on the battlefield. This theft may occur covertly or overtly, accompanied by either violence or non-violent means. The perpetrators are individuals identified within the Criminal Code of Ukraine, acting with explicit intent, regardless of their underlying purposes or motives.

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THE CONCEPT AND CLASSIFICATION OF EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

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Problem statement. Evidence and proof are among the key concepts of criminal procedure, as they are the basis for establishing the circumstances of a criminal offence and making a final decision in a case. Today, there is a debate about the concept and classification of evidence in criminal proceedings, and the law does not always provide clear and unambiguous answers to questions regarding evidence, which is why the practice of applying the rules on evidence requires theoretical reflection and generalization.

Objectives. The main task is to study the concept and classification of evidence in criminal proceedings, to identify problematic issues related to evidence and to clearly distinguish the classification of evidence.

Methods. The following set of methods is applied in this work: the dogmatic method is used to research the concept of evidence, its sources. The system-analytical method is used to study the relationship between the various elements of this system, analyze classification of evidence according to various criteria.

According to the current Criminal Procedure Code, evidence in criminal proceedings is factual data obtained in accordance with the procedure provided for by this Code, on the basis of which the investigator, prosecutor, investigating judge and court establish the presence or absence of facts and circumstances relevant to criminal proceedings and subject to proof. The importance of evidence for fulfillment of the tasks of the criminal process is specified in Article 2 of the current CPC of Ukraine. The group of authors understands evidence as both factual data and their sources, or means of proof, as they are sometimes called. As M. Strogovych notes: "the concept of evidence has two meanings, evidence is, firstly, those facts on the basis of which a crime or its absence, guilt or guiltiness of a person in its commission and other circumstances of the case on which the degree of responsibility of this person depends. Evidence is, secondly, those sources provided by law from which the investigation and the court receive information about the facts relevant to the case and with the help of which they establish these facts".

However, there is a so-called single concept of evidence, whose supporters argue that factual data and their sources are combined in one concept as its two necessary elements, and that evidence should be considered in the unity of information and its sources, which are in the correlation of form and content.

In one of his recent works, O. Trusov also spoke in favour of a single concept of evidence. "In proof, as in any reflection, one should distinguish between

its two main aspects – the content of the reflection, which is usually called the reflection or image of the reflected, and the form, i.e. the way the reflection exists and is expressed. The content of the reflection in the evidence is the information contained therein, i.e. factual data, and the form is the source of factual data". I am inclined to the second approach, because this construction allows defining evidence in criminal proceedings as a unity of factual data (information about the circumstances of the crime) and procedural form (sources of factual data) [1, p.275-278].

Science knows of various classifications of evidence, but the most stable and understandable are the following:

Depending on the mechanism of formation and use of evidence by the subjects of proof, evidence is divided into personal and material evidence.

Depending on the presence (or absence) of intermediate sources in the evidentiary information, evidence is divided into primary and derivative evidence.

Depending on the method of substantiation of the circumstances to be proved (in terms of the relation of evidence to the circumstances to be proven in the case), evidence is classified into direct and indirect.

Based on whether the evidence serves to establish the guilt of a person in committing a criminal offence or, on the contrary, aggravates or mitigates the guilt, it is divided into accusatory and acquittal evidence.

Personal evidence is evidence that is carried by people. In this case, the information is inevitably transmitted by oral or written speech. Personal evidence includes testimony of witnesses, victims, documents, and expert opinions. In the case of criminal offences, it also includes expert opinions and explanations of individuals. Material evidence is an object of the material world that reflects the circumstance: related to the commission of a crime. The objects that can serve as material evidence are listed in Article 98 of the CPC. Material evidence in the form of material "traces" or real facts provides relevant information about the circumstances relevant to the case. This information is directly perceived by the relevant subjects during the investigation and trial of criminal cases.

Primary evidence is considered to be that which is the primary source. For example, the testimony of a witness who observed the event of a criminal offence and reported its circumstances to the addressee of the evidence. Derivative evidence is evidence that is not a primary source of information about the facts to be established, but contains information derived from another (derived from the original) source. For example, if a criminal offence was observed by one person and then reported to another, and the latter testifies as a witness, it will be considered derivative evidence. In such cases, we have two types of information carriers.

Direct evidence indicates the presence or absence of the circumstances of the main fact the *corpus delicti*. Indirect evidence points to certain facts, based on a logical analysis of totality of which certain elements of the crime and other circumstances of the subject of proof are established.

Incriminating evidence is evidence that establishes the existence of criminal offence, incriminates the perpetrator of the offence, and increases the guilt of the

accused and his or her liability. Exculpatory evidence is evidence that establishes the absence of a criminal offence, refutes the accusation, or reduces the guilt of the accused or mitigates his or her liability. The division of evidence into incriminating and exculpatory evidence is to some extent conditional, since the same evidence can be considered as incriminating in one case and exculpatory in another [2, p.430-435]

Pursuant to Article 84 of the CPC of Ukraine, procedural sources of evidence include testimony, material evidence, documents, and expert opinions. Sources of evidence are certain carriers of evidentiary information, i.e., information about the facts to be proved in criminal proceedings. The carriers of such information can be people (witnesses, victims, suspects, accused, etc.) and objects of the material world (objects that were the instrument of crime, retained traces of the crime, stolen valuables, etc.) Information obtained from sources that do not meet these conditions (anonymous letters) cannot be used as procedural evidence [1, p.148,169,195,211]

Conclusion. Evidence is a key element of criminal proceedings. Their classification according to various criteria helps to establish the truth in a case. It is important to know and understand the different classifications of evidence in order to use it properly in the process of proof and to improve the legislation and practice of applying the rules on evidence to ensure fair justice.

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THE IMPACT OF PARTIAL AGREEMENTS IN THE EU

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Partial agreements in the European Union are arrangements or agreements that define specific aspects of cooperation or relations between the EU and third countries or international organizations. These agreements can cover aspects such as trade, economic cooperation, political dialogue, security, etc. (Bottoni , 2020)

Partial agreements are usually entered into on the way to full agreements or when not all aspects of the relationship can be settled within a single agreement. This may be a response to certain circumstances or requirements of participating

countries. For example, a partial agreement may provide only certain aspects of cooperation in order to refute the process of concluding an agreement or as part of a pilot project to determine the effectiveness of cooperation before concluding a full-fledged agreement. Partial agreements in the EU can have a significant impact on various aspects of the life of the participating countries and the region as a whole. Here are some of the possible impacts:

Economic impact: Partial agreements can stimulate trade, investment and economic growth by reducing tariffs, simplifying customs procedures and facilitating the free movement of goods and services. (Daniel Schade , 2020)

Political influence: Agreements can contribute to the deepening of political relations between the EU and other countries or regions. This may include joint political dialogue, cooperation on international issues and support for democratic reforms.

Social impact: Agreements may have an impact on social standards, workers' rights, environmental protection and other aspects of social policy of participating countries.

Security impact: Agreements can promote common security and defense, cooperation in the fight against cross-border threats such as terrorism, organized crime and cyber threats.

Cultural impact: Agreements can facilitate the exchange of cultural values, promote intercultural dialogue and the development of education and cultural programs.

For example, the partial agreement on Youth Mobility through the Youth Card (or simply the Youth Card Agreement) is an initiative aimed at promoting youth mobility and facilitating access to various services and opportunities for young people across participating European countries. (Statute of the European Youth Centre. CM(98)31 / 25 November 1998)

Key aspects of the Youth Card Agreement include:

Youth Mobility: The agreement promotes the mobility of young people within participating countries by providing them with a Youth Card, which may offer discounts on transportation, accommodation, cultural activities, and other services.

Access to Services: The Youth Card provides young people with access to various services and benefits, such as discounts on cultural events, sports facilities, language courses, and educational programs.

Cultural Exchange: It fosters cultural exchange and networking among young people by offering them opportunities to participate in international events, youth exchanges, and volunteering programs.

Employment and Training: The agreement may include provisions for promoting youth employment and training initiatives, such as internships, apprenticeships, and skill-building workshops.

Social Inclusion: By facilitating access to affordable services and opportunities, the Youth Card Agreement contributes to promoting social inclusion and equal opportunities for young people from diverse backgrounds.

Participating Countries: The agreement may involve multiple European countries that have agreed to cooperate on youth mobility initiatives and share resources to support young people's access to various opportunities.

Overall, the Partial Agreement on Youth Mobility through the Youth Card aims to enhance the well-being and opportunities for young people in participating countries by promoting mobility, access to services, and cultural exchange.

In conclusion it worth mentioning that partial agreements are a useful tool for achieving various goals and solving specific tasks in international relations. Here are some key reasons partial agreements may be entered into:

Negotiating comprehensive agreements can be a complex process that requires time, resources and effort from all parties. Partial agreements can be a quick and flexible way to respond to specific problems or situations without the need for a full agreement.

Partial agreements can serve as pilot projects or experiments to test new ways of working together or solving problems before making long-term commitments.

In relations between countries or organizations there may be certain problems or needs that cannot be resolved within the framework of a general agreement. A partial agreement allows you to focus on specific aspects of cooperation or relations.

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GENRE SPECIFICITY AND COMMUNICATION POTENTIAL OF INTERNET MEME

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At the beginning of the 21st century, the development of information technologies provided every Internet user with the opportunity to communicate using social networks. Internet memes are a productive genre unit of the network media space. However, the communication potential of the genre of memes remains understudied in modern science.

In this study, the aim is to find out the communicative potential of memes and their genre specificity. To achieve the goal, it is necessary to investigate the effectiveness of information transmission in the form of memes of various formats.

A person is a kind of agent for the reproduction and distribution of memes [1]. Also, a meme is any phenomenon that spreads quickly among the masses, captures many minds and carries some idea [2].

The analysis of the information space made it possible to distinguish the following types of memes: graphic (Anonymous, Aquadisco), video memes ("Oh, lucky, lucky", quotes with wolves), musical (Directed by Robert B. Weide, "Nino"), memes built on a phrase or words ("Barack – Obama", "Kiko? Oh, it will be!"), memes-comics ("Are you going to win, son?", "Hey, are you sleeping?"), meme-trends (coronavirus), as well as memes dedicated to famous people (Olexandr Avramenko), animals (cats, mice), events (the film "Godzilla vs. Kong", elections in Ukraine). In my opinion, memes can be divided into local and global. The latter are understood by everyone, and local – only a group (class, friends) or a separate community (city, region, country). Like other information products, memes perform various functions. The entertainment function allows the audience to relax and distract themselves from everyday tasks. However, we believe that memes can also be used in journalistic activities. For instance, the word "viral", which appears quite often in the news. It literally means that information in any form spreads like an epidemic. One user shared the post, his followers shared it again, and so the chain continues. At the same time, another name for a viral post is an Internet meme. It is a graphic, sound or video file that spreads very quickly. It can be an image or video that users share on their page or repeat the image for a specific purpose, such as the "Ice Bucket Challenge", "10 Year Challenge" or another challenge.

To ensure that a meme spreads widely, it is crucial to capture a large audience right from its initial publication. At the same time, in large communities, the meme spreads much faster and the audience is more ready to perceive the material relevantly [4, p. 78].

Almost every Internet meme has its own properties and characteristics that separate it from all the others. However, there are main genres that differentiate this concept into large groups. They are divided by purpose, style and format. Researchers distinguish the following functions and purposes of memes: "representative: reproduction of what was seen, read or heard; with an appropriate emphasis on certain information; communicative: a reaction to a situation that gives rise to a discussion, as well as the creation of a special language space that is understandable to a certain group; creative: reproduction of real events in a creative format using modern online tools" [3].

The journalistic nature of a meme – a response to a top event, person, phenomenon, trend – allows you to convey current news instantly, and, moreover, it is seen by as many people as possible.

A well-made joke based on the news attracts a larger audience and encourages the masses to your resource.

So, the communication potential of memes and their varieties, genres, and formats lies in the fact that such an unusual method of information transmission should be used not only in news, but also in other spheres of activity.

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CONTRACT OF PURCHASE AND SALE OF OBJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

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Introduction. The study of this topic is especially important, due to the fact that in the conditions of rapid development of modern cities and infrastructure, the demand for objects of unfinished construction is constantly growing. This makes contracts for the purchase and sale of objects under construction relevant for a large number of people. Also, the conclusion of contracts for unfinished construction objects requires compliance with specific legal norms and regulations. Understanding these aspects allows you to avoid legal conflicts and misunderstandings between the parties. In this regard, it can be added that consumers who enter into this contract have the right to quality work and compliance with the terms of the contract. The study of this topic helps to reveal the mechanism of protection of the rights of both the party (the seller) and the party (the buyer) when concluding such a contract.

Objectives. The system of legal norms regulating relations between the seller and the buyer when concluding a contract of sale of an object of unfinished construction.

Methods. In-depth analysis of all aspects of the conclusion and execution of contracts for the sale of objects of unfinished construction in order to ensure the effective functioning of this type of contract and protection of the rights and interests of the parties.

1) Study of the legal aspect: To conduct an analysis of the relevant legal acts regulating the conclusion and execution of contracts of sale of objects of unfinished construction.

2) Analysis of the specifics of the contract: To study the specifics of the conditions of the contract of sale of objects of unfinished construction.

3) Study of judicial practice: To analyze the practice of concluding and executing such contracts, as well as the practice of resolving disputes arising in connection with the conclusion of this type of contract.

4) Formulation of conclusions: Formulate conclusions based on the conducted research.

Results. Unfinished construction object – a construction object for which a construction permit has been issued, the costs of its construction have been incurred and it has not been put into operation in accordance with the legislation. Ownership of newly created immovable property (residential buildings, buildings, structures, etc.) arises from the moment of completion of construction (creation of property).

If the contract or law stipulates the acceptance of real estate for operation, the right of ownership arises from the moment of its acceptance for operation.

If the ownership of immovable property is subject to state registration in accordance with the law, the ownership arises from the moment of state registration.

Until the completion of construction, a person is considered the owner of materials, equipment, etc., which were used in the process of this construction.

If we talk about the procedure for acquiring such an object, then the owner of materials and equipment concludes a contract with the second party (buyer) regarding the object of unfinished construction.

Conclusion. So, in the course work, the contract of sale of the object of unfinished construction was investigated. It was found out that regulation of this type of contract is carried out by the legislation of Ukraine and international standards.

The importance of researching this topic is due to the fact that in the conditions of rapid development of modern cities and infrastructure, the demand for objects of unfinished construction is constantly growing. This makes this species contracts relevant for a large number of persons.

An object of unfinished construction should be understood as a construction object for which a construction permit has been issued, costs incurred for its construction and not put into operation in accordance with the law. Until the completion of construction, a person is considered the owner of materials, equipment, etc., which were used in the process of this construction. If we talk about the procedure for acquiring such an object, the owner of materials and equipment concludes a contract with the second party (the buyer) regarding the object of unfinished construction. At the same time, it is necessary to apply for the registration of ownership of such an object to the body that carries out the state registration of rights to real estate. Also, during the study of this topic, it was determined who can conclude such contracts. Very often, buyers are foreign citizens who wish to become investors in state-owned construction projects through privatization.

As a result, this type of contract is most often concluded between the State Property Funds of Ukraine and foreign citizens.

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FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND

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Financial support is the basis of functioning of any public authority, local authority, enterprise, institution, organization. It is the main element that enables to properly carry out their activities, perform official duties, exercise their functions and provide the population with the basis and additional needs. The role of financial support is that it is quite unconnected with the development and increase of financial independence, safeguarding economic gains and creating conditions for local authority to be interested in increasing the income.

The main aim is to study the system of financial support of local authorities on the example of the Republic of Poland. The experience of organization of local self-government is an example for many European countries, including Ukraine. That is why Ukraine has created one of the most similar reforms to reforms of Poland, therefore, comparison of financial management of these countries is necessary for identifying the advantages and disadvantages and effective removal of them.

The concept of «financial support» is interpreted in two approaches:

- Economic approach. Financial support is combination of economic relations which occur in the process of formation and effective use of financial resources and organizational and managerial principles, methods and forms of their influence on socio-economic activity [1].
- The other approach is as the element of financial mechanism. Financial support is a set of sources and forms of formation of cash funds necessary for the realization of the powers of local self-government bodies and their effective use [1].

The Law of Ukraine «On Local Self-Government in Ukraine» in Article 1 defines the concept of "local self-government budget" and identifies it with the

concept of "local budget," which is a "plan for the formation and use of financial resources necessary to ensure the functions and powers of local self-government» [2]. To the question of the sources of financial support it may be any financial resources that can be used to provide the needs of certain territory, it is, first of all, local budget revenues (tax revenues, non-tax revenues, income from capital operations, transfers).

The administrative and territorial structure of Poland is such as in Ukraine. If we speak about Ukraine, it consists of a region, which is the largest administrative territorial unit, which consists of districts, and districts consist of territorial communities. The same division is in Poland, but the administrative-territorial units have a different name. For instance:

- In Ukraine – a region, in Poland – a voivodeship.
- In Ukraine – a district, in Poland – a county.
- In Ukraine – a territorial communities, in Poland – a gmina.

It should be noted that each of the administrative-territorial units of the Republic of Poland is independent, has its own budget and none of them can interfere in the financial activities of each other. A system has been introduced that each unit can attract funds to its budget. The budgets of gminas, counties, voivodships are autonomous and not included in each other. The local self-government body independently on a competitive basis chooses a bank in which it opens an account, which allows freely and timely financing of the adopted programs and other activities.

The main aspects of budget decentralization conducting in the Republic of Poland are that the gminas must be provided with the necessary financial resources to implement their tasks, the gminas have the right to independently establish the level of local taxation (this right is not too broad and is reduced to the introduction of local taxes according to a legally defined list, provision of benefits for their payment and regulation of tax rates within established limits) and determine local expenditures, as well as the fact that revenues generally consist of own income, general and special transfers from the state budget. In addition, counties and voivodships cannot impose their own taxes or regulate the level of taxation.

The sources of income in Poland are: income from communal property; revenues from budgetary institutions, communal enterprises, auxiliary farms, etc.; proceeds from monetary penalties, fines under existing rules; accrued interest for late transfer of payments constituting local budget revenues; five percent of revenues collected to the state budget in connection with the implementation of the tasks of state competence; interest on loans provided by local authorities, unless otherwise provided by law. It is their own income that occupies the most significant place, because most of their own income is made up of local taxes. In general, the commune budget on average consists of 60% of its own income, and the rest is subventions and subsidies from the state budget.

To sum up, if speak about the positive aspects of budget reform in Poland, they are: a large number of taxes, an income stability, a clear planning, a strict control over income and expenses, individual attitude to each taxpayer.

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FORMATION OF THE UKRAINIAN INSURGENT ARMY, ITS ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITIES

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Problem Statement. Research on the Activities and Formation of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army – armed protest against the hostile seizure and violence against Ukraine and advocated the creation of the independent united Ukrainian state, which had to include all ethnic Ukrainian lands and prepare uprising after the communist USSR and Nazi Germany would exhaust each other in a bloody war. The terrible consequences of the activities of Soviet power in Ukraine, famines, repressions, terror in Eastern Ukraine from 1920 to 1941, massacres, torture, quartering of people in NKVD prisons in Western Ukraine from 1939 to 1941, and no less peaceful policy of Hitler, finally embittered people against Germany and Moscow's Bolshevism. The people grabbed arms to defend themselves against physical and moral destruction and to win independence for Ukraine. The UPA was fighting against German and Soviet armed formations in the armed struggles for the independence of Ukraine from 1942 to 1956. What is relevant in the context of current events in Ukraine and is part of a broader study of the Ukrainian national liberation movement of the 20th century. Understanding the historical past of the UPA will help to understand the Ukrainian national liberation movement better, and its significance in the formation of Ukrainian statehood and will not let the bright moments of its noble past disappear.

Objectives. To form a holistic image of the UPA based on already published materials. To expand people's knowledge about the struggle of the Ukrainian insurgents. To explain historical events in Ukraine, to reveal the thieving nature of the Stalinist regime, and to highlight the tasks of the Ukrainian liberation movement. To identify the historical preconditions for the emergence of the UPA. To analyze the structure and organization of the UPA. To research the tactics and strategy of the UPA's combat operations.

To determine the impact of the UPA on the Ukrainian national liberation movement. To show the image of an ordinary insurgent, his life, values, and beliefs, and to break down romanticized stereotypes about their extraordinary life so that the reader can better understand what guided the insurgents. To tell about the massive participation of women. To explain about Roman Shukhevych and his path in the Ukrainian revolution: his goals will be achieved by examining the life and career, one of the most important leaders of the UPA. The research will focus on his motivation, achievements, and legacy. Explore propaganda as the main activity of the UPA, the research will focus on the UPA's goals, methods, and impact.

The demand for this information is still not fully satisfied. Propaganda continues to influence the perception of the insurgents outside our country. To correct this, it is necessary to research the activities and formation of the UPA, as well as its impact on the Ukrainian national liberation movement.

Methods. Analysis of archival documents, memoirs of the UPA participants and their contemporaries, and interviews with the UPA participants and their descendants. This will be used to research the structure and organization of the UPA. It will also involve the study of documents from the archives of the Ukrainian Security Service, the Ukrainian Institute of National Memory, and other archives. The research will focus on the documents that provide information about the UPA's structure, organization, tactics, strategy, and impact.

Analysis of combat maps and statistical data: This will be used to research the tactics and strategy of the UPA's combat operations.

Comparative-historical method: This will be used to compare the UPA with other partisan movements of the 20th century. This will help to identify common features and differences, and to research the impact of the UPA on the Ukrainian national liberation movement, and to determine the peculiarities of the UPA.

Use of photographs: This will be used to combine documentation and visuals, which is a powerful tool for establishing the true image of the Ukrainian insurgent in public consciousness.

Memoirs of the UPA participants and their contemporaries: This will involve the study of memoirs written by UPA participants and their contemporaries. The research will focus on memoirs that provide information about the UPA's daily life, its ideology, and its relationship with the local population.

Interviews with the UPA participants and their descendants: This will involve conducting interviews with UPA participants and their descendants. The research will focus on their memories of the UPA, their experiences, and their views concerning the UPA's legacy.

Results. The UPA was a powerful military-political movement: The UPA had a well-defined structure and organization, and it was able to mobilize and sustain a large fighting force. The UPA also had a sophisticated political program, which called for the establishment of an independent Ukrainian state.

The UPA used a variety of tactics and strategies in its combat operations: The UPA was able to adapt its tactics and strategies to the changing circumstances of the war. The UPA also used a variety of weapons, including firearms, explosives, and improvised weapon.

The UPA had a significant impact on the Ukrainian national liberation movement: The UPA's struggle for independence inspired many Ukrainians, and it helped to raise awareness of the Ukrainian cause. The UPA also played a role in the development of Ukrainian national identity.

The research findings are significant because they provide some new understanding of the UPA. The research shows that the UPA was a more complex and sophisticated organization than it was previously thought. The research also highlights the UPA's importance in the history of the Ukrainian national liberation movement.

The research findings have potential to make a significant contribution to the study of Ukrainian history and the Ukrainian national liberation movement. The research findings can be used to inform prospective research in the UPA and to develop new educational materials about the UPA. They can also be used to reevaluate the events of the past and compare them to the present. This can help to prevent similar mistakes from being made in the future.

The research material is presented in a clear and concise manner. The research is divided into chapters, each of which will focus on a specific topic. The chapters are organized in a logical order, and the research findings are presented in a way that is easy to understand. It Will be presented in an academic manner. The research is based on a variety of sources, and the research findings are supported by evidence.

Conclusion. The UPA played the crucial role in the formation of Ukrainian statehood. Its activities had a significant impact on the course of Ukrainian history and shaped Ukrainian national identity and consciousness. The research confirms the power of the Ukrainian army, as well as the greatness and resilience of the Ukrainian people. The young, energetic, and idealistic members of the UPA were the driving force behind the Ukrainian liberation movement. They were inspired by the heroes of previous generations and were determined to fight for their freedom. The UPA's activities were characterized by a clear and well-defined goal, a strong organizational structure, and a combination of youthful energy and experienced veterans. This made the UPA a formidable force against its enemies. The UPA's struggle for independence has continued to inspire Ukrainians today. The UPA's legacy is a reminder of the fact that the Ukrainian people are capable of great things when they are united in their fight for freedom. The Ukrainian people have a strong spirit of independence, democracy and freedom. No enemy can take this away from us. Ukrainians are resilient people who will never be broken or divided. They will continue to fight for their freedom and build a strong and independent state. The UPA's struggle against the Russian imperialist enemy continues today. Despite the centuries, Ukrainians have been fighting the same war. The goals and objectives still remain unalterable. The Ukrainian people will never give up on

their fight for freedom. They will continue to fight for their independence, democracy, and freedom until they achieve victory.

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LEGAL NATURE AND PLACE OF SPECIAL CONFISCATION IN THE SYSTEM OF MEASURES OF A CRIMINAL LEGAL NATURE

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Problem Statement. As of today, the use of property confiscation, namely special confiscation as a measure of a criminal law nature, is quite widespread. Reflecting on the complexity of the economic and political situation in Ukraine and the various restrictions during the martial law, it is worth emphasizing the increase in the number of criminal offenses. The difficult financial situation forces some citizens of our country to commit various types of criminal offenses by obtaining additional funds.

The commission of criminal offenses by minors or minors has become particularly relevant, namely: schoolchildren, – persons who have not reached the age from which criminal responsibility can arise – by means of deception, they cheat things from elderly people and resell them in order to have pocket money, at the same time without asking their parents for them. It can also be about the illegal acquisition of precursors by minors with the aim of using them for the production or manufacture of narcotic drugs.

The types of punishments provided for in Article 51 of the Criminal Code (arrest, restriction of freedom, etc.) will not be applied, since there is no such feature of the subject of a criminal offense as the age at which criminal liability arises. Instead, we can apply a coercive non-punitive measure of a criminal law nature, which is a security measure by its very nature – special confiscation.

Special confiscation is traditionally understood as the seizure of tools and means of committing a criminal offense, things removed from circulation, property obtained by criminal illegal means, any income received from the use of such property, the monetary equivalent of the said property (in the case of impossibility of its removal from any what reasons). In accordance with Part 3 of Art. 96-2 of

the Criminal Code of Ukraine, it is also applied in the case when a person is not subject to criminal liability in connection with not reaching the age from which criminal liability may arise, or lack of judgment, or is exempted from criminal liability or punishment on the grounds provided for by this Code, except exemption from criminal liability due to the expiration of the statute of limitations.

Methods. First of all we should describe the system of measures of a criminal-legal nature, as well as the grounds for their application. After that we will analyze in more detail the punishment in the form of confiscation of property: according to Part 2 of Article 52 of the Criminal Code, confiscation of property is an additional punishment. Referring to Part 1 of Article 59 of the Criminal Code, we will define this type of punishment – it is the forced, free of charge seizure of all or part of the property owned by the convicted person. We will consider the special confiscation of property as an independent institution of the criminal law of Ukraine. Then we will focus on the place of special confiscation among criminal-legal measures, determine the legal nature, concept and purpose of this criminal-legal measure and make a detailed analysis of the legal nature of property that is subject to special confiscation under the Criminal Code of Ukraine. The main part of the work consists in unraveling the grounds, conditions and cases of application of special confiscation under the current Criminal Code of Ukraine. Finally, we should pay attention to the general aspects and evolution of domestic criminal law opinion regarding special confiscation.

Results. In the Criminal Code of Ukraine the institution of special confiscation appeared for the first time after the changes made to the Criminal Code by the Law of Ukraine dated 04.18.2013. This law of the Criminal Code supplemented Articles 96-1 and 96-2 of the Criminal Code, which established the concept and grounds of special confiscation. Special confiscation is traditionally understood as the seizure of tools and means of committing a criminal offense, things removed from circulation, property obtained through criminal illegal means, any income received from the use of such property, the monetary equivalent of the said property. Domestic criminal law science, the views of scientists regarding the legal nature of special confiscation are generally reduced to the following positions: 1) special confiscation is a type of additional punishment; 2) special confiscation must have only a criminal-procedural nature; 3) special confiscation is a security measure; 4) there is also a position regarding the replacement of confiscation of property (Article 59 of the Criminal Code) by special confiscation, which at the same time should not be recognized as a type of punishment, but should belong to other criminal-legal measures.

The grounds for the application of special confiscation are established by parts 2 and 3 of Article 96-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. Thus, special confiscation can be applied on the basis of a guilty verdict, a court decision on the release of a person from criminal responsibility, a court decision on the application of coercive medical measures, a court decision on the application of coercive educational measures. Thus, special confiscation can be applied: a) in addition to criminal punishment (in case of committing a criminal offense); b) without

punishment (in the case of exemption from criminal responsibility or punishment (Part 3 of Article 96-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine), except for the case of exemption from criminal responsibility due to the expiration of the statute of limitations (Article 49 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine); c) in addition to coercive measures of a medical or educational nature (Part 3 of Article 96-1 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine). In addition, according to Part 3 of Article 96-1 of the Criminal Code, if the object of special confiscation is property seized from civil circulation, it can also be applied on the basis of a court decision to close criminal proceedings on grounds other than the release of a person from criminal charges liability, a court decision issued in accordance with Part 9 of Article 100 of the Criminal Procedure Code, at the request of an investigator or a prosecutor, if the criminal proceedings are closed by them. Cases of application of special confiscation are defined by Article 96-2 of the Criminal Code. An analysis of the provisions of this article shows that it defines the objects and subjects of special confiscation.

Conclusions. Special confiscation is a security measure. As a conclusion, it should be noted that this measure of a criminal-legal nature is aimed at preventing and stopping the violation of the law or at stopping actions that violate (or are capable of violating) the interests of the situation, prevention of new socially dangerous acts by such a person, as well as protection of rights and interests of society and the state from socially dangerous encroachments by such a person. Thus, its placement in different sections indicates a different legal nature; special confiscation is subject to property obtained by criminal illegal means, while confiscation involves the seizure of all or part of the property of the convicted person, even if he acquired it in good faith and did not use it in any way in a criminal offense; during a special confiscation, property that a person acquired illegally during confiscation of property as a form of punishment, the property that belongs to the convicted person by right of ownership is seized; special confiscation, according to the current Criminal Code, can be applied to persons who are not the subjects of a criminal offense (unconvicted, those who have not reached the age of criminal responsibility), while confiscation of property as a form of punishment can be applied only to subjects the subject of a criminal offense; accordingly, special confiscation can be applied not only by a sentence, but also by a court order, while confiscation of property as a type of punishment can be applied only by a court decision. Thus, special confiscation is a coercive non-punitive measure of a criminal law nature, which is a security measure by its very nature.

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CONSTITUTION OF THE UNR OF 1918

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The adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine on June 28, 1996, was preceded by a long and complex process of the formation of the Ukrainian statehood. An important aspect of the history of the Ukrainian state-building is the period of the Ukrainian People's Republic (*hereinafter* – UNR), the legal basis of which sparks scientific interest among legal scholars, historians, and politicians. Similar interest is also driven by the fact that the problems and difficulties faced by the young republic at the beginning of the 20th century are very similar to those of modern Ukraine. Studying the past allows us to understand the present and predict the future based on historical experience and mistakes made. The Constitution of the UNR of 1918 was an important event in the history of national constitutionalism and the result of legislative activity of an important Ukrainian representative body – the Ukrainian Central Rada (*hereinafter* – UCR). The existence of various historiographical assessments of this document adds to the **significance** of the topic. Thus, considering the theoretical and practical interest in this topic, as well as the facts, mentioned above, we can state the necessity in the further research of the role of the Constitution of the UNR of 1918 in the history of Ukraine. The Constitution of the UNR of 1918 within the framework of the national liberation struggle of 1917-1921 was analyzed by A. Kozachenko, K. Kostiv, M. Stakhiv, and V. Yablonsky. The process of preparation and adoption of the Constitution of the UNR was studied by S. Kashchenko, I. Logvynenko, and O. Levin, A. Kozachenko analyzed the activities of the constitutional commission, which was involved in the development of the draft of the Constitution of the UNR. The structure, content, and legal aspects of the Constitution of the UNR were studied by S. Vlasenko and A. Yakovlev, N. Stetsiuk provided a comprehensive study of the Constitution of the UNR of 1918 as a normative legal act. The place of the Constitution of the UNR in the development of the Ukrainian constitutionalism was studied by I. Boyko, V. Honcharenko, O. Myronenko, V. Rumyantsev, L. Riabovol, and A. Yakovlev. Separate legal aspects of the Constitution of the UNR were studied by S. Kondratiuk, D. Koroliov, and D. Yarosh. Analyzing the state of scientific development of the topic, it can be concluded that the majority of the works focuses on analyzing the main provisions of the Constitution of the UNR or the historical and legal significance of this document in the development of the national constitutionalism. The analyzed historiography indicates a few comprehensive studies of the Constitution of the UNR of 1918.

Studying the Constitution of the UNR of 1918 in the context of the development of the Ukrainian constitutionalism helps us to theoretically comprehend this problem. The analyzed prerequisites for the adoption of the Constitution of the UNR of 1918 indicate that there were three stages of

constitutional process: 1) June 10, 1917 – November 7, 1917 when the UCR adopted the First Universal; a constitutional commission was established and the project "Statute of Higher Management of Ukraine" was developed (a temporary constitution); 2) November 7, 1917; January 22, 1918 the UCR adopted the Third Universal – the constitutional commission developed the second draft of the Constitution, which was approved by the Small Council; 3) January 22, 1918 – April 29, 1918 when the UCR proclaimed the Fourth Universal, the Small Council adopted the "Statute on the State Structure, Rights, and Freedoms of the UNR".

All constitutional projects of 1917-1918 came into force as they were, indicating a high level of constitutional thought, the democratic nature of the constitutional process, as well as taking into account national and European constitutionalism experience. It has been proved that the structure and content of the Constitution of the UNR of 1918 was an example of the evolution of the main legal ideas of most European constitutions of the interwar period. Key provisions were stated in eight sections (83 articles) of the Constitution and they included: 1) sovereign right belonged to the people and was exercised through the legislative body – the All-People's Assembly; 2) the UNR was declared a parliamentary republic with democratic bodies of government and administration; 3) the territory of the UNR was declared integral and indivisible. It can be assumed that the state founders of that time formulated this Constitution as a prospective document aimed at laying a solid foundation for the Ukrainian statehood. It has been clarified that the fact of adopting the Constitution of the UNR on the last day of the UCR's existence does not diminish the significance of this document in the history of the Ukrainian revolutionary constitutionalism. Its text took into account the achievements of both the national and world legal thought, and it also appeared to be more progressive in terms of democracy compared to other constitutions of that time.

Among the shortcomings of the Constitution, the following ones can be mentioned: the absence of regulation of state symbols; the uncertainty of the borders of the UNR; controversial provisions regarding land issues, broad powers of the parliament, contradictions regarding autonomy for national minorities on the territory of the UNR. All the shortcomings of the Constitution of the UNR of 1918 can be explained by the complex realities of that time. The most significant is the influence of this Constitution on the modern Constitution of Ukraine dated June 28, 1996.

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THE INFLUENCE OF THE LEGAL REGIME OF MARTIAL LAW ON SYSTEM OF MANAGING BUDGET FUNDS OF UKRAINE AT THE STATE LEVEL

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Introduction. Managing the state budget of Ukraine during the period of martial law is an extremely difficult task that requires skillful and effective execution to ensure the basic needs of society. Since the beginning of the full-scale invasion on the territory of Ukraine, the priorities of politics, financing, revenues and expenditures of the state and local budgets, legal system and legislation have changed. For further functioning and development, the state adapts to harsh realities, which lead to significant changes in financial and budgetary policy.

Objectives. The purpose of this work is to analyze the problem of managing budget funds during the period of martial law on the territory of Ukraine. Also clarification of the changes that took place in the formation of the budget, how the expenditures and revenues of the general, special and reserve funds shifted.

Methods. In the course of the research, both general scientific and special methods of scientific knowledge were used. The most used methods are the method of analysis and synthesis.

Results. Management of budget funds is a system of economic relations, which forms under influence of action of state authorities, as well as legal acts, and ensure the formation and use of budget funds through the use of certain forms, methods and techniques, which makes it possible to create appropriate conditions for increasing the effectiveness of the management of state budget funds. Despite Ukraine's numerous problems in this activity, Ukraine still shows progress in managing and solving problems of financial activity [1].

We would like to overview three banks (funds) of our state during martial law. There are general, special and reserved funds of State Budget.

As for the general fund of the State Budget for 2023, it is possible to observe significant changes in the expenditure and revenue parts of the State Budget of Ukraine caused by the introduction of martial law, namely:

- the revenue part consists of tax and non-tax revenues, but a significant percentage is occupied by international aid (from the European Union, foreign governments, international organizations, donor institutions);

- decrease in the amount of income (unemployment, suspension of the activities of enterprises in the territory of hostilities, occupied territories, mass emigration outside the state);

- with regard to the expenditure part, the funds were directed, first of all, to the financing of the army, military formations, defense capability, armaments, provision of social guarantees and benefits for citizens, medicine, etc. This direction of spending is quite logical and appropriate for a state that is in a state of war and strives for the fastest victory and the return of a peaceful life [2].

As for the special fund – the situation is similar. The most of expenditure and revenue parts constitutes a military sphere. An important consequence is that the receipts of the special fund correspond to the clearly defined target costs of one or another body, but the rest of such funds are directed to the realization of a single goal, namely the destruction of enemies [3].

Regarding the reserve fund – unforeseen expenses that are not of a permanent nature – at the moment, these are events – the consequences of the introduction of martial law – measures aimed at ensuring the proper functioning of the bodies of the SBU system, law enforcement agencies, military formations, expenses that concern internally displaced persons, etc. [4].

The Ukrainian legal science pays not a lot attention to the research of the legal aspects of this problem. Maybe, it was a cause of the martial law being imposed in 2022. Nevertheless, there are quite a lot of scientists who have made important contribution into the research such as: A. S. Ovcharenko, M. O. Skoryk, T. R. Chemeris and others.

In our opinion, the changes that have taken place and will continue to take place indicate that Ukraine continues to fight and stand despite everything. Our state is trying to support the economy and provide not only military needs, but of

course other aspects of the country's functioning. We should also not forget about the activities of the relevant bodies that ensure the functioning of the state in such a difficult time – the activities of these institutions are designed to ensure the stability and efficiency of the functioning of the state, because it is necessary to prevent unscrupulous persons from "profiting" from the war; also help and provide certain guarantees to businesses that are already going through difficult times. We believe that if our state continues to fight, receive aid from foreign countries and ensure, as during the war, a good quality of life, our citizens continue to work and study, and enterprises and other organizations – to function and pay taxes for the benefit of Ukraine with faith in victory, then we keep the right direction and course.

Conclusion. To sum up, we also want to mention the possible prospects for the implementation of measures. First of all, we need to continue the fight against corruption, introduce tougher sanctions for violators and increase the amount of spending in this area, recent events make us think about this, because it is the second year of a full-scale war, and some citizens still do not understand that this war is not a way to get rich, but here everyone needs to unite, forget about their own ambitions, and fight against an external enemy. Also, the next step is to fight against the hidden income of taxpayers. As we know, a large part of the income part of the budget is made up of taxes, so it is necessary to implement measures so that there are almost no incomes that are not taxed, we mean those about which the state does not know who are residents or non-residents, how are taxpayers trying to hide. In our opinion, it is necessary to introduce more thorough and strict inspection measures that could identify violators of tax legislation and apply certain influence measures. The latter are very important, because without sanctions and punishment, the right will be only on paper, but, unfortunately, it will not act. Therefore, to adapt to the new challenges of today – it is necessary and obligatory to fight also against the internal enemy, through the introduction of effective regulatory and legal acts, the adoption of progressive decisions and changes.

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EMPLOYMENT CONTRACT AS THE BASIS FOR THE ORIGIN OF LABOR LEGAL RELATIONS

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Problem statement. The employment contract is a key element in the field of labor and is of great importance in ensuring the rights and freedoms of individuals. In particular, the Constitution of Ukraine states that everyone has the right to work, which includes the ability to earn a living by freely chosen or agreed upon work. The employment contract establishes the rights and obligations of both the employee and the employer. It provides legal protection to both parties in case of potential conflicts or violations.

The employment contract establishes working conditions such as working hours, wages, vacations, job duties, and many other aspects, which allows for clarity in the legal relationship between the employer and the employee. It is important for both parties to have clearly defined rights and obligations to ensure compliance with laws and other regulatory acts.

Objectives. The purpose is to define the concept of "employment contract" as the primary basis for the origin of labor legal relations, characteristic features inherent in the modern employment contract, investigation of the conditions for concluding an employment contract, and its types.

Methods. The object of the study is concept of "employment contract", subjects of the employment contract, features of labor legal relations, and the importance of correct concluding an employment contract. For the most in-depth researching of this topic, systematization of knowledge should use such methods as the method of comparison, method of analysis, and legal analogy.

Results. In many studies in the field of labor law, the concept of "employment contract" has been defined and examined. However, given the modern conditions of the labor development in Ukraine, it is necessary to reconsider this concept. According to Article 21 of the Labor Code of Ukraine, an employment contract is an agreement between an employee and the owner of an enterprise, institution, organisation or a body that is authorised by him or an individual, according to which the employee undertakes to perform the work specified in this agreement, and the owner of an enterprise, institution, organisation or a body that is authorised by him or an individual undertakes to pay salaries to the employee and provide working conditions necessary for the performance of work, provided for by the labour legislation, the collective contract and the agreement of the parties.

The main features of an employment contract are:

1) Voluntariness and awareness of the parties regarding the conclusion of the employment contract – the employee and the employer;

2) Compliance with the requirements of the written form of the employment contract in accordance with the legislation;

3) Limitation of the term of validity of certain types of employment contracts;

4) Performance of work by the employee according to the specified job function;

5) Personal performance of work by the employee in the interests of the employer;

6) Payment for work according to the defined periodicity;

7) Application of guarantees and privileges to the employee established by legislation and local regulatory acts (collective agreements and others).

It is important to note that Labor Code of Ukraine provides types of employment contracts depending on the term.

Thus, depending on the term, an employment contract may be:

1) Indefinite, concluded for an indefinite period;

2) fixed-term, established by agreement of the parties;

3) Concluded for the duration of a specific work.

A fixed-term employment contract is concluded in cases where labor relations cannot be established for an indefinite period taking into account the nature of the subsequent work, the conditions of its performance, or the interests of the employee, and in other cases provided by legislative acts.

Conclusion. The employment contract plays important role in the origin of labor relations, and is a tool for securing individually defined guarantees of the employer and the employee. At the same time, the variety of types of work of the contract gives the subjects of labor relations more opportunities in consolidating agreements.

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CONDITIONS AND PROCEDURE FOR ACQUIRING PLANT VARIETY RIGHTS

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Problem statement. In today's global landscape, the agricultural sector stands as a linchpin for ensuring food security and propelling economic growth. Rapid population growth coupled with changing dietary preferences and climate variability pose formidable challenges to global food production. Consequently, there is an increasing demand for agricultural innovation to enhance productivity and sustainability. At the heart of this innovation lies the continual development of new plant varieties that exhibit traits such as drought tolerance, disease resistance, and improved nutritional content. However, the process of developing and commercializing these varieties requires substantial investment in research and development. To incentivize such investment and foster agricultural progress, mechanisms exist to safeguard the intellectual property rights to these plant varieties. This scientific inquiry endeavors to delve into the intricate conditions and procedures governing the acquisition of such rights, aiming to elucidate their role in stimulating innovation and ensuring equitable access to improved crop varieties.

Objectives. This scientific inquiry embarks on a multifaceted exploration aimed at meticulously dissecting the conditions and procedures for acquiring rights to plant varieties. Beyond merely delineating the key criteria underpinning this process, the inquiry seeks to unravel the broader implications of plant variety rights on agricultural innovation and food security. It endeavors to traverse through the legal, organizational, and technical dimensions inherent in obtaining plant variety rights, recognizing their significance in fostering a conducive environment for research, development, and dissemination of improved crop varieties. By elucidating how plant variety rights act as catalysts for innovation, the inquiry aspires to provide insights into strategies for maximizing the societal benefits derived from agricultural biotechnology while addressing concerns regarding equitable access and benefit-sharing.

Methods. Employing a robust methodological framework, this scientific inquiry integrates an array of approaches to comprehensively explore the acquisition of plant variety rights. The initial phase entails a meticulous examination of national and international legislation governing intellectual property rights in agriculture. This encompasses not only patent laws but also plant variety protection (PVP) regimes, breeders' rights, and relevant international agreements and treaties such as the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV). Through a comparative analysis of diverse regulatory

frameworks, the inquiry aims to identify variations in the scope and enforcement of plant variety rights across different jurisdictions, taking into account cultural, economic, and developmental contexts.

Furthermore, the inquiry delves into the practical aspects of plant variety registration and enforcement mechanisms, drawing insights from real-world applications of plant variety rights. This entails scrutinizing registration procedures, examining case studies of successful or contentious registrations, and analyzing judicial precedents related to plant variety infringement cases. Expert surveys and interviews with key stakeholders, including plant breeders, policymakers, and representatives from agricultural research institutions, supplement this analysis by providing nuanced perspectives on the challenges and opportunities associated with plant variety rights. Additionally, the inquiry incorporates a quantitative analysis of statistical data on plant variety registrations, patent filings, and technology transfer agreements to discern trends and patterns in the global landscape of agricultural innovation and intellectual property protection.

Results. The inquiry culminates in a nuanced understanding of the conditions and procedures governing the acquisition of plant variety rights and their implications for agricultural innovation and food security. It identifies the cardinal criteria, such as novelty, distinctness, uniformity, and stability, that govern the granting of plant variety protection, highlighting their significance in incentivizing investment in plant breeding and genetic research. Through a comparative analysis of legal frameworks, the inquiry elucidates the diverse approaches to plant variety protection adopted by different countries, shedding light on the trade-offs between promoting innovation and ensuring access to genetic resources.

Furthermore, the inquiry unveils the practical challenges and opportunities associated with plant variety registration and enforcement, including issues related to genetic diversity, farmer's rights, and the impact of biotechnological advancements on traditional breeding practices. It underscores the imperative of harmonizing international standards for plant variety protection to facilitate technology transfer and promote global collaboration in agricultural research and development. Moreover, the inquiry underscores the need for capacity-building initiatives and technical assistance programs to enhance the participation of developing countries in the global agricultural innovation ecosystem.

Conclusion. The findings derived from this inquiry underscore the paramount importance of plant variety rights in driving agricultural progress and addressing the myriad challenges facing global food production. By elucidating the key criteria governing the acquisition of plant variety rights, including novelty, distinctness, uniformity, and stability, this inquiry has provided insights into the mechanisms through which intellectual property protection stimulates investment in plant breeding and genetic research. Moreover, the comparative analysis of legal frameworks across different jurisdictions has highlighted the diverse approaches to plant variety protection, revealing the need for harmonization and standardization to facilitate global collaboration and technology transfer

Furthermore, this inquiry has unveiled the practical challenges and opportunities associated with plant variety registration and enforcement, underscoring the need for capacity-building initiatives and technical assistance programs to enhance the participation of developing countries in the global agricultural innovation ecosystem. It has also emphasized the importance of addressing issues related to genetic diversity, farmer's rights, and the impact of biotechnological advancements on traditional breeding practices to ensure the sustainable development of agriculture.

In conclusion, the findings derived from this inquiry hold profound implications for the advancement of agricultural innovation, intellectual property protection, and global food security. By fostering a conducive environment for innovation and technology transfer, plant variety rights can play a pivotal role in addressing the challenges of global food security and promoting sustainable development for future generations. Leveraging these insights, policymakers, stakeholders, and industry actors can devise evidence-based policies and strategies to enhance the effectiveness, equity, and inclusiveness of plant variety protection regimes, thereby ensuring the availability of diverse, nutritious, and resilient crops to meet the needs of a growing population in a changing climate. Through such concerted efforts, the protection of plant variety rights can serve as a catalyst for transformative change, driving agricultural innovation, enhancing food security, and fostering sustainable development on a global scale.

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THE GENDER ASPECT IN CROSS-CULTURAL PRAGMATICS

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Issues related to gender and the resulting norms of behavior of participants in the negotiation process have always been a stumbling block in intercultural communication. What should the gender composition of the delegation be? Is female representation acceptable, and if so, in what proportion? What is preferable and what is taboo in the behavior and appearance of communicants? These are the questions that any participant in intercultural communication has faced in one way or another.

In recent decades, this topic has become much more meaningful and emotionally filled, and sometimes downright conflicting. And a modern mediator

(whether a translator, a specialist in foreign economic activity or a diplomat) has to deal with its new issue – the problem of gender equality and gender inclusiveness. Simply knowing the established etiquette norms of sexual behavior is no longer enough.

It is necessary to note a gender-based shift in non-verbal communication: changes in the ratio of delegation representatives by gender, generally accepted role behavior, gender dress code requirements, general rules of appearance, preferred distance between communicants, forms of acceptable physical contact (handshakes, hugs, pats, kisses). All this, until recently clearly regulated, with the introduction of new norms can cause a completely unpredictable (and what is important – undesirable) reaction.

New trends also affect the verbal component of the negotiation process. Previously, to comply with etiquette forms, it was enough to know gender addresses (Sir, Miss, Monsieur, Madame, Herr, Frau, Pan, Pani, etc.), personal and possessive pronouns, the system of agreeing adjectives and verbs with nouns, as well as feminine forms, partially represented in some languages and denoting place of residence, social or professional affiliation. And if previously this phenomenon was non-systemic in nature and was due to the objectively significant representation of women in some spheres of public life (for example, in weaving, economics, treasury), then since the 70s and 80s of the last century, things have taken a new turn. The feminist movement, relying on the work of the American sexologist John Money, who studied deviant forms of sexual behavior (trans- and intersex), changed the very meaning of the word “gender” – and put forward a demand for a comprehensive revision of the concept of gender and forms of its expression to society – in both language and society in general.

In the area of cross-cultural pragmatics, we have to recognize the clash of basic gender ethno-cultural concepts – the Western European idea of heterogeneity with the Chinese idea of complementarity (expressed in the symbol of the Great Limit), Japanese – the compromise of opposites, Indian – harmony of opposite principles, Arabic – serving (suggesting subordination), Buddhist – confluence, Eastern-European – mutual support. A quick glance is enough to notice: Western-European civilization, being a “promoter” of global intercultural relations, insistently offers the world the idea of variability and personal choice, while other cultures have, for many eras, opted for the antinomy of masculinity and femininity, which is biological or transcendental predestination.

Despite the commitments made by the 30 countries of Europe and Central Asia to ensure gender equality, to date only 6 out of 187 countries have been able to achieve it in labour rights. These included Belgium, Denmark, France, Latvia, Luxembourg and Sweden, which together account for only 1.19% of the world’s population. And, despite some progress on this issue, the gap between these countries and the Middle East and North Africa regions has widened recently. As for legal rights, according to World Bank studies, no State has been able to realize the desired equality.

Such a modest result, with an incomparably large effort, gives us reason to make a disappointing prognosis for this ideology. The real and objective problem of legal, economic, political and other gender-based discrimination that needs to be overcome cannot be resolved through the concept of gender. At this stage, it is beginning to become more of a trigger in international communication, polarizing the positions of the parties and leading only to a greater actualizing of male-female behavioral roles in traditional societies, becomes a marker, a diversifying sign – and therefore complicates the task of cross-cultural communicator.

Masculine and feminine are thoroughly marked both in national cultures in general and in their languages in particular, and still bears a distinct imprint of sacralization for their representatives. What gives the specialists in intercultural communication, a reason to doubt the correctness of the pressure strategy and encourage them to further study history, mythology, culture and philosophy of the people whose languages we encounter, in search of ways to build the most harmonious relationship with them.

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VIOLATION OF THE STATUTORY PROCEDURE FOR TRANSPLANTATION OF HUMAN ANATOMICAL MATERIALS

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Introduction. At the current stage of medical development, transplantation is defined as one of the fundamental elements. Every year, more than 100,000 human organ transplants and more than 200,000 tissue and cell transplants are performed worldwide. Despite the importance, effectiveness and other positive characteristics of transplantation as a treatment method, numerous studies indicate its significant criminal potential.

Based on statistics provided by the National Police of Ukraine, the Office of the Prosecutor General and the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine for the period from 2010 to 2020, a total of 59 criminal offences under Article 143 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine were recorded in Ukraine.

Objectives. The main task is to study the problems of a criminal offence under Article 143 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine – "Violation of the statutory procedure for transplantation of human anatomical materials".

Methods. The following methods were used in the study of this topic: the dialectical method – used as the key method in the study of the whole range of problems of transplantation; dogmatic and comparative legal methods – used in the analysis of provisions of criminal legislation of Ukraine and foreign countries, in the interpretation of certain criminal law provisions in the part of criminal liability for violation of the transplantation procedure.

Nowadays, Ukraine faces a number of problems related to transplantology. For instance, domestic legislation does not correspond to the current conditions of medical development in Europe, where this industry is rapidly progressing. There is also the lack of state funding for the development of transplantation in Ukraine and a low number of registered criminal proceedings in the field of illegal transplantation

To solve these problems, 3 main areas of improvement of the legal regulation of transplantation in Ukraine are distinguished: regulatory (improvement of the regulatory and legal framework), organizational (aimed at organizing the development and implementation of transplantation in Ukraine), and financial (guaranteeing compliance with the principle of gratuitousness for donors and recipients at all stages of transplantation and ensuring funding for research based on the use of genetic technologies).

It is worth noting that until recently, the law was in force, which practically did not meet the requirements of medical standards set by the European Union. During the period of its validity, two problems were particularly acute: the lack of a state programme for the development of coordination of the so-called "cadaveric donation" and the concept of "family donation", which forced many Ukrainians to use the services of foreign transplantologists and, accordingly, to support foreign transplantation.

The Law of Ukraine "On the Application of Transplantation of Human Anatomical Materials", which replaced the previous one, partially solved these and a number of other problems. It provides for the financing of transplantation operations from the state budget, as well as the possibility for a person to provide lifetime consent or refusal to donate. In particular, it specifies that all transplantation procedures are paid for by the state and are free of charge for patients. In addition, the law stipulates that donor-recipient matching is carried out by the Unified State Transplantation System, which is completely independent of external influence and independently carries out such matching according to certain criteria.

The issue of gaps and contradictions in Article 143 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine is also quite important. In particular, at the end of 2019, the legislator, when amending the Criminal Code of Ukraine, used a new evaluative concept of "significant harm to the victim's health" in the disposition of Part 1 of Article 143 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. This caused a number of problems, as it did not provide any explanation of the content of this term. In addition, as a result of these amendments, violation of the procedure for transplanting anatomical materials

from a corpse no longer entails criminal liability, as the provision refers only to a living donor whose health may be significantly harmed.

An important aspect of the fight against the activities of “black transplantologists”, which remains without due attention, is the seizure of human anatomical materials after they have been removed from the donor. In particular, it is impossible to bring to criminal liability a person who has taken possession of human anatomical materials, ignoring the will of the person who has the right to keep them or actually keeps them.

Results. Nowadays, there are a number of problems related to transplantology in Ukraine. The adoption of the new law on transplantation of human anatomical materials has led to significant positive changes in the field of transplantation and has saved many more lives than in previous years.

Conclusions. However, there is still a need to introduce certain amendments and additions to the legislation in order to clarify it, bridge gaps and improve the efficiency of the national transplantation system.

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ACTS INVOLVING RISK: CONCEPT AND PECULIARITIES OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE CAUSED IN CONDITIONS OF RISK

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Problem Statement. A risky activity is any action or behavior that involves a high likelihood of negative and dangerous consequences for other people, the environment or property. This activity can cause damage, the potential for injury or even death.

The Criminal Code of Ukraine of 2001 provides for such a circumstance as a justified risk. I believe that the inclusion of this circumstance is due to the fact that in the current period of intensive development of science and technology, many people have a need to take a certain risk of harm to achieve a socially useful goal much more often than before.

It can be said that risk is directly related to progress. Therefore, justified risk is extremely important to have in the legal system of any country. Because, for example, it is important for a doctor to know about his ability to use new methods of treatment, to "take a risk" to save lives and not to be afraid of criminal prosecution by the state as a result of failure. Nevertheless, risk not only leads to exceptionally good consequences, but can also cause significant and unjustified

harm. Therefore, the law regulates this issue by defining the conditions for the legitimacy of risk.

The relevance of the study lies in the fact that risk-related activities are important for the development of the legal system, improvement of legislation and judicial practice. Also, this work **is relevant** and important for understanding and resolving issues related to liability for dangerous activities and their consequences.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to analyze and detail action involving risk, as actions that can lead to dangerous consequences. To study the concept of justified risk and the peculiarities of criminal liability for damages caused under risk.

Methods. The following set of methods is applied in this work: legal, comparative and qualitative analysis, methods of generalization, expert evaluations, case study and literature review.

First of all, attention should be paid to the general aspects and evolution of the national criminal law thought on the inclusion of a circumstance excluding criminal liability as a justified risk. In criminal law, the problem of risk arises only when a risky act is associated with endangering law enforcement interests or with actual harm to them. Therefore, it is necessary to adjust the signs of a risky act. After that, Article 42 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine should be analyzed in detail. Referring to part 1 of Article 42 of the Criminal Code, we learn that an act (action or inaction) that caused damage to law enforcement interests is not a criminal offense if it was committed under conditions of justified risk to achieve a significant socially useful goal. Thus, there are two types of risks in an act involving risk: justified and unjustified.

The main part of the work consists in unraveling the grounds, conditions and cases under which a person will be criminally, and when not, in accordance with the current Criminal Code of Ukraine.

Results. This study has shown that, even if a person caused damage in the case of a justified risk, he or she will not be criminally liable. According to part 2 and 3 of Article 42 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, there are two types of risk: justified and unjustified.

2. The risk is recognized as justified if the goal could not be achieved in the given situation by an action (inaction) not related to the risk, and the person who took the risk reasonably expected that the measures taken were sufficient to prevent damage to the interests of law enforcement.

3. The risk shall not be recognized as justified if it knowingly posed a threat to the lives of other people or a threat of environmental disaster or other emergency.

In order to recognize that the risk was justified, 3 grounds are required: 1) the existence of an objective situation indicating the need to achieve a significant socially useful goal; 2) the impossibility of achieving this goal by a risk-free action; 3) taking preventive measures by a person to prevent harm to law enforcement interests.

And only in their unity these grounds are recognized as a circumstance that will exclude the criminality of the act. In contrast, if such signs are absent, the risk will be considered unjustified.

Conclusions. Criminal liability for damage caused by conditions of risk is one of the most complex and problematic areas of criminal law. Since in such cases the damage may be caused unknowingly and does not have to be intentional, there are difficulties in determining criminal liability and establishing its degree.

Risk-taking is an important issue in many industries, including medicine, law enforcement, and business. In the medical field, this may include risks associated with surgical operations or prescribing medications with a high risk of side effects. In law enforcement, criminal risks may arise when detaining suspects and conducting searches. In business, risks are associated with investments, financial transactions, and the production process. Each of these areas has its own peculiarities of criminal liability for damage caused in the face of risk.

In this regard, it is necessary to develop clearer and simplified rules on criminal liability for damage caused in risky environments. In particular, to define the boundary between liability and non-liability for damage caused in risky environments, in order to ensure more equal and fair protection of citizens' rights.

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CHALLENGES TO DEMOCRACY IN CONTEXT OF WAR WITH RUSSIA

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Ukrainian society is slowly coming to realize the urgent need for political modernization. The current political system is flawed and needs to be changed to achieve productive cooperation between civil society and the state. Especially in the context of a full-scale invasion, when public sentiment is more fragile than ever, the bridge between the people and the government is becoming increasingly

unstable. The right direction of the country's political modernization is the key to further consolidation of Ukrainian society.

According to R. Dahl, there are two dimensions of democracy. The first one: each political institution of democracy implies the existence of a set of rights and obligations that are not only abstract moral obligations, but also the real basis of democratic institutions, which are provided and supported by the legal system and political practice [1].

However, the existence of a set of rights and obligations does not always correspond to the possibility of their realisation. Just because a person can freely discuss politics among friends does not mean that they are involved in a real political discussion. Therefore, the second dimension of democracy is the actual participation of citizens in political life [1]. It is an active civic position that millions of Ukrainians, unfortunately, have only acquired after the start of the full-scale invasion. Through the pain and rush of adrenaline, the people realized the urgent need to spread their culture, get rid of the inferiority complex and defend their historical pride.

As in many countries, democracy in Ukraine is currently experiencing a rather serious stagnation. However, our reasons for this stagnation are deeper than those of the European Union. Long-standing public distrust of politicians and elites has now been mixed with a sense of injustice due to numerous corruption scandals in the Ministry of Defence and other critical sectors. For instance, the scandal involving former Minister of Defence Oleksiy Reznikov really showed the dark side of the government. It was reported that the purchase prices for food for the Armed Forces were inflated. The minister himself denied the allegations, but later it was reported that he was fired. Unfortunately, there were many similar scandals. This has contributed to Ukrainians losing faith in the government. According to a survey conducted by the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology, in the year from 2022 to 2023, the share of those who do not trust the Verkhovna Rada increased from 34% to 61%[2].

The emergence of uncontrolled media has become a serious challenge for modern democracy in our country. In a time of war, even a dozen false news stories may potentially become a great threat to the integrity of the people's opinion. Some people in society are apparently not just lose faith in Ukrainian democracy, but openly despise it. This, in turn, is caused by the emergence of hostile disinformation on social media and psychological warfare[3].

The problem of population aging can also be attributed to the challenges of modern democracy. In my opinion, this trend will lead to certain political changes in the future, which will be caused by shifts in the labour market, changes in the scale, structure and nature of employment. All this affects the policy of the current government and the content of the programmes of political forces. The problem of population aging forces politicians to take decisive and unpopular measures[4].

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CIVIL LAW REGULATION OF DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF OBLIGATION

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Introduction. When promises are broken in everyday life, there are often consequences. In the legal realm, this demonstrates the concept of damages, a form of compensation awarded to a party who suffers harm on a breach of obligation. Civil law plays a crucial role in establishing the framework for determining and awarding such damages. This study delves into the key principles and regulations governing damages for breach of obligation within the civil law system.

Objectives. This research aims to achieve four key objectives. First, to explain the concept of breach of obligation within civil law, clarifying what constitutes a broken promise in a legal context. Second, it will illuminate the role of damages in compensating those harmed by such breaches, demonstrating how civil law provides a mechanism for restoring fairness. Third, we explore the key principles that govern the awarding of damages, delving into factors like causation and foreseeability that determine who pays and how much. Finally, to provide an overview of the different types of damages available under civil law, showcasing the range of compensation a wronged party might receive.

Methods. Legal analysis involves examining legal principles, statutes, and case law to understand and interpret legal issues and their implications. It typically involves identifying relevant laws, applying them to a specific situation, and drawing conclusions about the legal rights and obligations involved.

The comparative method involves comparing different legal systems, jurisdictions, or sets of laws to identify similarities, differences, and potential lessons that can be learned. It often entails examining how different legal approaches address similar issues and assessing their effectiveness or shortcomings.

The descriptive method involves objectively describing legal rules, norms, and practices without necessarily making evaluative judgments or comparisons. It focuses on providing a comprehensive account of legal phenomena, including their historical development, current status, and potential future trends.

By employing these methods, current analysis aims to create a comprehensive understanding of how civil law regulates damages for breach of obligation in Ukraine.

Results. At the core of civil law lies the concept of breach of obligation, where parties to a contract or legal relationship fail to fulfill their agreed-upon duties. The main problems here are the nuanced understanding of breach, encompassing various forms such as anticipatory breach, material breach, and fundamental breach. By elucidating the elements that constitute breach, including the presence of a valid contract, a clear obligation, and a failure to perform, this study provides a comprehensive overview of the conceptual foundations of breach within civil law.

Central to the resolution of breaches of obligation is the concept of damages, which serve as a means to compensate parties harmed by the breach. The main problems here are the multifaceted nature of damages, ranging from compensatory to punitive, and their role in restoring the injured party to the position they would have been in, had the breach not occurred. By examining case law and legal precedents, we have discovered how civil law endeavors to provide redress to aggrieved parties through the awarding of damages, thereby upholding principles of fairness and equity [1].

Awarding of damages in civil law is governed by a set of principles aimed at ensuring fairness and proportionality. The main problems here are principles such as causation, foreseeability, and mitigation, which play a crucial role in determining the extent of liability and the quantum of damages awarded [2]. By analyzing landmark cases and scholarly interpretations, we have found out how these principles shape the outcome of breach of obligation cases, providing clarity on the factors that influence the determination of damages.

Civil law offers a spectrum of damages aimed at addressing the diverse consequences of breaches of obligation. This study provides an overview of the different types of damages available, including compensatory, nominal, consequential, and punitive damages[2].

Compensatory damages, which include both general and special damages, aim to financially restore the injured party to the position they would have been in had the breach not occurred[1]. For instance, in a medical malpractice case, compensatory damages may cover medical expenses, lost income, and compensation for emotional distress.

Nominal damages, though minimal in amount, serve to recognize the technical infringement of a legal right when a breach occurs without substantial financial loss to the injured party. For example, in a contractual dispute involving a minor breach, nominal damages may be awarded to acknowledge the breach without significant compensation.

Consequential damages, arising indirectly from the breach, encompass losses such as lost profits, additional expenses incurred, or damages to reputation. An illustration could be the consequential damages resulting from a construction

contractor's delay, causing a business to lose a lucrative contract and suffer financial setbacks[1].

Punitive damages, on the other hand, serve a punitive and deterrent purpose, aiming to punish egregious conduct and discourage similar misconduct in the future. For instance, in cases involving willful misconduct or gross negligence, punitive damages may be awarded to deter similar behavior and protect public interest.

Conclusion. A strong civil law framework for damages in breach of obligation cases ensures fairness. Legal analysis, comparative studies, and clear procedures empower those harmed to seek rightful compensation. Understanding this system promotes responsible conduct and fosters trust within legal transactions.

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INDEPENDENCE, EFFICIENCY AND ROLE OF JUDGES

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The human right to judicial protection is a fundamental constitutional right. It is the state's obligation to provide its citizens with an effective remedy and the right to a fair trial in accordance with the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms [1]. In particular, these provisions are also enshrined in Article 2 of the Code of Administrative Procedure of Ukraine, which defines the tasks and basic principles of administrative proceedings: "The task of administrative court proceedings is to resolve disputes in the field of public law relations in a fair, impartial and timely manner in order to effectively protect the rights, freedoms and interests of individuals, rights and interests of legal entities from violations by public authorities" [2].

Also, the second part of this article specifies that in cases of appealing against decisions, actions or inactions of public authorities, administrative courts check whether they were made (committed): "1) on the basis, within the limits of authority and in the manner prescribed by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine; 2) using the authority for the purpose for which this authority was granted; 3) reasonably, i.e., taking into account all circumstances relevant to the decision (action); 4) impartially (unbiased); 5) in good faith; 6) reasonably; 7) in

compliance with the principle of equality before the law, preventing all forms of discrimination; 8) proportionally, in particular, with the necessary balance between any adverse consequences for the rights, freedoms and interests of the person and the goals to which the decision (action) is aimed; 9) taking into account the person's right to participate in the decision-making process; 10) in a timely manner, i.e. within a reasonable period of time" [2].

The powers and role of judges are classically defined by the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges". In my opinion, it would be more appropriate to consider what standards of judicial behaviour can be offered by other sources, in particular Recommendation No. R (94) of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe "Independence, efficiency and role of judges" (1994), while analyzing the principles of strengthening the judiciary proposed in the document [3].

The recommendation focuses on strengthening the judiciary, which is why it contains many general principles, such as: independence of judges (and courts); high level of rule of law; establishment of an effective and fair system.

a. The independence of judges should be guaranteed in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and constitutional principles, for example, by introducing appropriate provisions in constitutions or other legislation, or by incorporating the provisions of this recommendation into domestic law. Depending on the legal tradition of a particular state, these provisions may include, for example, the following: 1. judges' decisions should not be reviewed other than through a statutory appeal procedure. This provision is embodied in our judicial system, as Ukrainian law provides for three judicial instances and clearly regulates the interaction between them. 2. the term of office of judges and their remuneration should be provided for by law. In particular, in our law, this is provided for by the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges"[4]. 3. nobody other than the courts themselves may make decisions on the competence of the court, which is determined by law. This is a constitutional principle that is also implemented in certain legal acts in the field of administrative, criminal, civil and other rights.

b. The executive and legislature should ensure that judges are independent and that no measures are taken that may jeopardize the independence of judges.

c. All decisions concerning the professional career of judges should be based on objective criteria; both the election and the entire career of judges should be based on their achievements, taking into account their qualifications, ethics, abilities and results.

The formula for an effective court should also include the creation of appropriate working conditions, in particular: a. staffing a sufficient number of judges and providing them with the necessary professional training before their appointment and throughout their careers, such as internships in courts and, where possible, in other bodies and authorities. Judges should not be required to pay for such training; it should be focused on new legislation and case law. If necessary, such training should include study visits to authorities and courts in European and

other foreign countries; b. Ensure that the status and remuneration of judges are commensurate with the dignity of their profession and the responsibilities they assume; c. Establish a clearly defined structure to ensure that qualified judges are recruited and retained; d. Provide judicial support staff and appropriate equipment, such as office and communication facilities, to enable judges to function efficiently and without undue delay;

Judge assistants perform a significant part of a judge's work. In particular, according to the Regulation on Judge Assistants, they are obliged to: fulfil the assignments given to him/her in a timely and high-quality manner; comply with the deadlines for preparation of documents and execution of orders; constantly improve their professional level and qualifications; take care of the court's property; in the performance of his/her duties, prevent violations of human and civil rights and freedoms [5].

All appropriate measures should be taken to guarantee the safety of judges, in particular, security guards should be present in the courtroom or law enforcement agencies should protect judges who may be seriously threatened or have already been threatened.

To sum up, it should be noted that a judge plays a basic role in the exercise of judicial power. A judge is required to have a high level of qualification and a deep understanding of the law. Both Ukrainian and international law require judges to have not only knowledge of the law, but also appropriate behaviour and other high ethical qualities. The state must provide courts with everything necessary for the convenient and efficient conduct of judicial proceedings.

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TRADE DRESS AS A COMPLEX OBJECT OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

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Business entities use various means of individualization in the process of economic activity. Their purpose is to distinguish the goods and services of one person from the goods and services of others. Trademarks and commercial (trade) names are traditionally considered as the most common. However, the range of means of individualization which are used for this purpose has significantly expanded because new designations have appeared. They perform the function of individualization of a particular business as well.

The purpose of this work is to explain the concept of trade dress, its elements and the models of legal protection.

One of the means of individualization is a trade dress. There is no normative definition of it in Ukrainian legislation. However, the lack of sufficient legal regulation is not an obstacle to the protection and use of trade dress. First of all, let's clarify the concept of trade dress using the definition from Trade Dress Protection Act (1988), which operates in the USA. Under this law, trade dress is the overall image or general appearance of a product or service, which includes, in particular, packaging design, special marking, packaging, font, colour, design or a combination of special features. Sometimes trade dress covers even such specific concepts and phenomena as the image or atmosphere of a restaurant complex, product presentation style, smells, sounds, packaging form, interior and exterior design etc.

L. L. Tarasenko considers trade dress as a collective, complex object of intellectual property rights. Trade dress must be protected using other intellectual property objects which it consists of. In his opinion, from the point of view of Ukrainian legislation trade dress may include works, designs, trademarks, utility models or even inventions. For example, the interior design of a restaurant, shop, beauty salon etc. can be protected as a design. Under Article 5 of the Law of Ukraine "On Protection of Rights to Designs" it is an appearance of the product or part of it, defined by the lines, contours, colour, shape, texture and/or material of the product, and/or its decoration. The term of legal protection of a registered design is 5 years from the date of submission of the application for registration with the possibility of extension, however, the total term of validity of the rights cannot be more than 25 years. At the same time, the legislation does not prohibit registering a copyright for such a design. Here, the advantage is the speed and lower amount of the state duty which is handled by the registration procedure. Whatever protection option the business entity chooses, it is important to have a

certificate of the right to the object of intellectual property, which will greatly simplify the protection of rights in court in case of their violation or dispute.

Another example of the trade component dress can be a sign (logo) of a restaurant, shop, beauty salon, etc. The best way of legal protection in this case is to register this designation as a trademark. Under the Law of Ukraine “On Protection of Rights to Marks for Goods and Services”, such designations can be, in particular, words, including proper names, letters, numbers, pictorial elements, colours, shape of goods or their packaging, sounds. The term of legal protection of a trademark is 10 years from the date of submission of the application for registration, with the possibility of extension for the same period, subject to payment of the state fee.

In addition, not only the name of the restaurant or café, its owner’s surname or another word, but also a colour or a combination of colours used in the same design, product packaging, label, sign can be registered as a trademark. The main thing is that the colour should be distinctive for a certain class of goods or services. For example, the Italian company registered in Ukraine the blue colour for non-metallic nuts, mechanical fittings for pipes, as well as clamps for them, and Reckitt Benckiser registered the dark pink colour for its home cleaning and hygiene products.

Agreeing with L. L. Tarasenko’s opinion regarding the complexity of trade dress, which can consist of several different elements, I consider it inappropriate to single it out as a separate object of intellectual property in Ukrainian legislation. Existing models of legal protection are effective enough separately, so they should be combined. We can only assume how difficult and long-term the examination of a trade application can be dress during the registration procedure, given the significant number of its elements.

To summarize, we would like to note that the concept of “trade dress” should be understood as a commercial image of a product (or service). It allows distinguishing the manufacturer of the product (or service provider) and includes various elements (including design, shape, materials, colours) that distinguish the goods or services. Trade dress can and should be protected as an object of copyright and (or) industrial property.

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FORMATION OF EMPLOYMENT LAW AS A BRANCH OF LAW

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Problem Statement. This work is devoted to the study of labour law and concerns the formation and development of modern labour law in Ukraine. The relevance of the study of the formation of the labour law branch is due to the fact that the labour law branch is one of the most significant and important in the system of law of Ukraine. Labour law regulates labour relations, which are present in almost all aspects of our lives, they are extremely common and therefore extremely important. The issue of labour law development is relevant now, as modern Ukrainian legislation is constantly changing. Research on this topic will contribute to a more effective application of labour law and optimisation of the current legislation. The current labour law of Ukraine is far from perfect, which indicates an urgent need for further research to analyse, improve and adapt it to European standards.

Objectives. The object of the research is the study of labour law in Ukraine.

Subject. The subject of the study is the formation and development of labour law as a branch of law.

Tasks:

1. To determine the history of the creation and development of labour law;
2. To define the concept and characteristics of labour law;
3. To determine the subject and method of labour law, describe the system of labour law;
4. To get acquainted with scientific works on labour law from various modern authors, to determine their views and attitude to public law and to systematise all the material studied, analyse and draw a conclusion;

Methods. While writing the term paper, the works of a number of well-known authors were used. I also used the methods of analysis, synthesis, classification, comparison, abstraction, and formalization. Some of the most important research methods I used were empirical research methods.

Conclusions. Labour law has come a long way in its development. Although labour has accompanied people since the beginning of our history, it has only recently emerged as a separate, independent branch of law. Ukrainian labour law has come a long way in its development. It began when Ukraine was a part of the USSR. Labour law has formed certain inherent features that distinguish it from

other branches of law, such as subject matter, method, functions, principles and sources.

-the subject matter of labour law includes labour relations, as well as closely related relations.

-the method of labour law is a set of techniques and methods by which labour (individual and collective) and related relations are regulated (combination of imperative and dispositive methods, etc.)

-functions of labour law – the main areas of legal influence on the subjects of labour and closely related relations (social function; protective function; regulatory function; educational function; production function and function of development of industrial democracy).

-principles of labour law – fundamental guiding principles (ideas) enshrined in national legislation that express the essence of labour law and directions of implementation of labour and closely related relations (divided into general, inter-sectoral and sectoral).

-sources of labour law are certain normative acts regulating labour and related relations (the Constitution of Ukraine; international legal acts ratified by Ukraine; laws of Ukraine; by-laws, namely decrees of the President of Ukraine; resolutions, orders of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine; sectoral orders, instructions, rules of ministries, departments, committees; instructions and other acts of trade unions (on labour protection); collective agreements; local regulations).

As for the labour law system, the labour law system of Ukraine is a set of legal norms that form an independent branch of law, with its structure divided into separate structural parts and legal institutions, depending on the specifics of labour and closely related relations. In other words, it can be said that the labour law system is its internal structure, a set of its elements (norms and institutions), which are determined by the specifics of social relations regulated by it. Also, depending on the content and nature of the rules, labour law is divided into General and Special Parts.

Thus, labour law is extremely important in modern Ukraine, as it regulates social relations that accompany our entire life. However, there are still a number of unresolved issues that could be resolved by codifying labour law and adopting the Labour Code of Ukraine.

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THE MINIMUM WAGE AS A SOCIAL GUARANTEE OF THE RIGHT TO A DECENT WAGE

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Problem statement. Because of the martial law in our country, which is active in our country, the delay in the payment of wages and salaries has become a common phenomenon, so the calculation of compensation should be noted. In case of delay in payment of salary for more than one calendar month, the employer is obliged to calculate and pay employees compensation for the loss of a part of the salary (Article 2 of the Compensation Law). In addition, compensation is calculated by all employers, in particular, budget institutions, individual entrepreneurs, non-budgetary enterprises, including state and communal enterprises, communal non-commercial enterprises – all those who "owed" salaries to employees. The delay in the payment of the salary accrued since 2001 is compensated according to the Procedure for Compensating Citizens for the Loss of Part of their Cash Income Due to Violation of the Terms of their Payment, approved by the Resolution of the CMU of February 21, 2001 No. 159. It should be noted that the legal regime of martial law does not justify the payment of compensation.

Objectives. Summarize the legal bases and reveal the essence and meaning of the minimum wage as one of the main state social guarantees. To draw appropriate conclusions on the basis of the survey.

Methods. The following set of methods is applied in this work: comparative analysis, methods of generalization and literature review.

The organization of the minimum wage and the establishment of its level form the basis of social and labor relations in society, because they take into account the urgent interests of all participants in labor relations. Any changes in the minimum wage, directly or indirectly, have an impact on the incomes of all members of society and on key macroeconomic indicators. Therefore, no country leaves the issue of minimum wage regulation solely at the mercy of market forces. However, the methods, scope and scope of state intervention in these processes can be quite different and vary from country to country.

While analyzing the institute of wages and researching the issues of guaranteeing the realization of workers' rights to fair wages, it becomes obvious that it is based on the minimum wage, fair wages and the achievement of a decent standard of living for a person. Therefore, the study of these concepts is interconnected.

Analyzing the experience of foreign countries in this matter, it should be noted that the first minimum wage laws were established to protect low-paid workers, particularly women, and fight poverty. The end of the First World War

created a threat to the economic security of states and common social instability, which prompted the adoption of such laws. However, in many countries, employers opposed such laws, seeing them as state interference in the freedom to conclude contracts, and forced them to be repealed under pressure from the authorities. An example of a country where such resistance has been observed is the United States of America, where minimum wage laws were passed only a few years later. After the Second World War, many European countries adopted new minimum wage laws, which significantly expanded their scope. Such laws were also adopted in other countries, such as Spain (1963), the Netherlands (1969), Portugal (1974), and Belgium (1975). The definition of the minimum wage was ambiguous, but it was defined as a "living wage", "the cost of a decent existence for workers", "a wage that satisfies needs". In 1917, the Federal Constitution of Mexico established that the minimum wage of a worker-head of a family should be sufficient for living in any region of the country, to ensure normal conditions for maintaining a standard of living, education and leisure.

Therefore, I can conclude that even in those days there was a connection between the categories "minimum wage", "fair wage" and "decent standard of living of a person".

In particular, the regulations of the International Labor Organization (ILO) have the greatest impact on the system of international wage regulation. Conventions and recommendations of the ILO, aimed at regulating the procedures and principles of minimum wage setting by member states, as well as at protecting the material interests of employees, are of particular importance in this system. These conventions, as noted by S.V. Vyshnovetska, is an important source of labor law in Ukraine and has a significant impact on the legal regulation of labor relations. Recognition of ILO conventions as a source of labor law in Ukraine requires increased attention and dissemination among the working masses, as this determines the practical effectiveness of the application of these normative legal acts.

The first international act in this field was the Convention of the International Labor Organization No. 26 "On the Establishment of the Minimum Wage Procedure" in 1928. Under this convention, each participating country undertakes to establish or maintain a procedure for establishing minimum wage levels for workers in certain industrial sectors where there is no effective system of wage regulation through collective agreements or other mechanisms and where the level of pay does not meet the requirements society.

The country is given the right to determine the content and form of such a procedure, as well as the methods of its implementation. In the implementation of this system in any industry, persons representing employers and employees are involved in the discussion, as well as any other interested parties who are competent in the field. The social partners participate in this procedure with equal representation on an equal basis.

But the established amount of the minimum wage is mandatory for both employers and employees, it cannot be reduced either by individual agreement or

as a result of a collective agreement. Members of the ILO take all necessary control and sanctions to ensure that employers and employees are informed of the applicable minimum rates and that, where these rates are used, wages are not lower than these rates. Instead, an employee subject to the minimum rates, but who has received wages from the employer at rates that are below the minimum, has the right to receive, through a judicial procedure or through another means of protection of his right, the funds that have not been paid to him, provided that the employee has complied with the limitation period that may be established by the relevant legislation that applies to it.

According to the Convention, the established minimum wage is binding on the employers and employees concerned and is not subject to reduction either by individual agreement or, unless there is a general or case-specific authorization by the competent authority, by collective agreement (Article 3). An employee covered by the minimum rates and who has received wages at lower rates has the right to recover, in court or by other legal process, the amount that was underpaid to him, subject to such limitation period as may be prescribed by national law.

In Ukraine there are some laws about minimum wage such as the Law of Ukraine "On State Social Standards and State Social Guarantees" dated October 5, 2000 No. 2017-III [10], the minimum wage is included in the main state social guarantees. According to Art. 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On State Social Standards and State Social Guarantees" dated October 5, 2000 No. 2017-III state social guarantees – minimum amounts of wages, incomes of citizens, pensions, social assistance, amounts of other types established by law social benefits established by laws and other legal acts that ensure a standard of living not lower than the subsistence minimum.

Also there is a law of Ukraine "On State Social Standards and State Social Guarantees" dated October 5, 2000 No. 2017-III basic state social guarantees are established by laws in order to ensure the constitutional right of citizens to a sufficient standard of living. According to the second part of Art. 17 of the Law of Ukraine "On State Social Standards and State Social Guarantees" dated October 5, 2000 No. 2017-III, the following are included among the main state social guarantees: – minimum wage; – minimum age pension; – non-taxable minimum income of citizens.

Comparative legal analysis of the criteria for determining the amount of the minimum wage, established in Art. 3 of the ILO Convention No. 131 [2], clause 3 of the ILO Recommendation No. 135 and the first part of Art. 9 of the Law of Ukraine "On Wages" dated March 24, 1995 No. 108/95-BP, gives grounds for the conclusion that international standards in this area are not fully taken into account in the national legislation. In particular, in the first part of Art. 9 of the Law of Ukraine "On Wages" dated March 24, 1995 No. 108/95-BP does not provide for such criteria as social benefits and the needs of economic development. It should also be noted that the ILO acts are not just about the level of employment, but about "the desirability of achieving and maintaining a high level of employment"

Conclusion. Thus, according to the laws of Ukraine, the minimum wage is one of the main state social guarantees, which is mandatory throughout the territory of Ukraine for all employers under any system of payment. In the current legislation of Ukraine, the concept of minimum wage is not related to the payment of simple unskilled labor, which is not always taken into account by scientists and practitioners when defining its concept. Based on the provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On State Social Standards and State Social Guarantees" dated October 5, 2000 No. 2017-III, the minimum salary as a state social guarantee must be determined on the basis of the subsistence minimum as a basic state social standard, and not the minimum wage, which is also a state social guarantee. The mechanism for establishing the minimum wage, established by the current legislation of Ukraine, does not fully comply with international work standards and the practice of developed European countries. European practice shows that the level of the minimum wage is an important indicator not only of building a system of decent work, but also of the socio-economic development of the country. Therefore, its size should be adjusted taking into account changes in prices and general incomes of the population with the aim of social protection of the lowest paid employees and ensuring the stability of the tariff system, reducing the risk of inflationary pressure. [1]

In my opinion, the relative growth of the minimum wage will ensure an increase in the solvency of citizens, the timely payment of utility bills, will allow the restoration of economic activity, to start a real fight against poverty and the huge gap between Ukrainian realities and European standards. The legislative setting of the minimum size wages is an important effective method of state wage regulation, which ensures it at a minimum an acceptable value and serves as a basis for payment of labor the least qualified employee. During the definition the size of the minimum wage should be taken into account such criteria as the needs of employees and their families, the general level of wages in the state, the cost of living, social payments, the comparative standard of living of other social groups, economic factors, in particular the needs of economic development, the level of labor productivity and desirability achieving and maintaining a high level of employment. [2]

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GENERAL PROVISIONS ON STORAGE AGREEMENTS

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Introduction. The storage contract is one of the oldest contracts that people started using and still use it today. In Ukraine, the storage contract is mentioned in the days of Kyivan Rus in the collection of ancient Russian law – "Ruska Pravda", there it was called a contract of baggage and it was considered as a friendly service and did not require unnecessary formalities when concluding the contract. In those days, such a contract was free of charge, but there were exceptions, namely, when the depositor demanded more than what he deposited, then the depositor had to swear that he had returned to the depositor everything he had deposited. It follows that the treaty began its existence in the 11th century, but over the centuries it has undergone some changes [1].

Objectives. The main task is to familiarize yourself with the general provisions of the custody agreement, its legal nature and main characteristics.

Methods. The research includes the analysis of the material found, the determination of cause-and-effect relationships, the use of methods of generalization and descriptive analysis, as well as the search for available scientific and methodical literature to clarify the general provisions of this contract.

According to Article 936 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, under the contract of storage, one party (the custodian) undertakes to keep the thing transferred to it by the other party (the depositor) and to return it to the depositor in safekeeping.

Legal characteristics of the contract: firstly, the storage contract is bilateral, because the obligations arise both for the custodian and the depositor [2]. Also, unilateral in cases where it is free of charge, since the bailor does not have any obligations. Secondly, according to the general rule, the contract of storage is real (concluded from the moment of transfer to storage). However, in accordance with Part 2 of Art. 936 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, if the custodian is a person who carries out storage on the basis of entrepreneurial activity (professional custodian), the custodian's obligation to keep the thing that will be transferred to him in the future can be established by the custody agreement, then it will be consensual. Thirdly, if the storage fee and the terms of its payment are established by the storage contract, it is retaliatory. But in accordance with Part 4 of Art. 946 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, the founding document of a legal entity or a contract may provide for free storage of an item [2]. Fourthly, the storage contract can be public, if the storage of things is carried out by the subject of entrepreneurial activity in warehouses (in cells, premises) for public use. Fifth, the custody agreement is fiduciary, as it is based on the trust of one party to another [3].

The essential conditions of the storage contract are: subject, term and price (if the contract is concluded between business entities).

The parties to any storage contract are the custodian and the depositor. According to the general provisions, both the custodian and the depositor can be both physical and legal persons, regardless of whether they have the status of a business entity. The depositor can be the owner of the thing or a person authorized by him to transfer the thing to storage. A custodian is a person who, according to the contract, accepted certain property belonging to others for safekeeping and (or) undertook to keep it.

According to Art. 937 of the CCU, the storage agreement is concluded in writing in the cases established by Article 208 of the CCU [2].

Conclusion. Summarizing everything written above, we came to the conclusion that the general provisions on storage contracts are an important element of the legal system, because they help in concluding such a contract, and also determine the essential terms of the contract, the form of conclusion, the rights and obligations of the parties, and responsibility for violating the terms of the Civil Code of Ukraine.

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MODES OF USING WORK

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Problem Statement. "Usage" is one of the main categories of copyright law. However, Ukrainian copyright legislation doesn't contain a definition of this term and doesn't limit the list of modes of using work. In the literature, this question remains controversial to this day. Another interesting question is how to avoid copyright infringement when using work?

Objectives. The purpose is to analyze Ukrainian legislation regarding modes of using work and the concept of "usage" in copyright law in general.

Methods. The main method of determining the list of modes of using copyright works is the analysis of Ukrainian legislation – especially the Civil Code

of Ukraine and Related Rights. There is a list of actions that are considered modes of using work. But it should be noted that it is not exhaustive. Therefore, sometimes you just need to analyze whether these actions are not prohibited by law.

Another popular method is to search, compare and analyze scientific articles and papers on the topic. Based on existing research, you can come to your own conclusions about the correct use of works.

Of course, you can also look for similar court precedents and, taking into account the case and the court decision, you can find out whether the action you are interested in is related to the ways of using work or not.

Results. The use of work consists in taking appropriate actions in relation to the work as an intangible result of creative activity or in relation to material media in which this work embodied.

The main modes of using work are provided in Civil Code of Ukraine (article 424) and Law of Ukraine on Copyright and Related Rights (article 15). Civil Code of Ukraine states that the property rights of intellectual property are: 1) the right to use the object of intellectual property rights; 2) the exclusive right to authorize the use of the object of intellectual property rights; 3) the exclusive right to prevent the unlawful use of the object of intellectual property rights, including the prohibition of such use; 4) other intellectual property rights established by law.

The use of work includes other actions, provided by law. In particular, the Law of Ukraine on Copyright and Related Rights are fixed the next modes of usage: 1) reproduction of works; 2) public performance and public notification of works; 3) public demonstration and public display; 4) any repeated publication of works, if it is carried out by an organization other than the one that carried out the first publication; 5) translations of works; 6) revisions, adaptations, arrangements and other similar changes of works; 7) inclusion of works as constituent parts of collections, etc.; 8) import of copies of works.

All these modes could be divided into two groups: direct usage (actions are performed in relation to the work) and indirect (actions are committed in relation to the material medium in which the work is embodied) usage.

In order not to infringe copyright, the use of work by any person is allowed exclusively on the basis of an author's agreement, except as provided by applicable law. Varieties of such agreements include an author's agreement on the transfer of an exclusive right to use work or an author's agreement on the transfer of a non-exclusive right to use work.

The work may be freely, without the consent of the author and other persons, and used free of charge by any person in such cases: 1) use of quotations; 2) reproduction in the press, public performance or public announcement; 3) reproduction for the purpose of covering current events by means of photography or cinematography, to the extent justified by the informational purpose; 4) reproduction in catalogs of works exhibited at exhibitions, auctions, fairs accessible to the public; 5) publication of published works in embossed and dotted font for the blind; 6) reproduction of works for judicial and administrative proceedings to the extent justified by this purpose; 8) public performance of

musical works during official and religious ceremonies, as well as funerals to the extent justified by the nature of such ceremonies; 9) reproduction for informational purposes in newspapers and other periodicals.

Conclusions. The usage of work is one of the main rights of intellectual property, as it enables the author and other persons holding the copyright to extract from the usage of the given work its useful qualities, i.e, possible income. The work may also be used in any way and in any form not expressly prohibited by law. For example, a person may enter into an agreement with the author to grant permission for use. Or you can check whether the method you need falls within the list of free use of work.

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IMPLEMENTATION AND APPLICATION OF THE NORMS OF FINANCIAL LAW: GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

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Problem Statement. In today's world, it is difficult to imagine any activity or any field where financial law, its norms, prescriptions, and legal regulation are not applied. The existence of a market economy system in Ukraine must also be accompanied by legal regulation, implementation and application of the norms of financial law. Financial law is one of the important branches of law that regulates financial relations in society and determines the order of their functioning. The implementation and application of financial law norms are of great importance for ensuring the effective functioning of financial systems, the stability of financial markets and ensuring legal regulation of financial relations. For the correct and rational existence of financial systems in the state, the principles and legal norms of financial law must be applied and implemented. The stability of financial systems and markets is characterized by the legally correct application and implementation of norms in the field of financial law.

The relevance of the topic of this work lies in the fact that in the conditions of constant development of economy and changes in the financial sphere, the relevance of the study of the implementation and application of the norms of financial law acquires special importance. The essential need for systematic analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of financial legislation presents scientific and practical community with the task of studying the main aspects of this problem. A large circle of any relations or activities is in a certain way intertwined, and sometimes closely connected with financial activities regarding realization and application of financial law norms. The study of this problem makes it possible to understand the functioning of other types of activities in which the financial norm is widely used and implemented.

Objectives. The object of this work is the system of financial law as a component of the legal system that regulates financial relations.

The subject of the study is the implementation and application of the norms of financial law, their impact on the financial sector and society as a whole.

The purpose of this study is the systematization and analysis of the general theoretical principles of the implementation and application of the norms of financial law. The main task is the study of the structure and components of financial law, the analysis of the role of financial law in the legal system and the study of practical aspects of its application.

Methods. The following methods were applied in research the given study: Analytical method: Review of normative acts, analysis of legislation texts and other documents of financial law to determine their content, scope and meaning. Comparative method: Comparison of financial and legal norms in the implementation and implementation of regulatory financial law. Logical and legal method: Logical analysis of financial law norms and their application taking into account the principles of law. Analysis of official documents, reports, articles, etc., relating to the application and implementation of financial and legal norms. The use of these methods will make it possible to carry out a comprehensive and comprehensive analysis of the given study and achieve the set goals of the research.

Results. The problem of the implementation mechanism of financial law norms is related to the general trend of strengthening the systemic focus of financial and legal research. This concept has significant scientific and practical value. This is expressed in the fact that the concept of mechanism in public financial activity involves the analysis of not only the authoritative requirements of the financial and legal prescriptions of public authorities, but also the consistently implemented actions and operations regarding the realization of legal permits of the participants of relations in the sphere of circulation of public funds. In fact, the implementation of the norms of financial law is a bilateral and mutually directed process. At the current stage of the development financial law, the legitimate interests and needs of subjects of financial law should objectively be considered as the primary basis of a civilized financial and legal policy that meets the requirements of new socio-cultural, economic and financial-legal relations in

Ukraine. This policy should be aimed at the maximum judicial protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens and legal entities against unreasonable application of the law and arbitrariness of fiscal bodies and officials (the creation of specialized tax courts), as well as aimed at the formation of the apparatus of power and management that corresponds to modern international and European standards, ensuring legality of financial procedures.

Conclusions. Implementation and application of financial law norms in modern society plays a key role in ensuring financial stability, transparency and efficiency of financial resources management. These norms determine the rights and obligations of subjects of financial relations, as well as establish mechanisms for monitoring their compliance. The application of these norms contributes to the prevention of financial crimes, ensures legality and fairness in financial relations, and also contributes to the development of economy and increasing confidence in the financial system in general. Thus, the effective implementation and application of financial law is an important prerequisite for the sustainable development of society.

Compliance with these norms also ensures the protection of the interests of various subjects of economic activity, including the state, business structures, investors and citizens. This contributes to the creation of favorable financial environment for business development, attracting investments and ensuring social protection of the population. At the same time, the systematic and consistent application of these norms, as well as their adaptation to changes in the social and economic environment, is important. In general, the effective implementation and compliance with the norms of financial law contributes to the maintenance of balance, stability and development of modern society.

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CHALLENGES AND THREATS TO FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN UKRAINE DURING A FULL-SCALE INVASION

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The media is the fourth power in any democratic state. The population must trust the mass media, and the journalists themselves must be free to do their work.

The government will act correctly only when it knows that it is closely watched and will not be allowed to lead society by the nose. Then why do journalists in Ukraine feel the danger and control of their activities? A country cannot become a member of NATO and the EU if journalists are followed, phones tapped, threatened and slandered. Recently, a high-profile scandal erupted with the investigative project "Bihus.Info", whose journalists were being monitored by the Security Service of Ukraine. And this is not the only case.

In this study we attempt to understand the problems with the existence of freedom of speech in Ukraine. One way to accomplish this is by imagining what freedom of speech would be like in an ideal situation for our country. There are various research resources available, including observational methods and literature that highlights the problems Ukrainian journalists faced and face when trying to write the truth. It is especially easy to investigate this through the media. Recently, media workers have often faced pressure from the authorities. Investigative journalist Yuriy Nikolov said that his Kyiv apartment was plastered with the notes "Traacherous" and "Traitor! Provocateur! Go and serve in the army!". In the autumn, several anonymous Telegram channels spread false information that the head of the Anti-Corruption Center, Vitaly Shabunin, who had been serving in the Armed Forces since the beginning of the full-scale invasion, was actually in Kyiv.[1] Freedom of speech is a guarantee of safety for a person who expresses his opinion. Ukrainians can rarely name the mass media they really trust. In a state where the majority of the media is owned by oligarchs who dictate their own rules, the situation could not be otherwise. During the term of office of the second president, the press in Ukraine was assessed as "Not free" according to the results of the annual Freedom in the World survey by Freedom House from 1992 to 2003.[2] In 1999, the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) placed Leonid Kuchma on the list of the worst enemies of the press. Ukraine was shaken by the murder in 2000 of the founder of the "Ukrainska Pravda" publication, Heorhiy Gongadze. Then the records indicated the involvement of the president himself in the case. In addition to Gongadze, there were many more deaths of journalists under mysterious circumstances. After Leonid Kuchma, everything supposedly improved, but media workers still face obstacles to their activities. Today, the only law that allows criminal prosecution for obstructing the activities of journalists is the Criminal Code of Ukraine (Article 171, Article 345-1, Article 347-1 and Article 348-1).[3] Unfortunately, it cannot always provide adequate protection for journalists. During the war, many journalists refused to speak negatively about the activities of the government because it was out of time. Although there is no law that would prohibit doing this during hostilities.[4]

The study showed that freedom of speech in Ukraine suffers due to the insufficient number of laws that would protect journalists. This not only undermines their ability to report objectively but also erodes public trust in media integrity. In a democratic society, the media should serve as a watchdog, holding power accountable and safeguarding individual liberties.

Ukraine continues to fight for the support of our allies. They, in turn, expect freedom of speech and democracy from us, not Russia's authoritarianism. Collaborative efforts between the media and government are essential to ensure journalists can work without fear of reprisal. It is necessary that the mass media and the government cooperate with each other. The state must provide journalists with the necessary protection and support so that this field can continue to develop.

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THE CONCEPT AND CONTENT OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURAL EVIDENCE

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Introduction. Criminal procedural evidence is a specific way of achieving the truth in a criminal case. It is the use of criminal procedural evidence that allows the pre-trial investigation authorities to conclude that a person is involved in the commission of a criminal offence, or to identify the person who committed the criminal offence.

Objectives. Study of the essence and peculiarities of criminal procedural evidence.

Methods. In the theory of criminal procedural law, there is a widespread view that criminal procedural evidence is a type of cognitive activity that makes it possible to establish a certain range of circumstances of a particular criminal offence. In other words, criminal procedural evidence is a set of methods that allow the subjects of pre-trial investigation to cognize the object of research by the subjects of pre-trial investigation determined by law.

There is also a widespread opinion that criminal procedural proof is a specific type of activity of a range of subjects defined by law, the purpose of which

is to determine the truth of certain circumstances of a criminal offence or circumstances of criminal proceedings using evidence. Thus, in short, proof in the analyzed sense is proving or convincing the participants in criminal proceedings of the truth of certain circumstances of a criminal offence. The structure of the obligation of a certain circle of persons to prove the circumstances of a criminal offence includes the following elements:

- collection of evidence;
- verification of evidence;
- evaluation of evidence
- use of evidence to prove certain circumstances.

Most scholars understand this type of activity as collecting, verifying and evaluating a certain type of evidence as we can see they reduce the process exclusively to the practical component of the activity.

There is an opinion that the above elements of proof should also include a separate element in the form of procedural fixation of evidence, and therefore criminal procedural proof is the activity of authorized bodies of pre-trial investigation, inquiry, court, and prosecutor's office in collecting, verifying, procedural fixation and use of evidence. Other scholars insist that the procedural recording of evidence in any case cannot be included as a separate structural element of the criminal procedural evidence process, since it is an element of investigative (procedural) action.

The process of procedural formalization of evidence is regulated by the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, and therefore is carried out in a sequence clearly defined by legal norms with the use of certain procedural documents and annexes to them for fixing. It should be noted that at the stage of procedural consolidation or registration of evidence, the prospects for their further evaluation and, consequently, the results of their use to prove certain circumstances of criminal proceedings are formed, which indicates the importance of the process of procedural consolidation of evidence.

In the theory of criminal procedural law, the verification of evidence is divided into two separate parts, namely:

- investigative actions aimed at procedural consolidation of evidence;
- logical actions, i.e. analysis of the evidence already obtained.

Based on the content of Art. 94 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, the following subjects of criminal proceedings evaluate evidence:

- investigator;
- public prosecutor;
- investigating judge;
- court.

The basis for the assessment of evidence by these entities is the principle of their internal conviction, which should be based on the following principles of studying all the circumstances of criminal proceedings:

- comprehensiveness of the study;
- completeness of the study;

-impartiality of the investigation.

When evaluating evidence, authorized subjects are obliged to be guided by the principle of legality, each evidence should be considered based on its compliance with the following criteria:

- relevance;
- admissibility;
- reliability.

In addition, Art. 94 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine indicates the specifics of the assessment of the totality of evidence, namely, that the totality of evidence must ensure the principles of interconnection and sufficiency for the authorized entity to make an appropriate procedural decision.

Based on the abovementioned, it can be stated that the collection, procedural consolidation and evaluation of evidence are the prerequisites that form the basis of the entire subsequent process of proof. It is these processes that make it possible to set out the actual circumstances of the criminal offence in the procedural documents of criminal proceedings.

Thus, scholars' opinions on the process of proof differ. Some insist that the process of proving should include elements of collecting, securing, verifying, evaluating and using evidence to make appropriate decisions, proving a certain range of circumstances. Other scholars support the view that proving is exclusively the process of proving certain circumstances of criminal proceedings to the authorized judicial and investigative bodies using evidence. In such circumstances, it is advisable to consider as evidence anything that contains information about the commission of a criminal offence and can confirm or refute a certain range of circumstances of criminal proceedings. Evidence acquires legal significance in the course of its procedural consolidation and verification. Thus, there are factual features of evidence that indicate the objective ability of evidence to prove a certain range of circumstances, as well as legal features that express the characteristics of their collection, verification and evaluation.

A number of scholars classify evidence into two types:

- procedural, i.e. practical collection, recording, verification and use of evidence by authorized investigative and judicial authorities;
- logical, i.e. theoretical motivation of certain types of conclusions in criminal proceedings.

Taking into consideration everything abovementioned, it can be stated that the collection, procedural consolidation and evaluation of evidence are the prerequisites that form the basis of the entire subsequent process of proof. It is these processes that make it possible to set out the actual circumstances of the criminal offence in the procedural documents of criminal proceedings.

Conclusion. In summary, it should be noted that proof is a procedure regulated by criminal procedural rules for identifying, collecting, recording, verifying and using evidence to prove the circumstances to be proved.

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PRESUMPTION OF AUTHORSHIP IN JUDICIAL PRACTICE

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Problem Statement. Implementation and protection of copyright are essential concerns for Ukraine amid its Eurointegration efforts. Despite legislative provisions and judicial precedents, inconsistencies exist in the application of the presumption of authorship, affecting the efficacy of copyright protection.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to analyze the legal framework governing the presumption of authorship in copyright protection in Ukraine, to investigate the application of the presumption of authorship in Ukrainian court decisions concerning copyright disputes and to assess the effectiveness of the presumption of authorship in safeguarding creators' intellectual property rights.

Methods. This research employs a qualitative analysis of relevant legal provisions, including the Law on Copyright and Related Rights, and judicial decisions related to copyright disputes. A case study approach is utilized to examine specific instances of copyright protection disputes and the application of the presumption of authorship.

Results. The presumption of authorship is aimed at protecting the intellectual rights of the creator. The presumption (Latin: *presumptio* – "assumption") is a legal concept implying the existence or absence of certain facts with legal significance. Although not expressly defined at the legislative level, it is widely used by scholars and referenced in legal practice. Any presumption is not a definitive fact but the assumption of the existence of the fact considered valid until proven otherwise in an established (usually judicial) procedure. Legal presumption

is directly enshrined in legal norms as an imperative rule, effective until contradicted by a competent legal decision.

The presumption of authorship is formulated in Part 1 of Article 11 of the Law on Copyright and Related Rights: in the absence of evidence to the contrary, the person indicated as the author on the original or copy of the work is considered the author. A similar provision is almost identically stated in Article 435 of the Civil Code of Ukraine: in the absence of evidence to the contrary, the individual indicated in the usual manner as the author of the original or copy of the work is considered the author. According to Article 1 of the Law, a copy of the work, as indicated, is any reproduction of the work made in any material form.

In cases concerning the protection of copyright, as stated in the Resolution of the Supreme Court of Ukraine dated October 17, 2012, courts should proceed from the presumption of authorship. Other evidence related to authorship is examined only if the authorship of a particular individual is challenged or disputed.

Thus, the presumption of authorship applies when the work exists in any objective (materialized) form. Since performances, lectures, speeches, and other oral works are objects of copyright (Article 8, Part 1, Clause 2 of the Law), relying on the presumption of authorship, the author of oral works, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, should be recognized as the person who declares them.

The case, which is worth mentioning here, is the ECHR case *Aydin and Others v. Türkiye*. The case concerns the applicants' copyright infringement claims in relation to two songs, the rights to which they claimed to have inherited from their respective husband and father, İ.A., who had allegedly composed them. The applicants complained that the domestic courts had disregarded a previous final judgment concerning one of the songs, in breach of their right to a fair hearing under Article 6 of the Convention and their right to peaceful enjoyment of their possessions under Article 1 of Protocol No. 1.

The applicants sued two production companies and singers, alleging copyright infringement in relation to songs "Ey Şahin Bakışım" and "Katipler Oturmuş", which they claimed to be the intellectual property of their late husband and father. On an unspecified date, the experts of the local court submitted their report. They found that the disputed musical works were anonymous folk songs and stated that such songs were typically composed by the community, with music added to existing folk poems. They also pointed out that only anonymous musical works could be registered in TRT's Turkish folk music repertory.

According to the report, İ.A. was the "reference person" of the musical works in question, but that term did not mean that he could be considered their author. The experts stated that reference persons simply passed on anonymous musical works to future generations, without creating an adaptation of the original work. They concluded that İ.A. had not created the disputed musical works and that he had only performed them in their already existing original forms.

The ECHR supported local courts and stated, that there was no presumption of authorship, and therefore, the Court decides to strike the application out of its list of cases.

Conclusions. The presumption of authorship serves as a fundamental principle in copyright protection in Ukraine, albeit with challenges in its consistent application. Judicial reliance on this presumption underscores its importance in safeguarding creators' rights. However, efforts to ensure uniformity and clarity in its application are necessary to enhance the efficacy of copyright protection mechanisms.

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SOCIAL ORDER AND STATE SYSTEM OF FRANCE DURING THE PERIOD OF ABSOLUTISM (XVI-XVIII CENTURIES). REFORMS OF CARDINAL A. RICHELIEU AND KING LOUIS XIV

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French absolutism is the final stage of the development of feudal France, which arose with the emergence of capitalist relations and changes in the social order and state system. The topic is very **important** for understanding this period in the history of France and understanding the role of absolutism in the formation of the modern French nation and state. It is important to understand how absolutism initially played a positive role, consolidating France into a single state and putting an end to constant feudal infightings, as well as laying the foundations of law and order, unified legislation, the system of government, a single market with capitalist relations, and why with the lapse of time absolutism began to inhibit the development of France and became a negative phenomenon that eventually led to the Great French Revolution and serious changes in the state system and social order of the country.

Many well-known scientists have devoted their research to this important topic, among them the Ukrainian scholars: B. Tyshchyk, O. Bandurka, L. Bostan

and S. Bostan. Among the foreign scientists there are an American scientist W. Beik and a British historian R. Knecht.

The main reasons for the establishment of absolutism in France were the development of capitalist relations, the emergence of a new social group – the bourgeoisie, the desire and objective necessity of the formation of a single market, law and order, and the elimination of constant internal wars and feuds.

In the social system, the nobles and the clergy remained as the ruling class, but the third estate began to develop actively. State power was centralized. The state apparatus, professional army, local and central authorities, and navy were created. Feudal arbitrariness was limited, and over time it was replaced by the arbitrariness of the king. Codifications of substantive and procedural law were underway.

Cardinal Richelieu played an important role in the formation of absolutism. He finally centralized the royal power and carried out significant reforms to strengthen the state. One of his most significant reforms was the construction of navy. The peak of absolutism was the reign of Louis XIV, who concentrated all power in his hands. Excessive centralization of power by Louis XIV contributed to the transformation of absolutism into a negative phenomenon.

Absolutism was a key period in the history of France, because it was then, that a single French state was formed and the French nation began to take shape. The economy and power of France grew. Feudal fragmentation was replaced by order in within the whole country. However, with the lapse of time, absolutism, on the contrary, began to slow down the development of France. The cumbersome, bureaucratic and corrupt state apparatus became ineffective, and the kings thought only of satisfying their own needs. The rights of the third estate were constantly narrowed and it was deprived of political representation. All those factors led to the Great French Revolution, which overthrew the monarchy.

To sum up, absolutism first played a positive role, but over time turned into a negative phenomenon. The significance of this period for French statehood is decisive.

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THE RULE OF LAW AS THE PRINCIPLE OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

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Problem statement. In the context of the current reformation of criminal justice in Ukraine as a democratic and legal state the issue of upholding the rule of law in criminal proceedings is becoming increasingly important. Understanding the essence and significance of the rule of law as a fundamental legal principle in criminal proceedings is essential for addressing this issue. In legal science and the theory of the criminal process, there is a lack of consensus on the rule of law principle hindering its practical application in all stages of criminal proceedings.

Objectives. The main task is to consider the concept and features of the rule of law in criminal proceedings, find out the place in the system of criminal proceedings principles and also investigate the conditions of compliance the rule of law during the stages of criminal proceedings.

Methods. The following set of methods is applied in this work: methods of generalization, comparison and expert evaluations.

The concept of "rule of law" along with the concepts of "democracy" and "human rights" are the three basic principles on which the Council of Europe is built. In the future, this concept is indicated in the preamble of the European Convention on Human Rights [3], as well as enshrined in a number of international documents ratified by a significant number of states regarding human rights and freedoms.

The principle of the rule of law is a norm of criminal proceedings of the highest level, as it covers not only proceedings in cases of committing criminal offenses, but also the modern legal order of Ukraine as a whole. Its effect extends to all state authorities and their officials in all spheres of activity. Pt. 1 of Art. 8 of the Constitution of Ukraine establishes that the principle of the rule of law is recognized and valid in Ukraine. Its dominant position is the provision according to which a person, and life and health, honor, dignity, inviolability and security, and rights and freedoms are recognized as the highest values and determine the content and direction of the state's activities (Art. 3 of the Constitution of Ukraine) [1].

In accordance with Pt. 1 of Art. 8 of the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine, criminal proceedings are carried out in compliance with the principle of the rule of law, according to which a person, his rights and freedoms are recognized as the highest values and determine the content and direction of the state's activities. Thus, this provision concerns its participants, their rights, freedoms and legitimate interests, their provision and protection is entrusted to the bodies and officials who conduct this proceeding [2].

Among the national institutions that are important and necessary for ensuring the rule of law in the criminal proceedings, first of all, it is necessary to name an independent and fair court, the formation and operation of which takes place with the help of legal mechanisms and procedures that ensure compliance with universally recognized human rights and freedoms, and in the case of their violation is a proper defense [6,122].

It is worth emphasizing that the current legislation of Ukraine does not contain a formal definition of the concept of the rule of law. According to its content in criminal proceedings, this principle covers a complex of procedural institutions, legal mechanisms and procedures, which are mandatory for application, so that a human has the opportunity to protect his rights, freedoms and legitimate interests from arbitrariness on the part of the state and preserve his dignity.

In view of this, the theory and practice uses a number of legal provisions covered by the rule of law, which the Assembly proposed to the member states of the Council of Europe. Pursuant to the aforementioned resolution, the Venice Commission prepared the report "Rule of Law", the purpose of which is to outline a generally recognized and clear understanding of the concept of "rule of law", thanks to which international organizations, as well as national and international courts, could interpret and apply this fundamental value.

Thus, in paragraph 41 of this report, it is stated that the mandatory elements of the concept of "rule of law" are: 1) legality, including a transparent, accountable and democratic process for the implementation of legal provisions; 2) legal certainty; 3) prohibition of arbitrariness; 4) access to justice represented by independent and impartial courts, including those exercising judicial supervision over administrative activities; 5) observance of human rights; 6) non-discrimination and equality before the law [4].

In the system of principles of criminal proceedings, the rule of law has at the same time common law, constitutional, international legal nature and universal content; it is implemented at all stages and affects everyone participants in criminal proceedings; constitutes an anthropocentric basis criminal proceedings; sets the vector of validity of all criminal procedural provisions and institutions [5, 222].

Therefore, the rule of law as the basis of criminal proceedings this is a guarantee of the achievement of criminal tasks enshrined in the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine proceedings aimed at ensuring the rights and freedoms of the participants criminal proceedings, protection against unjustified interference with rights of a person on the part of subjects of criminal procedural activity, coordination and balance of opposing interests in criminal proceedings application of conventional standards.

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COPYRIGHT PROTECTION IN SOCIAL NETWORKS

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Problem Statement. The proliferation of social media platforms has revolutionized the way content is shared and consumed online. However, this ease of dissemination has also brought to light significant challenges in protecting copyright in social networks. With the rapid growth of social networking platforms, there has been a surge in the creation and sharing of digital content. However, this has also led to an increase in copyright infringement issues. Users often upload and share copyrighted material without proper authorization, leading to legal disputes and challenges for content creators and platform operators alike. The problem statement of this research revolves around finding effective methods to protect copyright in social networks, ensuring that creators' rights are respected while fostering a creative and collaborative online environment.

Objectives. The objectives of the research are to identify challenges and shortcomings in existing copyright protection strategies, to explore potential methods and technologies for enhancing copyright protection in social networks, to assess the effectiveness of different approaches in mitigating copyright infringement, to propose recommendations for improving copyright protection in social networks.

Methods. This study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative analysis of existing literature, legal frameworks, and case studies with quantitative data analysis of copyright infringement patterns on various social media platforms

Results. In the digital age, social networks have become integral platforms for sharing ideas, creativity, and content. However, with this proliferation of user-generated content comes the challenge of protecting intellectual property rights, particularly concerning copyright. Copyright protection in social networks is a

multifaceted issue that requires a delicate balance between fostering creativity and safeguarding the rights of content creators.

At its core, copyright law grants creators exclusive rights over their original works, including the rights to reproduce, distribute, and display their creations. In the context of social networks, these rights often intersect with the practices of content sharing, reposting, and remixing. While social networks provide a platform for users to express themselves and engage with a broader audience, they also present opportunities for unauthorized use and infringement of copyrighted material.

One of the primary challenges of copyright protection in social networks is the ease of content dissemination and the rapid spread of information. Moreover, the anonymity and pseudonymity afforded by some social networks further complicate the identification of infringers and enforcement of copyright law.

Social networks have implemented various mechanisms for copyright protection. One such mechanism is content recognition technology, which employs algorithms to detect and flag potentially infringing material. Similarly, platforms employ algorithms to identify and remove copyrighted material based on digital fingerprinting technology.

Additionally, social networks have implemented copyright policies and procedures to enable content creators to report instances of infringement and request the removal of unauthorized use of their work. These policies often involve a process whereby copyright holders submit takedown notices, prompting the platform to remove the infringing content and, in some cases, take disciplinary action against repeat offenders.

However, while these mechanisms provide some level of protection, they are not without their limitations and ethical implications. Content recognition algorithms may not always accurately identify instances of fair use or transformative works, leading to the erroneous removal of legitimate content.

Furthermore, the issue of copyright protection in social networks raises broader ethical questions regarding the balance between freedom of expression and intellectual property rights. While copyright law aims to incentivize creativity by granting creators exclusive rights over their work, it must also accommodate the principles of fair use and the free exchange of ideas in the digital sphere. Striking the right balance requires a nuanced understanding of the evolving dynamics of online content creation and consumption.

Conclusions. Copyright protection in social networks is a complex and evolving issue that requires a multifaceted approach. While technological solutions such as content recognition algorithms can help mitigate infringement, they must be implemented with caution to avoid stifling creativity and legitimate uses of copyrighted material. Moreover, the ethical dimensions of copyright enforcement must be carefully considered to ensure that the rights of both creators and users are respected in the digital ecosystem. Ultimately, achieving a harmonious balance between copyright protection and creative expression is essential for fostering a vibrant and equitable online community.

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THE ROLE AND FUNCTION OF MONEY IN TODAY'S CHANGING FORMS OF PAYMENTS

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The role and function of money are undergoing significant transformations in today's rapidly evolving landscape of payments. Traditionally, money has served as a medium of exchange, a unit of account, a store of value, and a standard of deferred payment. However, with advancements in technology and changing consumer behaviors, the forms of payments are diversifying, and so is the role of money. Money continues to serve as a medium of exchange, facilitating transactions between parties. However, the forms of money are expanding beyond physical cash, including digital currencies, cryptocurrencies, and various electronic payment methods such as mobile wallets, contactless cards, and online payment platforms.

Money provides a common measure of the value of goods and services. In today's changing payments landscape, traditional currencies remain the primary unit of account in most economies. However, the rise of cryptocurrencies has introduced new units of account, although their adoption for everyday transactions remains limited in comparison to fiat currencies. Historically, money has been a store of value, allowing individuals to save purchasing power for the future use. While traditional currencies issued by governments continue to serve as a reliable store of value for many, the emergence of cryptocurrencies has introduced a new asset class with varying degrees of stability and utility as a store of value.

Money enables parties to defer payments over time, facilitating credit transactions and contracts. In today's payments landscape, digital payment systems and platforms often incorporate features allowing deferred payments, such as installment plans and “buy now, pay later” options. Money stimulates economic activity by facilitating transactions, investments, and consumption. The proliferation of digital payment technologies has made it easier for businesses to access a global market, reach customers more efficiently, and streamline financial operations. With increasing digitization of payments, ensuring the security and

privacy of financial transactions has become of paramount importance. Blockchain technology, which underpins many cryptocurrencies, offers enhanced security and privacy features compared to traditional payment systems. Traditional payment systems are often cumbersome and expensive for cross-border transactions. Cryptocurrencies and blockchain-based payment networks offer the potential for faster, cheaper, and more efficient cross-border payments, reducing reliance on intermediaries and foreign exchange fees.

To sum up, while the fundamental roles and functions of money remain intact, technological advancements and changing consumer preferences are reshaping payment forms and expanding the role of money beyond traditional currencies. Digital currencies and payment technologies are driving innovation in the payments ecosystem, offering new opportunities and challenges for individuals, businesses, and governments.

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PUBLIC LICENSE FOR USE OF COPYRIGHTED WORK OR OBJECTS OF RELATED RIGHTS AS A SPECIAL TYPE OF LICENSE

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Problem statement. In today's technology-driven world, it is common for intellectual property holders to grant general permissions for their use to unspecified groups, aiming to maximize accessibility on predefined terms. This allows open public licenses a modern method for distributing copyrighted works and related rights in the digital realm, including the Internet. Providing the fact that this institute has already been smoothly working abroad, Ukrainian legislation is on its first steps of its implementation in the current legal realm.

Objectives. The purpose of this work is to characterize public license from a legal point of view following both national and foreign practice.

Methods. Within the scope of the research, the following methods were used: dialectical – to study the essence of the characteristics of the composition of public license; comparative – to compare Ukrainian legal developments with the foreign ones in terms of legal enshrinement; method of systematization – in collecting the relevant information and arranging it.

Results. From an economic perspective, public licenses offer extensive opportunities for the free use of computer programs, provided that the author

consents to such usage. Through the application of public licenses, authors can maximize the popularization of their works, which cannot be achieved through traditional contracts.

On December 1st, 2022, major amendments were made to the Law of Ukraine “On Copyright and Related Rights” and the Civil Code of Ukraine in the Intellectual Property Rights book [1, 2]. In particular, public licenses have been prescribed under Article 444 of the Civil Code of Ukraine: the subject of copyright may grant permission for the use of the work by any person under the conditions determined by them (public license) [2]. Article 55 of the Law of Ukraine “On Copyright and Related Rights” details the provision of the Civil Code that it is issued by publishing its terms along with providing the opportunity for remote access to the respective object of copyright or related rights to an unlimited number of persons using information and telecommunication systems [1].

Thus, being a holder of the exclusive right to certain intellectual property, you may grant permission to another individual to use this object within a specific limited scope. Within the meaning of Article 1108 of the Civil Code of Ukraine, you become two parties – licensor and licensee respectively [2]. However, in the context of public licenses and according to para 4 Article 51 of the Law of Ukraine “On Copyright and Related Rights,” they are non-exclusive [1]. It means that the licensor still is allowed to use its intellectual object as well as any individuals that would accept the terms of the public license.

The reason public licenses are spread is due to Creative Commons (CC) – an American non-profit organization and international network devoted to educational access and expanding the range of creative works available for others to build upon legally and to share. The organization has released several copyright licenses, known as Creative Commons licenses, free of charge to the public. These licenses allow authors of creative works to communicate which rights they reserve and which rights they waive for the benefit of recipients or other creators [3].

For now, there are six licenses that Creative Commons has developed. First, CC BY, enables reusers to distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon the material in any medium or format, so long as attribution is given to the creator. The license allows for commercial use. Second, CC BY-SA, enables reusers to distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon the material in any medium or format, so long as attribution is given to the creator. The license allows for commercial use. If you remix, adapt, or build upon the material, you must license the modified material under identical terms. Third, CC BY-NC, enables reusers to distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon the material in any medium or format for noncommercial purposes only, and only as long as attribution is given to the creator. Fourth, CC BY-NC-SA, enables reusers to distribute, remix, adapt, and build upon the material in any medium or format for noncommercial purposes only, and only as long as attribution is given to the creator. If you remix, adapt, or build upon the material, you must license the modified material under identical terms. Fifth, CC BY-ND, enables reusers to copy and distribute the material in any medium or format in unadapted form only, and only as long as attribution is given to the creator. The

license allows for commercial use. Sixth, CC BY-NC-ND, enables reusers to copy and distribute the material in any medium or format in unadapted form only, for noncommercial purposes only, and only as long as attribution is given to the creator [4].

From recent Ukrainian acclaimed news was the decision of DIIA – a mobile application with the most important digital documents and government services – to become an open-source mobile application software. Thus, if a software engineer decides to contribute and use the code DIIA is written on, they have to accept the terms of the public license and send it to the email address of the Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine [5].

Conclusion. The incorporation of public licenses into Ukrainian law, as outlined in the recent amendments to the Law of Ukraine “On Copyright and Related Rights” and the Civil Code, signifies a major step towards facilitating the free use of intellectual property while safeguarding the rights of authors. These licenses not only provide authors with the means to maximize the dissemination of their works but also foster collaboration and innovation within the digital ecosystem.

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SOURCES OF BABYLONIAN LAW. CODE OF HAMMURABI

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The ancient Babylonian legal system, epitomized by the renowned Code of Hammurabi (1753-1750 B.C.), offers a fascinating glimpse into the social, political, and economic tapestry of Mesopotamia nearly four millennia ago. These laws, etched in stone, were not merely a set of regulations, but they served as a moral compass, shaping societal conduct and reflecting the prevailing values of the era. Unlike many legal systems today, it was not codified into a single, all-encompassing document. Instead, it emerged from a variety of sources: 1) royal

pronouncements: kings issued decrees that addressed specific issues or disputes, these pronouncements served as precedents for future cases; 2) temple law collections: temples functioned as centers of administration and justice, they often maintained collections of legal rulings that dealt with matters like property, marriage, and inheritance; 3) commercial documents: contracts, receipts, and other business records provided evidence of customary practices and legal principles applied in everyday transactions; 4) scholarly commentaries: legal scholars analyzed and interpreted existing laws, contributing to the development of a more balanced legal system.

Local customs and traditions also played a pivotal role, dictating community norms and expectations. Additionally, religious beliefs served as a foundation, with divine pronouncements influencing legal principles. However, the most prominent source is that enigmatic personality of King Hammurabi himself. While the extent of his contribution remains debated, the inscription of the laws on a towering basalt stele suggests his desire to unify and standardize legal practices across his vast kingdom. The Laws of Hammurabi showcase the early codification of laws, marking a significant shift from customary practices towards a more formalized system. Those laws were created for several reasons: 1) standardization: the code aimed at unifying legal practices across the Babylonian empire, promoting consistency and reducing ambiguity in judgment; 2) social order: the code enshrined Hammurabi's authority and established a clear hierarchy within Babylonian society. Penalties were often harsher for crimes committed against higher social classes; 3) justice and retribution: the code emphasized the principle of *lex talionis*, or "an eye for an eye," codifying a system of proportional punishments; 4) economic regulation: the code addressed such economic matters as trade, debt, and wages, providing a framework for commerce and social interaction.

Codification provides insights into such concepts as social hierarchy, economic transactions, and criminal justice, offering valuable comparisons to modern legal frameworks. It allows us to trace the historical roots of legal principles we take for granted today, highlighting the continuity and development of legal thought across centuries.

Numerous scholars have dedicated their lives to unraveling the mysteries of the Babylonian law. J. V. Scheil, a French archaeologist, is credited with discovering the Hammurabi stele in 1901, igniting global interest in the code. Assyriologists like Th. Gausset and B. Landsberger meticulously translated the Akkadian cuneiform inscriptions, making the laws accessible to a wider audience. Legal historians like J. H. Wigmore and G. Rives analyzed the code's structure and content, drawing comparisons to ancient legal systems like the Roman law. Archaeological excavations at sites like Nippur and Babylon continue to unearth fragments of legal documents, shedding light on the practical application of these laws in everyday life.

Conclusions: The Babylonian law played an important role in shaping legal systems and societal norms throughout history. Its enduring legacy serves as a

reminder of the constant evolution of law and its profound impact on the developing of the legal environment. Studying the Babylonian law holds immense value for understanding not only the Mesopotamian society but also the evolution of legal systems worldwide. This process requires examining diverse sources. The Code of Hammurabi serves as a crucial piece of this puzzle, revealing the motivations behind its creation, its role in maintaining social order, and the core principles that guided the Babylonian jurisprudence. As we delve deeper into ancient legal codes, we gain a better understanding of the development of law and its enduring role in human societies.

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LEGAL AND FINANCIAL ASPECT OF LAWFUL CONDUCT

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The implementation and regulation of financial relations is an extremely important aspect of the state's activities in view of the desire for rapid economic development. However, even under conditions of martial law or a state of emergency, budgetary processes within the country are also characterised by certain peculiarities. As of today, there are certain problems of stabilising public finances, efficient and legal use of budget funds, and control over such use is attracting more and more attention not only at the highest state level, but also at the international level.

The study of the concept of lawful conduct in its general form always begins with the analysis of legal behaviour since the former is a component of the latter. Legal behaviour, in its turn, is a type of social behaviour and reflects a complex process of interaction between a person and law.

The law is characterised as a means of regulation, development and protection of social relations, and social relations are formed in the process of interaction between people or groups of people.

According to scholars O. Muzyka-Stefanchuk, N. Huberska and T. Yamnenko, legal behaviour is a type of social behaviour, a type of human activity and has several features.

- social significance (lawful conduct is a catalyst for financial relations between legal entities and individuals (as subordinate subjects of financial legal relations), the state, public authorities – subjects of public financial activity);

- is under the control of the will and consciousness of the person (when it comes to individuals – subjects of financial legal relations);

- precedes legal consequences (lawful conduct in some relations, for example, contractual, precedes the emergence of tax and banking relations);

- Guaranteed legal behaviour (the state encourages such behaviour, especially when it comes to good faith of the subjects of tax relations);

- legislative consolidation of measures of legal liability for misconduct (banking, budget, tax legislation contains specific provisions on liability for violation of the relevant legislation) [1, p. 187].

About financial law, its theory distinguishes the following types of legal behaviour: lawful conduct and offences.

For the field of financial law, it is necessary to formulate the concept of lawful behaviour of participants to financial legal relations.

In its general form, lawful conduct is a massive, socially useful, conscious behaviour (action or inaction) of individual or collective subjects that complies with legal norms and principles of law and is guaranteed and ensured by the state [2, p. 67].

Lawful conduct is an independent element in the conceptual and categorical apparatus of the theory of law and is such behaviour which fully complies with regulatory and legal requirements, does not violate the public interest in the financial and legal aspect, and does not harm the private interests of subjects of financial legal relations.

It is worth noting that lawful conduct in the financial and legal aspect is socially beneficial, as it is implemented without violating financial and legal regulations, i.e. it involves compliance with legal prohibitions and fulfilment of legal obligations. Such lawful conduct displaces socially harmful behaviour, which sometimes leads to financial offences, making it unacceptable for subjects of financial legal relations.

Lawful conduct in the financial and legal sense is large-scale, i.e. dominant in society, and most individuals and legal entities, rationally assessing the legal reality, choose this type of behaviour.

The essence of lawful conduct in budgetary, tax, banking and other financial legal relations is reduced to the exercise and observance of rights and obligations by their subjects, respectively.

Thus, during the study of legal and financial aspect of lawful conduct, I have revealed the legal content of lawful conduct in financial legal relations and determined that lawful conduct in the financial and legal aspect is socially beneficial, since it is implemented without violation of financial and legal provisions, i.e., it involves compliance with legal prohibitions and fulfilment of legal obligations. In turn, the existence of lawful financial behaviour is evidenced by the proper implementation and fulfilment of obligations enshrined in the current financial legal provisions by the subjects of financial legal relations.

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FORMATION OF TESTIMONY: LEGAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS

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The formation of testimony lies at the intersection of legal and psychological processes, as it encompasses the creation and presentation of evidence, influenced by both legal standards and psychological factors. Testimony serves as a vital form of evidence in legal proceedings, providing firsthand accounts of events relevant to a case. Undoubtedly, for a person to be able to report any information, they must first perceive it, store it in their memory, and then reproduce it correctly.

Accordingly, both objective and subjective factors affect the accuracy of perception. The first group includes the conditions in which the event was perceived, the duration of observation, lighting, distance, meteorological factors, etc; the latter are determined primarily by the state of the senses, as well as the emotional state of a person, fatigue, state of health, level of mental development,

education, the presence of certain professional skills, special knowledge, life experience, etc.

One interesting aspect of how people remember the crime is known as the "weapon focus effect." This phenomenon suggests that when a weapon is present during a crime, witnesses tend to focus their attention primarily on the weapon itself rather than on other details of the event or the perpetrator's appearance. This can lead to less accurate recollections of the perpetrator's features or other contextual details surrounding the crime. This can occur due to the salience and threat posed by the weapon, which can capture the witness's attention and dominate their memory of the event. Research has shown that the presence of a weapon can lead to poorer accuracy in eyewitness identifications and recollections of the perpetrator's appearance, particularly when the weapon is brandished or used aggressively.

Likewise, the phenomenon of "post-event information" highlights how external factors, such as leading questions from law enforcement or media coverage of the crime, can distort memory over time. People may inadvertently incorporate misinformation or false details into their recollections, leading to inaccuracies in their testimonies. Even subtle suggestions or leading questions can alter their memory, highlighting the susceptibility of human memory to suggestion and external influences.

Furthermore, the confidence-accuracy relationship in eyewitness testimony is not always straightforward. Research has shown that there is not always a strong correlation between the confidence with which a witness recalls an event and the accuracy of their testimony. Witnesses may express high confidence in their memories, even when those memories are inaccurate or incomplete. This underscores the importance of considering other factors, such as the witness's level of attention during the event and the presence of corroborating evidence, when evaluating eyewitness testimony.

Finally, undoubtedly, stress and arousal levels during a traumatic event can impact memory encoding and retrieval processes, leading to inconsistencies or distortions in witness testimony. Stress hormones such as cortisol can affect the functioning of the hippocampus, a brain region crucial for memory formation, potentially impairing the accuracy of witness recollections.

These psychological aspects underscore the complexity of eyewitness testimony and emphasize the importance of careful and unbiased questioning techniques, as well as corroborating evidence, in criminal investigations and legal proceedings.

It is truly believed that the legal system of Ukraine properly acknowledges the complexities of memory and perception by incorporating psychological expertise into the assessment of testimony. Forensic psychologists contribute insights into memory formation, suggestibility, and eyewitness identification, aiding courts in evaluating the reliability of witness accounts. Techniques such as cognitive interviewing aim to enhance the accuracy of testimony by minimizing suggestion and maximizing memory retrieval.

Summarizing all mentioned above, it is possible to distinguish objective (those that do not depend on human properties, the quality of perception, and other mental processes, but are directly dependent on the environment) and subjective groups of factors in the formation of testimony. Therefore, the longer and more attentively the person perceives information about the crime event, the more fully they will remember it and then reproduce it. The knowledge of the laws of the process of perception and memorization provides an opportunity for investigators and prosecutors to better understand the mechanism of the formation of witness statements. The formation of testimony is a multifaceted process shaped by both legal and psychological considerations, and while legal standards establish criteria for admissibility and credibility, psychological factors such as memory and perception significantly influence the content and reliability of testimony. Recognizing the complexities inherent in witness accounts, courts increasingly integrate psychological expertise to assess the formation of testimony and promote justice and fairness in legal proceedings.

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ANALYSIS OF THE ORGANISATION OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT IN LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BODIES OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. COMPARATIVE LEGAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT IN LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BODIES OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND UKRAINE

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Problem Statement. In view of Ukraine's accession to the European Union in the coming years and the need to improve the mechanisms of local self-government and its financial support in Ukraine, it is extremely important to study the experience of European countries, in particular the Federal Republic of Germany. Germany provides many interesting examples and approaches to financial support of local self-government that Ukraine can use. Ensuring the

financial stability and efficiency of local governments is a key aspect of ensuring regional development, meeting the needs of the local population and ensuring democratic principles. Therefore, one of the central tasks in this context is to study the peculiarities of functioning of the financial system in local governments in the context of the practice of the Federal Republic of Germany, to compare the financial support of local governments in the Federal Republic of Germany and Ukraine.

Objectives. The main task is to study the peculiarities of the organisation of the financial system in local self-government bodies of the Federal Republic of Germany, to characterise the positive and negative aspects of functioning of the financial system in local self-government bodies in the context of the practice of the Federal Republic of Germany, to conduct a comparative analysis of the organization of financial systems in local governments in the Federal Republic of Germany and Ukraine.

Methods. The research work involved the collection and analysis of statistical data on revenues, expenditures, budgetary decentralisation and other aspects of financial support for local self-government in Germany. The historical method is used in the study to analyse the history of the development of the system of financial support for local self-government in Germany. A comparative analysis was also used to compare the systems of financial support for local self-government in Germany and Ukraine, as well as to identify the advantages and disadvantages of each system.

- The experience of interaction between the state and local governments in Germany is an example of the implementation of the continental system of local self-government in a country with a federal structure, where local governments have broad competence and significant independence from state authorities [3]. All municipalities in Germany are legal entities, have separate property, an independent budget, and the right to enter into legally significant relations with third parties, to be a plaintiff and defendant in court, and to act through their own governing bodies. Delegation is carried out on the basis of the law and involves the transfer of financial resources necessary for the exercise of such powers. In other words, this strengthens the state's control over the activities of local governments, which must not only comply with the law but also act in accordance with the government's political priorities [4]. Such interaction between state authorities and local governments affects the peculiarities of financial support for local governments. The impact of decentralization is important and tangible, as local governments have been given greater ability to independently resolve most local issues. This also applies to the positive impact on the financial system, as local governments have their own source of revenue and financial autonomy.

- In general, the German system of local government finance is well-organised and efficient. The positive aspects of the financial system in local governments in Germany are manifested in the ability to provide a high level of services at the local level and to stimulate investment in regional projects. This contributes to the development of infrastructure, improves the quality of life of

residents, and ensures sustainable economic growth in the regions. However, along with the positive aspects, there are also negative aspects. For example, inequalities in local government funding can arise from differences in regional economic development, which creates social inequality and a sense of injustice among residents. In addition, the high degree of autonomy of local governments can lead to a lack of coordination in financial strategies, making it difficult to manage national financial issues [1].

- In Germany and Ukraine, local self-government is carried out through different bodies that have not only different powers, but also different financial capabilities. Drawing parallels between Ukraine and Germany, it is worth noting that in both countries the territorial community plays a prominent role, but financing of local governments requires further improvement. The peculiarity of financing local governments in Germany is also its territorial structure, which differs from Ukraine's. In addition, the German experience of financing is mainly based on detailed budget planning and expenditures on this budget. In contrast, in Ukraine, local governments often do not have sufficient financial resources to fulfill their responsibilities and ensure timely budget expenditures for which they are responsible [2].

Results. In general, the German system of local government finance is well-organised and efficient, but there are also negative aspects along with positive aspects. The features of financial support for local self-government are inextricably linked to the interaction between state authorities and local self-government bodies. It is worth noting that financial support for local self-government in Germany is more effective than in Ukraine, so the experience of the Federal Republic of Germany in organising financial support for local self-government is a valuable source for Ukraine. The implementation of German practices can help improve the efficiency and transparency of local government in Ukraine.

Conclusion. In the modern world, the financial system in local self-government bodies is a key element of stability and development of the socio-economic space. In the context of the practice of the Federal Republic of Germany, this topic is of particular importance, as the German model of decentralisation of power and financing has an important impact on regional development and harmonisation of the country's economy.

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SECTION 2

INNOVATIVE TRENDS OF ECONOMICS, MANAGEMENT AND HOSPITALITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

EXPLORING UKRAINE'S NATURAL BEAUTY: PARKS, RIVERS AND MOUNTAINS

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Ukraine, a country situated in Eastern Europe, boasts a diverse and stunning natural landscape that encompasses lush parks, meandering rivers, and majestic mountains. From the serene beauty of its national parks to the untamed wilderness of its rivers and the rugged charm of its mountain ranges, Ukraine offers an array of opportunities for outdoor enthusiasts and nature lovers. In this exploration, we delve into the enchanting natural beauty of Ukraine's parks, rivers, and mountains, uncovering the unique features and experiences they offer.

Ukraine is home to several national parks that serve as havens for biodiversity and natural heritage. One of the most prominent among them is the Carpathian National Nature Park, located in the Carpathian Mountains in western Ukraine. Spanning over 50,000 hectares, this park is renowned for its pristine forests, alpine meadows, and diverse wildlife. Visitors to the Carpathian National Nature Park can embark on hiking expeditions along well-marked trails, encountering picturesque landscapes and encountering rare species such as brown bears, lynx, and wolves.

Another notable national park is the Oleshky Sands National Nature Park, located in the Kherson Oblast in southern Ukraine. Covering an area of approximately 16,000 hectares, this park is characterized by its unique desert landscape, featuring vast sand dunes and sparse vegetation. Visitors to Oleshky Sands can explore the otherworldly terrain on foot or by dune buggy, marveling at the stark beauty of the desert environment and observing the specialized flora and fauna adapted to thrive in such harsh conditions.

Ukraine is crisscrossed by numerous rivers that play a vital role in shaping the country's landscape and providing essential resources to its inhabitants. The Dnipro River, the longest river in Ukraine and the third longest in Europe, is often referred to as the "Mother River" due to its significance in Ukrainian history, culture, and economy. Flowing from north to south, the Dnipro River traverses diverse landscapes, from dense forests and rolling hills to fertile plains and bustling cities. Along its banks, visitors can enjoy recreational activities such as

boating, fishing, and birdwatching, as well as explore historic landmarks such as the ancient city of Kyiv and the fortified town of Kamianets-Podilskyi.

In addition to the Dnipro, Ukraine is also home to other notable rivers such as the Southern Buh, the Dnister, and the Prypiat. These rivers meander through picturesque countryside, offering opportunities for scenic cruises, kayaking adventures, and riverside picnics. The Prypiat River, in particular, is famed for its tranquil beauty and abundant wildlife, with sections of the river flowing through the pristine wilderness of the Chernobyl Exclusion Zone, where nature has reclaimed the abandoned landscape in the decades since the nuclear disaster of 1986.

Ukraine is blessed with several mountain ranges that provide stunning vistas, thrilling outdoor activities, and a refuge for flora and fauna. The Carpathian Mountains, stretching across western Ukraine, are the country's most prominent mountain range, offering a wealth of recreational opportunities year-round. In the winter, the Carpathians transform into a playground for skiers and snowboarders, with resorts such as Bukovel and Dragobrat attracting winter sports enthusiasts from near and far. In the summer, the mountains beckon hikers and climbers to explore their peaks and valleys, with trails ranging from gentle walks through wildflower meadows to challenging ascents of rugged peaks.

In eastern Ukraine, the Crimean Mountains rise majestically above the Black Sea coast, forming a dramatic backdrop to the region's coastal resorts and historic landmarks. The Crimean Mountains are characterized by their steep cliffs, dense forests, and hidden caves, offering opportunities for rock climbing, hiking, and spelunking. Visitors to Crimea can explore attractions such as the ancient cave cities of Mangup-Kale and Chufut-Kale, or take in panoramic views from the summit of Mount Ai-Petri, accessible via a scenic cable car ride.

In conclusion, Ukraine's natural beauty is a testament to the country's rich biodiversity, geological diversity, and cultural heritage. From its expansive national parks to its meandering rivers and majestic mountains, Ukraine offers a wealth of opportunities for exploration, adventure, and relaxation amidst pristine wilderness. Whether hiking through the forests of the Carpathians, cruising along the Dnipro River, or marveling at the rugged cliffs of Crimea, visitors to Ukraine are sure to be captivated by the enchanting landscapes and untamed wilderness that define this remarkable country.

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COMMUNAL OWNERSHIP IN UKRAINE: FROM ITS ORIGIN TO THE PRESENT STATE

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In the domestic theory of local self-government, the matter of the legal origin of communal ownership has a rather complicated history.

When analyzing establishment and development of the communal ownership law institution in the modern history of Ukraine, V.M. Alekseyev distinguishes three stages of its legal regulation, namely: the first period (1990-1996) – establishment period; the second period (1996-1997) – a period of some uncertainty regarding ownership management of local self-government bodies; the third period (from 1997 to the present time) is the period of waiting of legislative bodies for the determination of the process of communal ownership management at all levels [1, p. 59].

For a more detailed coverage of the issue of the legal origin of communal ownership in Ukraine, it is necessary to dwell on such characteristics of its sources of constitutional and legal regulation as regulatory and legal acts.

According to many scientists and practitioners, the appearance of the “communal ownership” concept in the post-Soviet period in Ukraine is related to adoption of the first legislative act regulating activities of local self-government bodies in Ukraine in recent history – that is the Law of the Ukrainian SSR “On Local Councils of People’s Deputies of the Ukrainian SSR and local self-government”, adopted on December 7, 1990. The law determined that communal ownership constituted the basis of local self-government and was one of the components of its financial and economic base, as well as that the disposal and management of communal ownership had to be carried out on behalf of the population of the respective administrative-territorial units by the relevant local councils of people’s deputies and other local self-government bodies authorized by them.

The Law of the Ukrainian SSR “On ownership”, passed by the Verkhovna Rada of the Ukrainian SSR on February 7, 1991, proclaimed existence of three equal forms of ownership: individual ownership (private ownership – in accordance with the amendments to the Law dated July 7, 1992), collective ownership and state ownership. State ownership in Ukraine was divided depending on the level of socialization into national (republican) ownership and ownership of administrative-territorial units (communal ownership). Administrative and territorial units represented by regional, district, city, town, and village Councils of People’s Deputies were defined as subjects of communal ownership law.

In fact, the communal ownership law in Ukraine began its functioning with the adoption of Resolution No. 311 “On the Division of State ownership of

Ukraine into National (Republican) ownership and ownership of Administrative-Territorial Units (Communal ownership)” by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on November 5, 1991. The property, which was in state ownership at that time, was transferred to communal ownership.

Thus, in the Law of the Ukrainian SSR “On Ownership” communal ownership was for the first time legally separated from state ownership, which created certain prerequisites for its recognition as a special type of non-state, public ownership. This concept was subsequently reflected in the Law of Ukraine “On Local Councils of People’s Deputies and Local and Regional Self-Government” dated March 26, 1992, and was changed only by the Constitutional Treaty concluded between the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and the President of Ukraine on June 8, 1995. The latter declared that ownership in Ukraine is national, communal one, collective one and private one.

The Constitution of Ukraine adopted in 1996 changed the legal regime of communal ownership as one of the forms of state ownership: it recognized communal ownership as a separate and independent form of public ownership. In order to detail all processes of communal ownership management of territorial communities, it was necessary to adopt a number of normative acts, which, taking into account the provisions of the Constitution of Ukraine, should clearly outline powers of subjects of communal ownership law.

The Law “On Local Self-Government in Ukraine” adopted by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on May 21, 1997 became one of the first laws that defined the economic and financial principles of local self-government, the range of subjects and objects of communal ownership law [1, p. 71]. On the one hand, this law reproduced the provisions of the Constitution, and on the other hand, it specified and detailed them. Unlike the Law of Ukraine “On Ownership”, which introduced the hierarchical principle of distribution of communal ownership and thus contributed to the increase of communal property in regions and districts, the Law of Ukraine “On Local Self-Government in Ukraine” introduced the principle of priority of the rights of territorial communities to objects of communal ownership (property).

Among the legal acts adopted in the period of the third stage of legal regulation of the communal ownership which are valid to this day, the issues of this type of ownership are directly or indirectly regulated by such codes and laws as: “On Privatization of State and Communal Property”, “On the Lease of State and Communal Property”, “On the Peculiarities of Transfer to the Lease or Concession of Central Heating, Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities of Communal Property”, “On Transfer of Facilities of State and Communal Property Rights”, Civil, Economic, Land and Budget Codes of Ukraine.

At the same time, some researchers insist that although in Ukraine there was a legal separation of communal ownership (property) from the state one, but in general its issues are reflected in Ukrainian legislation in an extremely inconsistent and contradictory manner, an appropriate legal mechanism for regulating communal ownership has not yet been created, and this causes a certain legal vacuum in this sphere of the relations [1, p. 69].

Generally, the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law “On Local Self-Government in Ukraine” made a significant step in the establishment and development of the institution of communal ownership law. At the same time, the problem of constitutional and legal sources of its regulation in Ukraine remains one of the least developed, and, therefore, requires close attention. Improving the legislative regulation of communal property issues should significantly strengthen the economic basis of local self-government in Ukraine.

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USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN TOURIST ACTIVITIES

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Today, it is impossible to imagine the life of society without innovative processes. Innovations become relevant in various spheres of human activity [1], but we will pay attention to the sphere of services, particularly in the tourism industry. Everyday life, including travel, is undergoing significant changes, it is becoming more saturated with improvements in the innovative direction. Progressive developments such as artificial intelligence (AI) have long become a part of our lives [2]. The use of AI in the world of travel is no exception. Let's consider some of them:

1. Travel preparation, planning and booking. It is difficult to name a person who would be able to analyze a large amount of information and optimally compose the story of the trip. But there is AI that greatly simplifies the organizational process, providing the necessary recommendations for adapting the budget for the trip, takes into account individual wishes, and offers the best vacation option. With the help of AI, they draw up a trip plan, book hotels, tickets, etc.

2. Personalized recommendations. Individual interests of tourists are taken into account with the help of AI: choosing a place to rest, travel routes [3], restaurants. AI can open unique places, hidden and unpopular locations for tourists.

3. Travel safety. AI is capable of controlling travel safety. AI monitors changes in weather conditions, factors that can affect safety in flights, water transport, cars, and warns of danger in any situations.

4. Language barrier technologies. AI with the help of mobile programs provide instant translations, provide comfortable communication in any country [4], expand the border of intercultural communication around the world.

5. Expert advice. AI, analyzing information data, determines the optimal periods of visiting places, avoiding tourist crowds. It predicts trends in tourism and provides travelers with tools for a richer and more comfortable use [5].

Artificial intelligence has its assistants, based on which: Roam Around – a tool based on ChatGPT – helps to build routes according to popular destinations; Vacay Chatbot – provides effective personalized tips about travel services; Curiosio – can create interesting road trips in a few tens of seconds, focusing on the user's time frame and budget; Alexa from Kayak – a voice assistant, with the help of voice search, books hotels, provides useful information about flights, where to go, etc.; Guide Geek – available through WhatsApp and Instagram, the best advice expert, provides information on flights, vacation spots, hotels, helps you save money and enjoy your trip more.

So, the field of digitization has radically changed the tourism industry. Thanks to artificial intelligence, the most complex products of this industry are now available to the consumer. Artificial intelligence under the influence of global trends is changing the industry, but there are still many barriers to their further spread.

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SOME ASPECTS OF PUBLIC HEALTH CARE MANAGEMENT

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Scientific research in the field of public administration usually requires substantiation of categories and basic concepts in order to form a theoretical basis

for innovative approaches to the management process, as well as industry policy. The development of theoretical provisions of public administration in the field of health care should be considered in the context of the development of the conceptual and categorical apparatus.

Currently, the content of the conceptual-categorical apparatus in terms of the development of the theory, organization and methodology of public administration in the field of health care is outlined in the scientific works of both Ukrainian and foreign scientists.

However, taking into account the dynamics of reform processes taking place in the field of health care, this issue is constantly discussed.

In our view, it is worth considering the peculiarities of the interpretation of the components of the conceptual and categorical apparatus of public administration in the field of health care through the prism of scientific literature.

Modern public administration of the national sphere of health care is in a state of active transformation, taking into account those trends and requirements determined by the European integration processes in the state and sets for itself an important task aimed at preserving and strengthening the health of the country's population.

The development of theoretical provisions of public administration in the field of health care should take place in the context of the development of a conceptual and categorical apparatus.

According to V. A. Lipkan, in order to clearly formulate and then implement a fundamentally important direction, it is first of all necessary to have a clear and accordingly acceptable idea about the essence of the entire conceptual and categorical apparatus: its glossary, interpretation of terms, their relationship. In addition, the potential for improvement, modernization of nominations, the possibility of describing emergent connections that are formed in higher-order systems is no less important.

The formation of the concept of "public administration in the field of health care" has its own chronology of formation and development.

After Ukraine gained its independence in 1991, it became clear that the model of health care management, inherited from the Soviet Union, needs changes, since the market economy is not able to fully ensure the existence of free medicine at all levels of the health care system.

It should be noted that Ukraine, like the rest of the post-Soviet countries, was gripped by a crisis in the field of health care, which required decisive and radical transformations.

At the beginning of the 2000s, the first features of reincarnations in the field of health care were outlined, with a view to improving the quality of medical care for the population, optimizing the use of the budget due to the transformation of the outdated system.

However, fundamental reforms, aimed at the transformation of the entire specialized sphere, were started already at the stage of the European integration of Ukraine.

In general, it is possible to define that "public administration of the sphere of health care", after all, is a dynamic, organizational and regulatory process, with a formed set of goals, tasks, functions and methods, aimed at ensuring the quality functioning and development of the sphere, which is a guarantee of a high degree of care and control over the health of the population, as an integral part of the socio-economic development of the society.

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WINE TASTING IN UKRAINE: EXPLORING VINEYARDS AND CELLARS

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Ukraine, a country renowned for its rich history, cultural diversity, and stunning landscapes, is also gaining recognition as a burgeoning destination for wine enthusiasts. Nestled between the Black Sea to the south and the Carpathian Mountains to the west, Ukraine boasts a diverse terroir ideal for wine cultivation. From the sun-drenched slopes of Crimea to the fertile plains of Odessa and the rolling hills of Transcarpathia, Ukrainian vineyards produce an array of unique and flavorful wines waiting to be discovered. This exploration delves into the world of Ukrainian wine tasting, inviting enthusiasts to uncover the secrets of the country's vineyards and cellars.

The tradition of winemaking in Ukraine dates back thousands of years, with evidence of grape cultivation and wine production found as early as the 4th century BC. Throughout its tumultuous history, Ukraine's wine industry has experienced periods of prosperity and decline, influenced by political upheavals, wars, and economic challenges. Despite these obstacles, winemakers persevered, preserving traditional techniques while embracing modern innovations to elevate the quality of Ukrainian wines.

During the Soviet era, Ukraine played a significant role in supplying wine to the vast Soviet Union. However, the industry faced setbacks in the aftermath of the collapse of the Soviet Union, leading to a period of restructuring and transition. In

recent years, a renewed focus on quality and sustainability has revitalized Ukraine's wine sector, garnering international acclaim and attracting attention from wine enthusiasts around the globe.

Ukraine's diverse geography and climate create an ideal environment for wine cultivation, with various regions each offering distinctive terroirs and grape varieties. One of the most prominent wine-producing areas is Crimea, where the warm climate and proximity to the Black Sea contribute to the production of robust reds and aromatic whites. Vineyards such as Massandra and Novy Svet welcome visitors to explore their picturesque landscapes, sample their wines, and learn about the region's winemaking traditions.

In the west, the Transcarpathian region boasts lush green valleys and fertile soil, making it well-suited for growing a wide range of grape varieties. Wineries such as Chizay and Palanok invite guests to experience the beauty of the Carpathian foothills while indulging in tastings of their award-winning wines.

Further south, in the Odessa region, vineyards stretch across rolling hillsides overlooking the Black Sea, producing elegant whites and bold reds. Visitors to wineries like Shabo and Kolonist can explore underground cellars dating back centuries, where barrels of aging wine impart complexity and character to the final product.

Wine tasting in Ukraine offers not only an opportunity to sample a diverse array of wines but also a chance to immerse oneself in the culture and history of the region. Knowledgeable sommeliers guide guests through tastings, sharing insights into the characteristics of each wine and the techniques used in its production. Visitors learn to discern nuances in aroma, flavor, and mouthfeel, developing a deeper appreciation for Ukrainian wines and the craftsmanship behind them.

In conclusion, wine tasting in Ukraine offers a unique and enriching experience for enthusiasts seeking to explore new horizons in the world of wine. From the storied vineyards of Crimea to the picturesque landscapes of Transcarpathia and Odessa, Ukrainian wineries beckon visitors with their hospitality, history, and, above all, their exceptional wines. As Ukraine's wine industry continues to evolve and thrive, there has never been a better time to raise a glass and toast to the beauty and diversity of Ukrainian wine.

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THE TOURISM SECTOR OF UKRAINE: WARTIME PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS FOR POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

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Before the start of the coronavirus pandemic and the full-scale war, the tourism sector of Ukraine contributed 2.3% to the gross domestic product (GDP) of Ukraine and provided jobs for about 375,000 Ukrainians. However, it is impossible to accurately calculate the real contribution of the tourism industry to the quality of life and well-being of the population, since the multiplicative effect of tourism stimulates the development of the related industries: production of raw materials, engineering products and furniture, consumer goods, transport, trade, food establishments, entertainment, financial and insurance spheres, etc. Due to this effect, the indirect contribution of the tourism industry in 2019 was about 7% of GDP and stimulated the creation of about 7 million jobs. Hence, it is no less difficult to calculate the size of the unofficial segment of the tourist and hotel business. In addition, the difficult task is not to overestimate the contribution of tourism to the physical and mental health of the population of Ukraine.

Since the beginning of the full-scale war, the tourism industry of Ukraine has undergone significant transformations, which led to the practical stoppage of all types of tourism in the initial stages of hostilities. Due to the practical cessation of the tourism industry activities, many enterprises of this field were forced to leave the market, which significantly affected the economic indicators of the industry on the whole.

A full assessment of the impact of the war on Ukrainian tourism becomes very difficult due to the continuation of large-scale military operations and the lack of accurate data. However, at present, a few key aspects need to be mentioned.

In particular, during 2023, the number of tourism enterprises decreased by 36% compared to the previous year. According to the State Agency for the Development of Tourism of Ukraine (DART), revenues from economic entities in the field of tourism decreased by almost 31% in 2022, while the country lost all income from inbound tourism due to military actions.

A 46% increase in paid tax should be noted from the activities of hostels and boarding houses that accommodated people who were forced to leave their homes due to military operations. In 2022, the amount of the tourist tax decreased by 24% less compared to 2021, i.e. last pre-war year.

The decrease in revenues from the tourist tax in 2022 occurred in 14 regions of Ukraine that were or are still in the war zone or temporarily occupied. In the Kherson region, the amount of the tourist tax decreased by 95%, in the Mykolaiv region – by 90%, in the Donetsk region – by 83%, in the Luhansk region – by

80%, in the Odesa region the decline was 80%, in the Zaporizhia region it decreased by 78%, in the Kharkiv region – 61%, in the Sumy region – 58%, in the city of Kyiv – 54%, in the Chernihiv region – 53%, in the Kyiv region – 43%, in the Zhytomyr region – 24%, in the Dnipropetrovsk and Rivne regions – 15 %. Hence, in all the regions mentioned, there was a big decrease in the tourist tax, which indicates the unfavorable state of the tourism industry in the country.

As of 2024, unfortunately, there is no static information yet, but according to experts, there is a decrease in the tourism sector by approximately 30% compared to the pre-war indicators – tax revenues have decreased by 29% in the first months of 2024. Important components of the tourist industry are hotels and restaurants, which suffered significant losses during the war.

According to the data of the HotelMatrix project published by Evropeyska Pravda, occupancy in Lviv in 2022 was 54% – 6% higher than in 2021, in Bukovel – 58%. The average revenue from renting out a hotel room in Bukovel was in December – approximately UAH 4.500, the lowest – in May – UAH 1.250. At the same time, in the eastern regions, for example, the city of Kharkiv, after the de-occupation of the Kharkiv region, hotel occupancy increased somewhat and fluctuated in the range of 15-20%.

However, this indicator shows only half of the pre-war level. The cost of rooms increased from 16% (in Odesa) to 400% (in Bukovel and other resorts of Transcarpathia). Most of the hotels that have been destroyed or damaged since the start of the full-scale invasion in February 2022 were located in areas close to or directly affected by hostilities. These are such cities as Kharkiv, Chernihiv, Kherson, Kyiv region. etc.

Despite the fact that there is currently no accurate information on the total number of destroyed or damaged hotels in Ukraine, among those that were announced destroyed publicly or in the mass media, there are about 12 hotels with a total number of 982 rooms.

It should be mentioned that, on the other hand, a number of new hotels were opened in 2022.

Considering the above, it is necessary to realize that the recovery of the tourism industry will depend on the pace of recovery of the general and tourist infrastructure and the general standard of living in the country, which will contribute to the rise of both inbound and outbound tourism. The post-war period will be characterized by significant challenges for various sectors, including the hotel and tourism industries.

Considering the significant amount of natural and recreational resources, the development of traditional and new types of tourism in Ukraine are proposed:

- military tourism;
- labor tourism;
- recreational;
- cognitive;
- green, rural;
- medical tourism.

In the modern world, there is a growing popularity of a new direction of tourism, known as military tourism. This is explained by the fact that among tourists there is an interest in visiting places associated with decisive battles, historical events that influenced the course of the world history. These places have become unique symbols of trials, resilience and greatness, which will remain in human memory forever, and will always inspire tourists to return there again and again to honor the history of the place and the heroes.

Generally, the absolute advantages of Ukrainian tourism include:

1) geographical and geopolitical position (Ukraine, like any other country, occupies only its own individual spatial puzzle);

2) mineral waters and sanctuaries (centers of Orthodoxy – Kyiv, Pochaiv, Sviatohirsk; Greek-Catholic sacral centers of Univ (Lviv region) and Zarvanytsia (Ternopil region); pilgrimage centers and health resort resources (Truskavets, Morshin, Nemyriv, Myrhorod);

3) resources of Hasidic religious tourism – Uman, Medzhibizh, Belz, Brody, Bratslav);

4) 7 UNESCO World Heritage sites;

5) "7 wonders of Ukraine";

6) "7 natural wonders of Ukraine".

Conclusion. It should be mentioned that as a result of the full-scale war of Russia against Ukraine, there is a struggle for the preservation of cultural heritage, which has become an important aspect of this conflict. After the victory of our state, a real tourist boom is expected taking into account the priceless tourist and recreational resources of Ukraine.

TO THE ISSUE OF THE MECHANISM OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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The social purpose of the state and public authority is particularly clearly expressed in governance, in the activities that expediently change social reality, transform and preserve it. The main subject of state and municipal governance is the state. The category "mechanism" allows us to penetrate into the essence of public administration at the current stage of society development and explain its peculiarities. When applied to public administration, the "mechanism" allows us to explain its systemic and dynamic properties, to show management in action, to understand the process of transformation of public goals into a specific socially significant results. With the help of the category "mechanism" it is possible to

detect the defects of public administration, errors in its design and legal support at various stages.

The mechanism of state and municipal governance is a system of interrelated and coordinated elements that ensure the ordering of social relations and the realisation of general social goals [1]. The essence of the mechanism of state and municipal governance is manifested in the following *features*.

1. The mechanism of state and municipal governance is not a "fossilised" set of elements of "screws and springs", but an integrity, within which there are various links (forward and backward, horizontal and vertical, etc.) between the elements, each of which is connected with each other.

2. The mechanism of state and municipal governance characterises it as a backbone, complex, multifaceted phenomenon and process, covering with its impact (in one form or another) all spheres of society, including those that at first glance are inviolable and do not tolerate any impact at all.

3. Mechanism characterises public administration in terms of a certain result, changes in social reality, ordering of social relations (ensuring public order and security), achievement of national goals and priorities. It should be remembered that for the diversity of real life situations, it is quite difficult to identify, measure and evaluate public administration properly, to cleanse it from the impurities of other forms of social management, to see the result of the state activities and energy.

4. The system of components of the mechanism under consideration provides the state and local self-government bodies with legality and legitimacy.

The following *elements* form the structure of the mechanism of state and municipal governance:

1) institutions of public power (institutional component) – state authorities, state enterprises and institutions, local self-government bodies, state corporations, state and municipal employees;

2) legal norms and acts of their application (legal component);

3) principles of activity of public authority institutions;

4) methods of exercising public authority;

5) resources of public administration (material: finances, equipment, buildings and facilities, communication; and immaterial: information, intellectual, spiritual and cultural).

Thus, the *mechanism of state and municipal governance* is a system of institutions of public authority, legal bases, principles, methods and resources of public authority implementation taken in unity, providing purposeful ordering (regulation) of social relations.

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VOLUNTEER TOURISM: MAKING A DIFFERENCE WHILE TRAVELING

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Introduction. Volunteer tourism, also known as voluntourism, is when people travel to different places to help out with projects or activities in local communities. This paper looks at what volunteer tourism is, why people do it, and what impact it has, as well as some of the challenges involved.

Volunteer tourism is when travelers spend their time and energy helping out with projects or activities in the places they visit. These projects can be anything from teaching and healthcare to environmental conservation and building houses. People do this because they want to make a positive difference in the world while also experiencing new cultures and learning new things.

People volunteer for many reasons. Some want to help others and give back to communities in need. Others see it as a chance to grow personally by learning new skills and understanding different ways of life. Some just want an adventure and to do something meaningful while traveling. Also, companies sometimes encourage their employees to volunteer as part of their social responsibility efforts.

Volunteer tourism can have good outcomes for both the volunteers and the communities they visit. It helps communities by providing much-needed help with things like education and healthcare. It also brings in money to local businesses and creates opportunities for cultural exchange. However, it's not always perfect. Sometimes, projects aren't as helpful as they could be, and there are concerns about volunteers taking over instead of letting locals lead.

Conclusion. Volunteer tourism is a way for people to travel and do good at the same time. But it's important to do it in a thoughtful and respectful way. By working together and listening to local communities, volunteer tourism can have a positive impact and make the world a better place for everyone.

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ROBOTS AND YOUR JOB: HOW AUTOMATION CHANGES THE ECONOMY

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Introduction. In recent years, robots and automation have become more common in workplaces. This is changing how we work and raising questions about jobs in the future. Let's explore how automation affects the economy, including jobs, wages, and money.

Automation means using machines to do tasks instead of people. It's been around for a long time, but it's become more advanced recently. Now, robots and computers can do many tasks that people used to do. For example, in factories, robots help with things like building cars. In stores, self-checkout machines let us pay for items without help from a cashier.

When machines do jobs, it can mean fewer jobs for people. This has happened in industries like manufacturing and retail. Some jobs that people used to do are now done by robots. However, automation also creates new jobs. For example, people are needed to fix and program robots. Jobs that need creativity or people skills are harder for robots to do, so they're safer from automation.

Automation brings both good and bad things. For workers, it can mean needing new skills to find a job. But it also opens up new job possibilities. Businesses like automation because it can make things faster and cheaper. But they also need to think about what happens to workers who lose their jobs to machines.

To deal with automation, workers can learn new skills to stay valuable in the job market. Businesses can find ways to use automation wisely, so it helps workers and doesn't leave them behind. Governments can create programs to help people who lose their jobs because of automation.

Conclusion. Automation is changing our world. It's making some jobs disappear but also creating new ones. By preparing for these changes and making sure everyone benefits, we can build a better future where people and machines work together.

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SECTION 3

MODERN DEVELOPMENTS OF ECONOMICS AND FINANCIAL SECURITY

BEYOND BOMBS: HOW THE WAR'S HUMAN IMPACT HITS WALLETS AND PURSES

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When discussing war, the focus often centers on its immediate and visible effects: destruction, displacement, and loss of life. However, the economic repercussions of conflict extend far beyond the battlefield, profoundly impacting the livelihoods and financial stability of individuals and communities. This paper explores the multifaceted ways in which the human toll of the Russian-Ukrainian war manifests in the economic sphere, affecting wallets and purses across the region.

The Russian-Ukrainian war, which began in 2014 with Russia's annexation of Crimea and escalated into ongoing military conflict in eastern Ukraine, has exacted a heavy toll on both countries' economies. The cost of war goes beyond the direct expenses of military operations, encompassing a wide range of indirect economic consequences.

One significant economic impact of the war is the destruction of infrastructure, including roads, bridges, and factories. The destruction disrupts supply chains, hampers production, and impedes economic activity, leading to reduced output and lower GDP growth. In Ukraine, the eastern regions most affected by the conflict have experienced significant economic contraction, exacerbating poverty and unemployment rates.

The war has precipitated a humanitarian crisis, forcing millions of Ukrainians to flee their homes in search of safety and stability. The influx of internally displaced persons (IDPs) places strain on social services and infrastructure in host communities, increasing demand for housing, healthcare, and education. As a result, governments must divert resources away from economic development initiatives to address the immediate needs of displaced populations, further constraining economic growth.

Moreover, the psychological toll of war takes a heavy toll on individuals and families, leading to increased demand for mental health services and social support programs. The long-term economic consequences of trauma and displacement can linger for years, affecting individuals' ability to work, earn a livelihood, and contribute to the economy.

The uncertainty and instability wrought by war can have profound effects on financial markets and investor confidence. Investors are wary of committing capital to countries embroiled in conflict, fearing political instability, property damage, and expropriation of assets. As a result, foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows may decline, exacerbating capital flight and currency depreciation.

Furthermore, the imposition of economic sanctions by the international community further compounds the economic challenges faced by countries at war. Sanctions restrict access to international markets, inhibit trade and investment flows, and hinder economic recovery efforts. In the case of Ukraine, sanctions imposed on Russia have disrupted bilateral trade relations and exacerbated economic hardships for both countries.

In conclusion, the economic impact of the Russian-Ukrainian war extends far beyond the battlefield, profoundly affecting the livelihoods and financial well-being of individuals and communities. From the destruction of infrastructure to the displacement of populations and the erosion of investor confidence, the war's human toll reverberates throughout the region's economies. Addressing the economic consequences of conflict requires not only humanitarian assistance and social welfare programs but also concerted efforts to rebuild infrastructure, restore investor confidence, and promote long-term economic development and stability.

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MONEY MATH RULES AROUND THE WORLD

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Money math rules, also known as accounting standards or financial reporting standards, are essential guidelines that govern how businesses and organizations record, report, and disclose financial transactions. While the fundamental principles of money math are similar across the globe, different countries often have their own sets of rules and regulations that dictate how

financial information is prepared and presented. This paper explores the diversity of money math rules around the world, examining the reasons behind these variations and their implications for global business and investment.

With the increasing globalization of markets and economies, there has been a growing recognition of the need for harmonization and convergence of money math rules. Standardization efforts aim to reduce complexity, enhance comparability, and improve transparency in financial reporting across jurisdictions. Key initiatives in this regard include:

1. **International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS):** Developed by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), IFRS is a set of accounting standards designed to be used globally. Many countries have adopted or converged with IFRS to promote consistency and facilitate international investment and capital flows.

2. **Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP):** GAAP refers to the accounting principles and standards used in a particular country or region. While GAAP may vary between countries, efforts have been made to converge national GAAP with international standards, particularly with IFRS, to improve comparability and transparency.

3. **Harmonization Efforts:** Various regional and international bodies, such as the European Union (EU), the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), and the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO), collaborate to promote harmonization of accounting standards and regulatory frameworks. These efforts aim to reduce regulatory barriers and enhance cross-border investment opportunities.

Diversity of Money Math Rules

Despite ongoing harmonization efforts, significant differences in money math rules persist across countries due to historical, cultural, legal, and economic factors. Some key areas of divergence include:

1. **Measurement and Valuation:** Different countries may use different methods for measuring and valuing assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses. For example, the treatment of intangible assets, such as goodwill, and the use of historical cost versus fair value accounting may vary between jurisdictions.

2. **Disclosure Requirements:** Reporting requirements related to financial disclosures, such as segment reporting, related-party transactions, and accounting policies, may differ significantly between countries. These variations can affect the level of transparency and information available to investors and stakeholders.

3. **Regulatory Frameworks:** Legal and regulatory frameworks governing financial reporting and auditing practices vary across countries, leading to differences in enforcement, oversight, and compliance. For example, the role of regulatory authorities, such as the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in the United States or the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) in the United Kingdom, may differ in scope and authority.

Implications for Global Business and Investment

The diversity of money math rules presents both challenges and opportunities for global business and investment:

1. Complexity and Compliance Costs: Multinational companies operating in multiple jurisdictions must navigate complex regulatory environments and comply with different reporting requirements, leading to increased administrative burdens and compliance costs.

2. Investor Confidence and Market Efficiency: Differences in money math rules may undermine investor confidence and hinder the comparability of financial information, potentially impacting market efficiency and liquidity. Harmonization efforts aim to address these concerns by promoting consistency and transparency in financial reporting.

3. Risk Management and Due Diligence: Investors and stakeholders need to conduct thorough due diligence and risk assessments when evaluating investments in diverse jurisdictions. Understanding the nuances of local money math rules and regulatory environments is essential for mitigating risks and making informed investment decisions.

Conclusion. Money math rules around the world exhibit significant diversity due to a variety of historical, cultural, legal, and economic factors. While globalization has spurred efforts to harmonize accounting standards and promote consistency in financial reporting, challenges remain in achieving full convergence across jurisdictions. Understanding the diversity of money math rules is crucial for global businesses, investors, and policymakers to navigate regulatory complexities, mitigate risks, and foster transparency and trust in financial markets.

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ESSENCE AND PECULIARITIES OF PHARMACEUTICAL ENTERPRISES FUNCTIONING

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Pharmaceutical enterprises are particularized manufacturing facilities that produce drugs in various dosage forms and packagings and as well as medical devices. [1].

This industry is distinguished by several key characteristics:

- complex inter-industry, intra-industry and technological interconnections;
- a unique raw material base that combines minerals, agricultural, plant and animal products and also synthetic components;
- high cost of crude materials used in manufacturing process, which is significantly higher than the average index in Ukrainian industry, reaching approximately 70%;
- diversity of manufactured products (some pharmaceutical plants fabricate up to 300-400 finished dosage forms);
- peculiarities in territorial location and concentration of fabrication;
- significant dependence on imported raw materials and inputs.

With more than a hundred companies operating in Ukraine, this industry occupies a significant place among the other industrial sectors due to its social significance and the need for its products, the demand for which remains stable regardless of the country's economic fluctuations.

For many years prior to the full-scale invasion, the Ukrainian pharmaceutical industry had demonstrated stable growth, averaging 15-20% annually. This growth was achieved not only by increasing the share of domestic producers in the domestic market compared to import, but also by expanding export potential, both in terms of quantity and geography.

However, the evolution of Ukrainian pharmaceutical enterprises is constantly accompanied by significant challenges. One of the main problems is a large share of generic drugs (over 90%) in their product portfolio, as well as a low percentage of in-house innovative developments. This leads to a high level of homogeneity of product range and high contention between fabricators, which is used by wholesale distributors to create almost monopolistic conditions in the market. This situation, in turn, affects the financial position of enterprises and limits their ability to develop economically and strengthen their competitive position.

Currently, the main challenge for Ukrainian pharmaceutical enterprises is the necessity of adaptation to GMP standards, which are an important factor for export expansion. Implementation of GMP will allow companies to enter new markets in Eastern Europe, the Baltic States, Southeast Asia, Central and North Africa. This conversion of pharmaceutical enterprises to GMP norms largely increases current costs related to quality control of raw-stuff, materials, all stages of the production process, the condition of premises, etc.

Due to the wide assortment and big nomenclature of crude materials used in fabrication, pharmaceutical companies undergo significant immobilisation of funds on their inventories. The manufacturing process of pharmaceuticals requires large quantities of organic solvents, chemicals, and various acids and alkalis. This necessitates additional investment in sophisticated waste treatment, neutralisation and disposal systems, which increases health and safety and environmental costs compared with other industries. The handling of biologically active agents demands special conditions of technology, including sealing and the use of inert

gases, which leads to increased costs for the preparation and sterilisation of manufacturing flows and stuff, as well as for processing of facilities and premises. Using of aggressive chemicals reduces the service life of the equipment and increases the cost of its maintenance and repair, which reduces the economic efficiency of capital expenditures.

One of the differences of pharmaceutical enterprises compared to other types of industry is also a rather high level of depreciation of fixed assets, which at many enterprises exceeds 50%. This leads to an extremely low share of depreciation charges in the cost of finished dosage forms and significantly reduces the role of this momentous source of self-financing and elaboration of enterprises in the market.

The pharmaceutical industry being now in significant decline is characterised by its high dependence on imported crude materials. Approximately, 80% of active pharmaceutical ingredients required for production are imported to Ukraine from neighbouring and more distant countries (India, China, and the European Union). The longitude of transportation processes, the need for cargo insurance, additional costs associated with customs clearance (licences, customs declarations, incoming analysis of APIs and materials, and other costs) largely result in the withdrawal of financial resources from economic turnover of the pharmaceutical plants and significantly reduce their cash flow.

The full-scale invasion of the russia in February 2022 led to a very negative impact on the pharmaceutical industry in Ukraine. Situation in the country resulted in the suspension of some production facilities, destruction of production facilities and warehouses and almost complete destruction of some stocks of crude materials and finished products, as well as significant complications of the logistics processes. However, despite this, pharmaceutical companies quickly adapted to new conditions, moving fabrication to other regions of the country, continuing to elaborate new medicines and ensuring stability in the market. These challenges have highlighted the importance of diversifying the sources of crude materials for pharmaceutical plants in Ukraine, as well as the need to increase domestic manufacturing of important components for medicines. Such measures will help reduce the industry's vulnerability to external influences and keep the sustainability of the Ukrainian pharmaceutical sector in future.

The current stage of evolution of Ukrainian pharmaceutical enterprises is characterised by the following *priorities*:

- development and production of the latest generic medicines;
- increasing the share of domestic innovative developments in the overall product range;
- updating the product line to meet current market needs;
- expanding presence in new and promising markets;
- increased focus on product quality as a key competitive factor;
- updating the technological base in accordance with international GMP rules;

- upgrading personnel qualifications to meet the high level requirements of the industry;
- integration of manufacturing processes with scientific research, with the support of investments;
- attracting strategic investors to implement projects aimed at GMP compliance;
- commercialisation of R&D results;
- active marketing strategies to increase sales.

In general, the abovementioned priorities define the strategic progress of the Ukrainian pharmaceutical industry aimed at improving competitiveness, product quality and production efficiency.

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RESEARCH ON ENTERPRISE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS DURING WARTIME AND OVERCOMING STRATEGIES

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War is a terrible tragedy that brings devastating consequences to all aspects of life, including the economy. Enterprises operating in wartime conditions face numerous challenges, such as resource scarcity, supply disruptions, losses, and changing needs. Resource management becomes even a more difficult task, as the survival and continuation of the company depends on it.

The methodology of this research includes analysis of scientific literature and publications on the topic, studying the experiences of Ukrainian and foreign companies that successfully operate in wartime conditions, as well as the analysis of the works of resource management specialists. This work explores the peculiarities of enterprise resource management during wartime, analyzes best practices and strategies that allow companies to survive and continue their operations in difficult conditions.

The most crucial issues for enterprises during wartime include resource shortages, widespread increases in prices for various types of resources, supply disruptions, resource loss, and changes in market demands.

The aforementioned problems lead to consequences that negatively impact the further functioning of the enterprise, namely, rising prices for the enterprise's products or services, leading to decreased living standards, increased poverty, and

social instability, loss of the enterprise's competitive advantages, supply chain disruptions complicating the delivery of necessary resources, change in demand for certain goods and services, adaptation and reorientation of the production.

The following strategies can be used to overcome the abovementioned resource management problems and their consequences.

Resource conservation involves a comprehensive approach to the rational use of resources. This strategy includes the analysis and optimization of resource utilization, introduction of resource-efficient technologies, substitution of scarce resources with alternatives, as well as creation of reserves.

Supplier diversification strategy involves identifying the company's needs, searching for, identifying, and evaluating new suppliers, analyzing and managing risks, establishing backup suppliers, and regularly reviewing the strategy [1].

The flexibility strategy involves risk analysis and assessment, developing alternative plans, creating necessary reserves, attracting and retaining qualified personnel, utilizing new technologies, and collaborating with other enterprises.

The main requirements for a human resource management system are to maintain or increase labor productivity, flexibility, efficiency, and skillful implementation of organizational and staffing measures [2].

War creates significant risks for people, property, and the environment. It is the security strategy that ensures physical, informational, economic, psychological, environmental, and cybersecurity. The security strategy includes risk assessment, developing an action plan for emergencies, diversifying sources of income, saving, insurance (housing, property, life) [1], etc.

Based on the above, the following recommendations for key areas of action are proposed to address resource management challenges for businesses during wartime, namely:

- to develop a comprehensive resource management strategy tailored to the specifics of a certain enterprise, market characteristics, and current conditions;
- conduct continuous market analysis and assess your clients' needs to adapt your operations to changing conditions;
- optimize resource utilization;
- ensure security;
- support the company staff through motivation by creating favorable working conditions, and providing assistance and support.

It is important to note that the situation in Ukraine during the war is constantly changing, therefore, it is crucial to regularly update information and research to ensure it reflects the current needs of businesses. According to a UN study on the impact of the war on micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in Ukraine since the start of the full-scale invasion 64% of MSMEs have temporarily suspended or closed their business activities. However, a vast majority have resumed their operations and, in October 2023, only 9.6% of the companies that had suspended were at risk of closing their business” [3]. These data confirm the effectiveness of technologies for overcoming resource management challenges during wartime.

Generally, resource management during wartime is a complex task, but it can be solved. Due to the resilience, unity, and ingenuity of Ukrainians, it is possible not only to preserve but also continue to develop enterprises in the country.

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THE MONEY OF THE FUTURE: UNDERSTANDING BITCOIN AND BLOCKCHAIN

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In recent years, Bitcoin and blockchain technology have captured the imagination of the financial world and beyond, heralding the emergence of a new era in currency and transaction systems. Bitcoin, the first and most well-known cryptocurrency, introduced the concept of decentralized digital currency, while blockchain, the underlying technology, revolutionized the way transactions are recorded and verified. This exploration aims to elucidate the fundamentals of Bitcoin and blockchain, offering insights into their origins, functionalities, and potential implications for the future of money and finance.

Bitcoin, introduced in a 2008 whitepaper by an individual or group operating under the pseudonym Satoshi Nakamoto, represented a radical departure from traditional currency systems. At its core, Bitcoin is a decentralized digital currency that operates on a peer-to-peer network, enabling users to conduct transactions without the need for intermediaries such as banks or governments. This decentralization is made possible by blockchain technology, a distributed ledger system that records all transactions in a secure and transparent manner.

Blockchain technology operates on the principle of consensus, with transactions verified and recorded by a network of computers (nodes) spread across the globe. Each transaction is bundled into a "block" and added to a chain of

existing blocks, creating a permanent and immutable record of all transactions. This transparency and immutability ensure the integrity of the blockchain, making it resistant to tampering and fraud.

Bitcoin transactions are facilitated through the use of cryptographic keys, with each user possessing a public key (wallet address) and a private key (used to sign transactions). When a user initiates a transaction, it is broadcast to the network, where it undergoes verification by miners – individuals or entities that dedicate computational power to solving complex mathematical puzzles. Once verified, the transaction is added to a block and appended to the blockchain, where it becomes a permanent part of the ledger.

The process of mining serves two primary functions: validating transactions and minting new bitcoins. Miners compete to solve mathematical puzzles, with the first to solve a puzzle earning the right to add a new block to the blockchain and receive a reward in the form of newly minted bitcoins. This process, known as proof-of-work, provides the incentive for miners to contribute their computational resources to the network while maintaining the integrity and security of the blockchain.

The rise of Bitcoin and blockchain technology has far-reaching implications for the future of money and finance. Proponents argue that cryptocurrencies offer greater financial inclusion, lower transaction costs, and enhanced privacy compared to traditional currency systems. Additionally, blockchain technology has the potential to revolutionize industries beyond finance, including supply chain management, voting systems, and identity verification.

However, Bitcoin and blockchain also face significant challenges and criticisms. Volatility, scalability, and regulatory concerns remain key obstacles to mainstream adoption, with governments and financial institutions grappling with how to regulate and integrate cryptocurrencies into existing frameworks. Moreover, the environmental impact of Bitcoin mining, which consumes vast amounts of electricity, has drawn scrutiny and calls for more sustainable alternatives.

In conclusion, Bitcoin and blockchain technology represent a paradigm shift in the way we conceive of and interact with money and financial systems. By decentralizing control and introducing transparency and immutability, cryptocurrencies and blockchain have the potential to democratize finance and empower individuals around the world. However, challenges such as regulatory uncertainty and scalability must be addressed to realize the full potential of this transformative technology.

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DIGITALIZATION OF THE FISCAL AREA IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

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Today, digital platforms find practical application in many areas of human activity due to the spread of mobile devices, increased access to high-speed Internet and the development of modern technologies. The use of new modern information and communication technologies for the transition of analog business to digital format.

The issue of the use of information and communication technologies in the work of state authorities is particularly acute in connection with the constant development of digital infrastructure, significant demand for new information services from the population.

The use of digitization technologies in the country's tax system remains particularly important, where a number of economic risks objectively arise that require assessment and appropriate response. Today, in all countries, the process of fiscal digitalization, penetration of modern digital technologies into all spheres of work of tax services is actively taking place. This makes it necessary to deepen the theoretical and applied aspects of the implementation and support of this process, to find new measures to accelerate it.

The creation of an effective taxation system in the country is connected with the desire of governments to create stable and favorable conditions for attracting foreign investments, especially in innovative areas and sectors of the economy.

The term "digitalization" (from the English "digitalization") is a process of digitization, rendering, conversion of information, etc., into digital form.

The program "Ukraine 2030E – a country with a developed digital economy" states that digitalization is a tool for economic growth by increasing efficiency, productivity and competitiveness through the use of digital technologies [1].

The ideas of digitization in public finance cannot be called new. On 23 April 1997, Paul Aplin filed the UK's first electronic tax return from the Taunton office of A C Mole & Sons. This single keystroke sparked interest in the use of digital technology in tax administration. In the 24 years that have passed since the first declaration was submitted, electronic submission has become the norm in Great Britain [2].

Strengthening compliance with tax legislation and collecting sufficient revenues is a necessary condition for filling the state budget and meeting public needs. That is why tax authorities carry out digital transformation and automation of their systems.

Therefore, the role of the fiscal system in ensuring the effective functioning of the public finance system and the financial system in general is important and

quite significant. An important role in the effectiveness of relations between authorities and economic entities is played by the quality of work of fiscal authorities, their ability to build their own work in such a way that taxpayers, recipients of budget funds were able to receive high-quality state services in this area.

Digitalization processes, on the one hand, can stimulate tax avoidance and evasion, and on the other hand, increase the effectiveness of fiscal policy. Digital technologies weaken informational limitations in the implementation of tax control to identify the true economic results of taxpayers, and also make it possible to introduce complex taxation systems with lower costs [3].

The main directions of fiscal digitization of work in terms of the use of modern information and communication technologies, namely:

1) use of digital technologies to improve the process of interaction with taxpayers who use budget funds;

2) use of digital technologies to improve the own activities of state authorities and local governments;

3) use of digital technologies for regulation of economic development, redistribution of financial resources, return of tax payments, provision of tax benefits, etc.

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KEEPING COMPUTERS AND MONEY SAFE FROM BAD GUYS

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In today's digital age, the intersection of technology and finance has transformed the way businesses manage their money. However, with this increased reliance on computers and digital transactions comes the risk of cybercrime and financial fraud. This paper explores the importance of keeping computers and money safe from bad actors, examining the strategies and technologies used to mitigate risks and safeguard financial assets.

Cybercrime in the financial sector has become a significant threat, encompassing various forms of malicious activity targeting financial institutions, businesses, and individual consumers. Common cyber threats include:

1. **Phishing Attacks:** Phishing attacks involve fraudulent attempts to obtain sensitive information, such as login credentials or financial data, by impersonating legitimate entities through deceptive emails, websites, or messages.

2. **Ransomware:** Ransomware is a type of malicious software that encrypts files or systems, rendering them inaccessible until a ransom is paid. Ransomware attacks can disrupt business operations and result in financial losses.

3. **Data Breaches:** Data breaches involve unauthorized access to confidential information, such as customer records or financial data, leading to potential identity theft, fraud, and reputational damage.

Strategies for Cybersecurity and Fraud Prevention

To mitigate the risks of cybercrime and financial fraud, organizations employ various strategies and technologies to enhance cybersecurity and fraud prevention:

1. **Multifactor Authentication (MFA):** MFA enhances account security by requiring users to provide multiple forms of authentication, such as passwords, biometrics, or security tokens. This helps prevent unauthorized access to accounts and sensitive information.

2. **Encryption Technologies:** Encryption technologies protect sensitive data by converting it into a coded format that can only be decrypted with the appropriate encryption key. End-to-end encryption ensures that data remains secure during transmission and storage.

3. **Fraud Detection and Monitoring Systems:** Fraud detection and monitoring systems analyze transactional data in real-time to identify suspicious activities and potential fraud indicators. Machine learning algorithms can detect patterns and anomalies indicative of fraudulent behavior, enabling proactive intervention.

4. **Security Awareness Training:** Security awareness training educates employees and users about common cyber threats, phishing techniques, and best practices for maintaining security hygiene. Regular training sessions help raise awareness and empower individuals to recognize and report suspicious activities.

Emerging Technologies and Innovations

As cyber threats continue to evolve, organizations are turning to emerging technologies and innovations to bolster their cybersecurity defenses:

1. **Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning:** AI-powered cybersecurity solutions leverage machine learning algorithms to analyze vast amounts of data, identify emerging threats, and automate response actions. AI enables proactive threat hunting and adaptive defense mechanisms to stay ahead of cyber adversaries.

2. **Blockchain Technology:** Blockchain technology provides a decentralized and tamper-resistant ledger for recording financial transactions. By eliminating centralized points of failure and ensuring data integrity, blockchain enhances transparency and security in financial transactions.

3. **Biometric Authentication:** Biometric authentication methods, such as fingerprint recognition, facial recognition, and iris scanning, offer enhanced

security and convenience for identity verification. Biometric data is unique to each individual, making it difficult for attackers to impersonate or spoof.

Conclusion. Safeguarding computers and money from bad actors is paramount in today's digital economy. Cybersecurity measures and fraud prevention strategies play a crucial role in protecting financial assets, maintaining trust with customers, and safeguarding the integrity of financial systems. By adopting a proactive approach to cybersecurity, leveraging advanced technologies, and promoting security awareness, organizations can mitigate the risks of cybercrime and financial fraud in an increasingly interconnected world.

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FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY OF TERRITORIES

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Financial sustainability plays a key role in ensuring the balanced development of territories. This issue is becoming increasingly relevant in today's world, when various economic, social and environmental factors affect the sustainability of development in different geographical areas.

Financial sustainability is a key factor affecting the economic, social and environmental development of any territory. It is determined by effective budget management, investment attractiveness, stability of financial institutions, as well as the level of socio-economic inequality. Insufficient financial sustainability can lead to uneven development of different regions, increasing the distance between rich and poor areas, and threats to environmental sustainability [1].

Financial sustainability facilitates the development of necessary infrastructure, such as roads, communications, educational and healthcare facilities. This stimulates economic development and ensures an even distribution of resources.

Financial sustainability helps to reduce social inequalities by ensuring access to social services, education, and healthcare for all segments of the population.

Effective financial management promotes the development of environmentally friendly technologies and measures that conserve natural resources and reduce environmental pollution.

Financial sustainability stimulates economic development and increases the international competitiveness of territories, which contributes to their attractiveness for investment and international trade.

Ensuring financial sustainability for a balanced development of territories requires a comprehensive approach. Some of the possible ways to improve include [2]:

- creation of effective financial instruments: developing new innovative financial instruments, such as social investments and green financial products, that will contribute to the sustainable development of territories.

- improving financial literacy: ensuring access to financial literacy for all segments of the population will contribute to effective personal financial management and the development of local economies.

- international cooperation: strengthening international cooperation in the field of finance will help attract investment and technology to ensure sustainable development in all regions.

Financial strength is crucial for ensuring balanced development of territories in the modern world.

Investing in financial strength contributes to improving the quality of life, improving economies, and preserving natural resources. Further development of effective financial strategies and cooperation at the international level are important steps towards achieving sustainable and balanced development in all regions of the world.

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CRYPTOCURRENCY AND BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY: REVOLUTIONIZING THE FUTURE OF FINANCE

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Introduction. Cryptocurrency and blockchain technology have emerged as disruptive forces in the financial world, challenging traditional systems and promising new avenues for innovation and decentralization. Bitcoin, the first

cryptocurrency, introduced in 2009 by an anonymous entity known as Satoshi Nakamoto, paved the way for a plethora of digital currencies and decentralized platforms. This paper explores the fundamentals of cryptocurrency and blockchain technology, examines their impact on finance and beyond, and discusses potential challenges and opportunities.

Cryptocurrency is a digital or virtual form of currency secured by cryptography, making it nearly impossible to counterfeit or double-spend. Unlike traditional fiat currencies issued by governments, cryptocurrencies operate on decentralized networks based on blockchain technology. Blockchain is a distributed ledger that records all transactions across a network of computers, ensuring transparency, security, and immutability.

Bitcoin remains the most well-known cryptocurrency, but thousands of others, including Ethereum, Ripple, and Litecoin, have since emerged. Each cryptocurrency operates on its blockchain, with unique features, use cases, and consensus mechanisms. For example, Ethereum introduced smart contracts, enabling developers to create decentralized applications (DApps) and execute self-executing contracts without intermediaries.

Blockchain technology extends beyond cryptocurrencies, offering solutions to various industries and sectors. Its decentralized nature eliminates the need for intermediaries, reducing costs, enhancing security, and increasing efficiency. Smart contracts automate processes, streamline transactions, and enable new business models. Decentralized finance (DeFi) platforms leverage blockchain to offer financial services such as lending, borrowing, and trading without traditional banks or intermediaries.

Furthermore, blockchain enhances transparency and trust in supply chains, voting systems, and identity management. Immutable records ensure data integrity, reducing fraud and corruption. Additionally, blockchain enables tokenization, representing physical or digital assets on a blockchain, unlocking liquidity and enabling fractional ownership of assets like real estate and artwork.

Despite its potential, cryptocurrency and blockchain technology face several challenges. Regulatory uncertainty and skepticism from traditional financial institutions hinder mainstream adoption. Scalability issues, such as network congestion and high transaction fees, limit the scalability of blockchain networks. Security concerns, including hacks, scams, and vulnerabilities, pose risks to users and investors.

However, ongoing research and development efforts aim to address these challenges. Innovations such as layer-two scaling solutions, interoperability protocols, and consensus mechanisms like proof-of-stake (PoS) seek to improve scalability, efficiency, and security. Moreover, regulatory clarity and institutional adoption are gradually increasing, bolstering confidence in the long-term viability of cryptocurrency and blockchain technology.

Conclusion. Cryptocurrency and blockchain technology represent a paradigm shift in finance and beyond, offering decentralized, transparent, and efficient solutions to various industries and sectors. While challenges remain,

ongoing advancements and growing adoption indicate a promising future for this disruptive innovation. As society continues to embrace digitalization and decentralization, cryptocurrency and blockchain technology are poised to revolutionize the way we transact, interact, and conduct business in the digital age.

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GREEN MARKETING IS AN INNOVATIVE STRATEGY FOR ACHIEVING A HIGHER LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT AND COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGE

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Nowadays, innovations related to ecology are especially rapidly conquering the world. The reason for this lies in the fact that the environmental problem on the planet worries many. Accordingly, many entrepreneurs have found an advantage in this – green PR. Green PR is a form of public relations focused on a brand's environmental impact. It highlights sustainability initiatives, any eco-friendly switches the company's making (like in packaging, shipping, or manufacturing), and climate-focused philanthropy efforts. As with all PR, the main goal of green PR is to increase brand visibility and improve your client's reputation – the only difference is the focus on the client's sustainability. [1] This move really has a strong impact on the buyer from a psychological point of view. By purchasing a product from an environmentally responsible company, the client thereby raises his image, his importance and involvement in something truly useful.

But there is also something like a bad parody of green PR – Greenwashing is when a brand uses sly marketing strategies to look sustainable when it's really anything but.

Usually, a company that's greenwashing:

- Uses vague language (Ex: saying something is “natural” or “made with clean ingredients”)
- Avoids transparency around their supply chain

- Focuses on one small sustainable change to distract from other harmful practices (like calling out their use of organic cotton even though the majority of their products use polyester). [1]

If we talk about the benefits of introducing green marketing into company processes, we can list the main ones:

- Social and environmental responsibility (your product and production are environmentally friendly);
- Increasing the reputation of the enterprise in the eyes of the buyer;
- Expansion of the segment of potential consumers, which in turn can influence the competitiveness of the enterprise in the market for the better.

But there is another side – a negative one:

- Expenses for training and education of personnel;
- Limited and insufficient laws, regulations and policies;
- Large expenses for the purchase of suitable equipment and its implementation in the technological processes of the enterprise, but in this case one can find a positive side – this step encourages companies to search for new innovative technologies and approaches that allow achieving not only environmental goals, but also economic ones at the same time.

To implement an effective green marketing strategy, businesses should focus on a few key practices:

Integrity: Provide verifiable information about the environmental impact of your products or services.

Transparency: Share details about your sustainable practices, such as materials sourcing, manufacturing processes and corporate policies, that demonstrate your commitment to the environment.

Consumer education: Educate consumers about why your products are eco-friendly and the benefits they offer. Education can increase brand equity and build trust.

Certification and partnership. Obtaining certifications from recognized organizations can validate your environmental claims. Partnering with environmental groups can also increase trust.

Environmental friendliness throughout the entire product life cycle. Consider the environmental impact of your product from production to disposal. Strive for sustainable practices at every stage of the life cycle. [2]

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PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN CONDITIONS OF EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

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Often in Ukraine we are faced with numerous emergency situations that combine natural and man-made nature. These situations are caused by society's destructive impact on the environment, including excessive man-made loads and wear and tear of production infrastructure. The pace of modernization of production often does not have time to catch up with the level of wear and tear, which leads to a decrease in the resistance of economic objects to the influence of natural factors and other hazards. Protection of the population from the negative impact of emergency situations is becoming one of the most important functions of the modern state. This function involves taking measures by authorized subjects, including a complex of legal, organizational, technical, medical-biological, financial-economic, etc. measures.

According to specialists, an emergency situation is determined by the influence of negative natural, man-made and social factors that pose a threat to public safety, make it impossible for the normal social and legal mechanisms to function and the normal performance of legally defined tasks by public authorities without expanding their administrative and power powers. Emergency situations are classified according to the following characteristics: origin (nature) – artificial origin or anthropogenic (social-political conflicts, man-made accidents), natural (natural disasters) and natural-anthropogenic ("combined" emergencies); conditions (organizations) – objectively determined and subjectively determined; rates of formation and development – explosive and smooth; the scale of influence and consequences – local, subnational, national, regional and global [1, c. 189].

In addition, emergency situations are classified by the nature of origin, degree of spread, amount of human losses and material damage. Thus, depending on the nature of the origin of the events that may lead to the emergence of emergency situations on the territory of Ukraine, the following types of emergency situations are defined: man-made; natural character; social and military [2; 3].

International experience convincingly demonstrates the need to implement a system of emergency risk management, regardless of their origin, be it man-made or natural. This system is based on the use of quantitative methods of assessing both man-made and natural risks. Risk, in this context, is defined as a measure of the potential danger that certain actions can create, and which have the potential to cause negative and undesirable consequences. Risk assessment includes several

stages, including identification of danger and its sources, research of the mechanisms of occurrence of this danger, forecasting the probability of occurrence of dangerous events and their consequences.

Summing up, it is important to note that emergency situations are a complex social phenomenon, and a successful fight against them requires effective public administration and maximum cooperation and coordination on the part of public bodies and public institutions.

Public administration is an effective tool capable of reliably protecting the democratic achievements of our people, the rights and freedoms of citizens, even under various emergency situations. State bodies are faced with the difficult task of ensuring man-made, natural and national security on the territory of our country. However, the most urgent problem of our time is the inconsistency of the regulatory and legal framework that regulates the management of state bodies in the event of various emergency situations.

We believe that it is necessary to improve legislation and policies aimed at managing crisis situations to ensure greater coordination and efficiency of actions of state bodies in emergency situations. This is critically important for ensuring the security and stability of our country in the face of various threats.

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SECTION 4

LATEST ACHIEVEMENTS IN CONSTRUCTION, ECOLOGY AND ARCHITECTURE

FORMATION OF NITRIC OXIDE IN THE PROCESS OF BIOLOGICAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT

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Wastewater treatment is one of the sources of anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases, among which nitrogen oxide (N_2O) is the third most important and the main substance that destroys the ozone layer in the stratosphere [1]. This gas is of particular environmental concern because it has a global warming potential that is 298 times that of CO_2 [2]. At sewage treatment plants, nitric oxide is formed and released during the deep biological removal of nitrogen from wastewater by autotrophic nitrification and heterotrophic denitrification. Emissions of N_2O into the atmosphere occur mainly in aeration tanks during aerated phases due to high gas mass transfer from the liquid phase to air.

Mechanisms of N_2O emissions during wastewater treatment are process-specific and related to operating conditions [3]. An operating parameter that plays a critical role in influencing emissions is dissolved oxygen. Insufficient supply of oxygen during nitrification can lead to incomplete nitrification, whereby autotrophic ammonia-oxidizing bacteria reduce the oxidation intermediate NO to N_2O instead of oxidizing to nitrite. The process of formation of nitric oxide during the oxidation of hydroxylamine (NH_2OH) was also investigated. But the formation of N_2O due to nitrification problems is very small. Much more N_2O is formed in denitrification processes, when the presence of dissolved oxygen suppresses the multi-stage reduction of nitrates to molecular nitrogen and stops at the formation of N_2O [4].

The formation of N_2O in sewage treatment plants is a combination of biological and physical processes that are complex and inherently variable. The levels of process emissions of N_2O are likely to vary greatly depending on a number of physical (spatial and temporal) factors related to the design, size, load and operation of treatment plants [4].

For the purpose of quantitative determination, an approximate calculation of the formation of N_2O in the denitrification processes that take place in aeration tanks operating according to the traditional scheme without zoning was performed. At the same time, they proceeded from the following provisions:

- N_2O is formed in the process of dissimilatory denitrification with incomplete reduction of nitrates to gaseous nitrogen;
- nitrates are formed mainly as a result of nitrification of wastewater in aeration tanks;
- the nitrification process includes ammonium nitrogen contained in incoming wastewater, as well as ammonium nitrogen formed in aeration tanks after mineralization of organic nitrogen, i.e. all compounds where nitrogen has a valency of -3. Such compounds are determined by the Kjeldahl nitrogen index;
- before the start of nitrification in aeration tanks, oxidation of organic pollutants and assimilation (synthesis of own biomass) of activated sludge microflora occurs. At the same time, the extraction of Kjeldahl nitrogen occurs in proportion to the BSK according to the BSK ratio: $N = 100:1$.

According to our data, the indicators of wastewater treatment at the investigated facility are as follows: BSKp removed 222 mg/l, Kjeldahl nitrogen removed 35 mg/l, $N-NO_3$ 8.5 mg/l formed $222 \times 0.05 = 11.1$ were used for the assimilation process. 1 mg/l of Kjeldahl nitrogen. $35 - 11.1 = 23.9$ mg/l can go to the nitrification process to form nitrates, and $0.7 \times 19.6 = 16.7$ mg/l of $N-NO_3$ can be formed taking into account losses (30%). And we detect only 8.5 mg/l of $N-NO_3$ in purified water. The difference $16.7 - 8.5 = 8.2$ mg/l is the loss of nitrates as a result of denitrification in conditions of high concentration of dissolved oxygen. Even in the mode of simple aeration in soils during denitrification of nitrates, up to 24% of nitrate nitrogen can be converted into N_2O . So, in our case, $8.2 \times 0.24 = 2.0$ $N-NO_3$ will turn into $N-N_2O$, or 3.1 mg/l. N_2O . Part of it will be released into the atmosphere.

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INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO REBUILDING UKRAINE

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In today's reality, the demand for fast and affordable housing in Ukraine is growing rapidly. Due to the war, the country has lost many buildings and lacks

sufficient funds to restore them to their original value. Therefore, alternative methods of construction are becoming increasingly significant for our country. One promising solution is the use of 3D printers, which can greatly facilitate the restoration of Ukrainian buildings.

The first instance of construction 3D printers being used in Ukraine was reported on May 23rd. “In Ukraine, a construction 3D printer appeared for the first time, with the help of which a primary school in Lviv is being printed. The project aims to create a one-story school with classrooms, a teacher’s office, bathrooms, and inclusive spaces [1].”

What are the advantages of 3D printers, and what is the purpose of this project? Firstly, “3D-printing technology is much faster and much cheaper than conventional construction methods [2]”. This school is expected to be built in just 5 months, making it the largest educational building in the world built using 3D printing technology. Additionally, the mechanized process of construction and the ability to control machines to achieve quick results and work that is not so demanded by people represent a significant breakthrough. Over time, such simplified construction technology could be applied to larger educational institutions as well as housing estates, civil infrastructure, and even bridges.

The introduction of modern technologies into our lives makes us more advanced and provides opportunities for development in a new field in order to make our cities better for ourselves. Thus, construction 3D printers represent a new step in the history of architecture in our country.

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MODERN DEVELOPMENTS OF ECONOMICS AND FINANCIAL SECURITY IN LOGISTICS

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Today's world of logistics has become full of innovative solutions and strategies that impact the economy and financial security. Some of the key current developments in this area are presented here.

1. Use of innovative technologies: Modern logistics is actively using innovative technologies such as artificial intelligence, the Internet of Things,

blockchain and process automation. This helps to optimize costs, reduce delivery times, and increase accuracy and reliability.

2. Green logistics: Green logistics strategies are becoming increasingly popular. They are aimed at reducing CO2 emissions, using environmentally friendly vehicles and optimizing routes to reduce energy consumption.

3. Digital markets and platforms: The emergence of digital marketplaces and platforms for logistics allows for more efficient connections between suppliers, producers and consumers. This reduces sourcing costs and optimizes supply chain processes.

4. Risk management and financial security: In the face of global challenges, such as the pandemic and geopolitical tensions, the role of risk management and financial security is becoming increasingly important. Logistics companies are actively improving their strategies to minimize risks and ensure stability in financial operations.

5. The impact of geopolitical factors on logistics and financial security: Analysis of the risks associated with geopolitical conflicts and crises on the logistics chains and financial operations of companies and possible ways to manage them.

6. Logistics development strategies in an unstable environment: Comparison of different logistics development strategies and their impact on economic sustainability and financial security in times of instability.

7. International cooperation in logistics and financial stability: Discussing the role of international cooperation and international standards in ensuring financial stability in logistics.

Clear examples of modern economic development and financial security in the logistics sector are the development of the Internet of things, artificial intelligence and blockchain technologies, which make it much easier to track and manage logistics flows. And the use of data to forecast demand, optimize inventory and solve problems in the supply chain. This gives rise to technological innovations in logistics.

Examples of financial security include the expansion of financial instruments, such as logistics funds and insurance products, to reduce risks in logistics operations and the development of financial technologies to ensure fast and efficient settlement between supply chain participants.

Changes in global trade relations:

Tariff wars and political instability affect the cost and direction of logistics flows, and a review of sourcing strategies and warehouse geography helps to reduce costs and risks.

Developing sustainable green logistics: Growing attention to environmental issues is leading to the development of efficient and sustainable logistics solutions that contribute to CO2 emissions and energy efficiency.

Overall, current trends in the economy and finance are affecting the logistics industry, forcing it to adapt and respond to the changing environment. It is

important to constantly improve strategies and use new opportunities to increase efficiency and ensure financial stability in logistics activities.

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THE CONCEPTS OF STUDYING THE PROCESSES OF DEGRADATION OF THE URBAN STRUCTURE

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Urban structure degradation is a widespread negative phenomenon that can be found in large cities around the world. Degraded areas in a city appear as a result of economic, social, and urban planning processes. In the body of the city, there are areas that do not perform any function, are a source of crime, etc. They can replace residential, industrial, and green areas.

The first works devoted to the processes of urban structure degradation began to emerge in the middle to second half of the 20th century. One of the first studies was published in 1942 in the United States, where the term of “urban vacant land” was used. In 1960, K. Lynch published the book “The Image of the City”, which describes the phenomenon of a mental map of the city, focusing on depressed areas along highways. The next year, J. Jacobs presented her work "The Death and Life of Great American Cities," in which she identified the main reasons for the degradation of urban areas in the United States – the wrong urban planning policy of architects-functionalists. The process of that theory forming is part of the development of postmodernism architecture, which is associated with the names of R. Venturi, C. Jencks, K. Alexander, and other authors. The 1980s-2000s saw the formation of most of the concepts devoted to the degradation of urban areas.

Urban voids is a concept proposed by R. Trancik in 1986 in his work "Finding lost space. Theories of Urban Design", which continues the ideas of R. Vneturi. In Trancik's book, abandoned areas of the city are considered from the point of view of function, form, and symbolism that they have lost. Trancik's idea became widespread: Kushwah, N., Rathi, K. (Bangladesh, Dhaka), Kasarabada, D. (Sweden, Malmö), Hashem, O. M. (Egypt, Cairo) and other researchers use the UV concept in their studies. The concept has a number of terms that are synonymous with "urban voids", such as "lost space", "urban leftovers".

Degraded Areas is a concept proposed by Mironowicz, I., Ossowicz, T., Wańkowicz, W. Janas, K., Jarczewski, W., Herbst, K. and others. It differs from *Urban Voids* as more emphasis is put on economic and social aspects.

Gray zones/areas/lands is a concept suggested by O. Yiftachel (Israel), which urban geographers (such as Tiago Cavalcanti, Daniel da Mata, Marcelo dos Santos, K. Bauer, etc.) use to study slums, crime-ridden neighborhoods in Israel and Latin America.

Boundaries is a concept introduced by M. Beatty and P. Longley in 1985 in their paper "Urban Growth and Form: Scaling, Fractal Geometry, and Diffusion-Bounded Aggregation", which is based on fractal modeling of urban structure for research purposes. It is widespread in China and has been used by Yishao Shi, Jie Wu and other authors.

Urban vacant land is the term commonly used in the United States. The main authors are Robert G. Emerson (coined the term), Accordino J, Johnson G. T (added to the dictionary and suggested the content), Xiaoqing Song, and others. The concept overlaps with Degraded Areas in identifying a number of reasons for the decline of areas in the city, but the *UVL* focuses more on residential areas.

Depressed territories is a concept proposed by such authors as Gerasymchuk, Zastavnyi, Topchiev, and Plotnytska, which is similar in scope to degraded territories and is widespread in the national theory of architecture.

In conclusion, it should be mentioned that the world theory of architecture offers a number of tools for studying urban areas that take into account all aspects affecting the "successful" use of the territory. Based on the results of the study, the researcher also has an opportunity to offer options and tools to solve the problem. The tools for solving the problem of urban structure degradation include renovation, rehabilitation, revitalization, reconstruction, and others.

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MODERN PROBLEMS OF GREENING IN EUROPE

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The importance of landscaping for cities was realized even before our era. It was noted that plants improve air quality, reduce temperature by absorbing heat and creating shade, and participate in the preservation of biodiversity. Another explosion of greening occurred in the 19th century. Baron Georges Haussmann, starting the reconstruction of Paris in 1853, created 48 km of boulevards and added huge green areas to the city [3]. At the current stage, landscaping faces a number of problems, including plant invasions. Thus, scientific approaches based on research and experiments aimed at optimizing the green building process and its impact on the urban environment should be applied to greening. The study of the geographical aspects of the city, such as climate, hydrology, topography, location, helps to choose optimal places for landscaping and to determine the need for green areas in specific areas of the city. Despite the implementation of ecological thinking, many countries of the world feel the need to solve the problem of environmental pollution. This encourages the creation of various eco-organizations and projects. For example, Clean Air and Urban Landscapes Hub [1] implement initiatives and projects aimed at increasing the number of green areas in cities, including parks, squares, green roofs and facades. They monitor and inventory green spaces, provide assessments of plant vulnerability to climate change, and look for ways to manage green spaces in cities. The European Urban Initiative group [2] considers a wide range of issues related to the urban environment, including greening. They work with government bodies, civil society organisations, local authorities, businesses and other stakeholders to promote sustainable urban development in Europe. Ukraine is aimed at the European Green Course, which provides for the transition to an ecologically sustainable economy and society. This means that the country aims to reduce emissions of pollutants, accelerate the development of renewable energy sources, increase energy efficiency and promote the creation of green infrastructure. This includes measures to conserve natural resources and biodiversity, as well as raising public awareness of environmental issues and the importance of conservation measures. Today, the issue of the ecological state of the environment is in the center of attention of specialists. If previously a negative impact was observed from motor vehicles, industrial enterprises, and uncontrolled recreation, today military actions on the territory of Ukraine significantly worsen the situation.

Scientific approaches and the use of the latest technologies in gardening help to develop optimal landscape strategies, to select an assortment of plants and to

create livable public spaces. All this will help to improve the quality of life and provide a healthy environment for city dwellers.

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EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH IN GENERAL PHYSICS PRACTICUM: TOOLS AND METHODS

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Semiconductor materials are known to be the basis of modern electronics. Semiconductor production technologies involve not only modification of raw materials providing the required properties, but also many technical solutions for their manufacture, which is taken into account in the course of professional training of future engineers-physicists. Therefore, studying the methods of researching the properties of semiconductors makes up a relevant educational task [1].

This paper highlights the methodology of educational research on semiconductor diodes. It presents the results of investigation of three types of semiconductor diodes: Schottky diode MBR2045, high-voltage p – i – n diode STTH6012 and diode with p – n junction D92 – 02, manufactured by using different technologies. Several laboratory assignments were combined into one study. We assume that such an approach to the study of semiconductors contributes to the formation of comprehensive knowledge about the research object skills needed for students – physicists.

The investigation was conducted by using the methods to study the volt-ampere characteristics (VAH), volt-farad characteristics (VFH) and temperature dependence of the reverse current of diodes, with the volt-farad characteristics being analyzed in detail.

The dependence of capacitance on the applied voltage in coordinates $C - U$ $C_B^{-k} = f(U_{3B})$ should be linear and independent on the frequency. VFC of a semiconductor device allows determining a number of semiconductor material parameters such as type of conductivity, concentration of N_B alloying impurities, characteristics of deep levels, generation lifetime of non-equilibrium charge

carriers, density of surface states and their energy distribution, dielectric thickness, and voltage of flat zones [2]. The VFC method is based on the dependence of the width of the space charge region (SPD) of the diode on the applied bias voltage. Regarding the latter, the activation energy ΔE_α and the mechanism of the reverse current can be determined by temperature dependence of the reverse current. The activation energy of the temperature dependence of the diffusion current should be equal to energy of the band gap $\Delta E_\alpha = E_g$. The experiment tends to show a different result: the value of the activation energy ΔE_α turns out to be less than E_g , but greater than half of the band gap:

$$0.5E_g < \Delta E_\alpha < E_g. \quad (1)$$

The temperature dependence of the reverse current strength was obtained at a constant value of the reverse voltage $U=12$ V in the temperature range from 30 to 90 °C, with the studied diode being placed in a calorimeter.

The graph of the dependence of the barrier capacitance on the bias voltage of the Schottky diode is shown in Figure 1a. A volt – farad characteristic in logarithmic coordinates $lgC_B = f(lg(U + U_K))$ is a straight line and is used to determine the type of transition: if the tangent of the slope angle $tg \alpha$ is 0.5, then the transition is sharp, if $tg \alpha=1/3$ transition is smooth. In the case of a sharp transition, the dependence of the capacity on the voltage is plotted in the $C^2(U_{3B})$ coordinates, and the concentration of the alloying impurity is determined by the tangent of its slope [2]:

$$tg \alpha = \frac{2}{\varepsilon \varepsilon_0 N_B q S} = \frac{\Delta(C_B^{-2})}{\Delta U_{3B}}, \quad (2)$$

where ε is the relative permittivity of the semiconductor, ε_0 is the dielectric constant, S is the area of the studied diode.

If the transition is smooth, the slope of the dependence $C_B^{-3}(U_{3B})$ determines the concentration gradient of the impurity in the base $a = \frac{dN_B}{dx} = N_B'$:

$$tg \alpha = \frac{12}{(\varepsilon \varepsilon_0)^2 N_B' q S} = \frac{\Delta(C_B^{-3})}{\Delta U_{3B}}. \quad (3)$$

The dependence graph $lgC_B = f(lg(U_{3B}))$ is shown in Figure 1b. The nature of the studied transition can be determined by the value of the slope tangent. The value $n = tg \alpha \approx 0.5$ indicates that the transition is sharp. Figure 1b shows that the theory [2] predicts the result at large displacements, and at small displacements there is a deviation from the linear dependence [3].

The concentration of impurities in the base and the contact potential difference are determined by the slope of the $C^2(U_{3B})$ dependence and the point of intersection with the abscissa axis, according to [3]. Figure 1b shows the dependence graph of $C^2(U_{3B})$. Rectilinear sections indicate a uniform distribution of impurities in the base material [2,4].

Based on the results of the calculations, the value of the diffusion potential $U_K = 0.5V$ was obtained, which coincides with the results of research on the Si – Al contact by other authors.

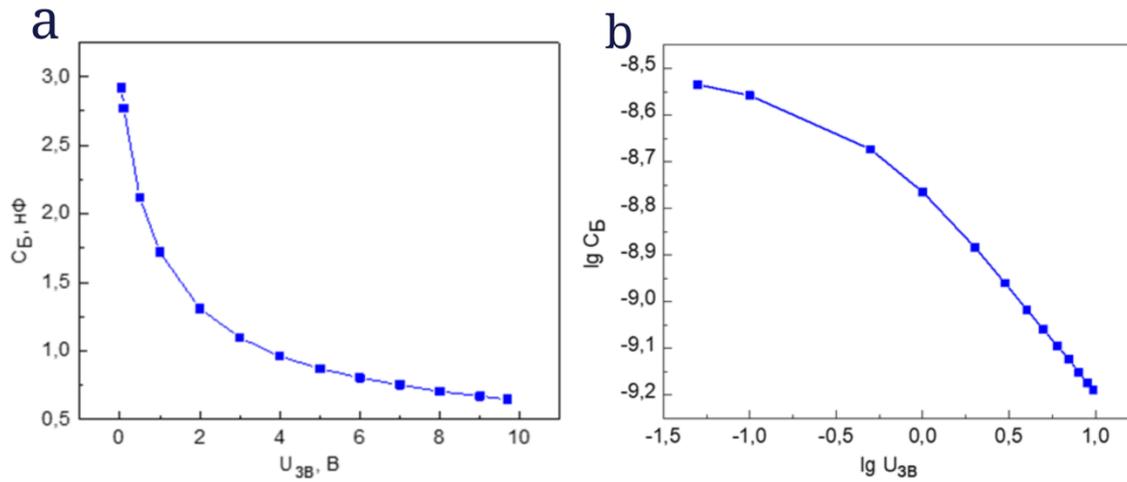


Fig. 1. a – Dependence of the barrier capacity on the reverse voltage $C_B = f(U_{3B})$ for the Schottky diode; b – Dependence of the barrier capacitance on the reverse voltage in logarithmic coordinates $lg C_B = f(lg(U_{3B}))$ for a Schottky diode.

For a sharp transition, the concentration of the alloying impurity N_B , taking into account the dimensions and material (silicon $\epsilon=12$) of the diode, is calculated by the formula:

$$N_B = \frac{2}{\epsilon \epsilon_0 t g \alpha q S^2} = \frac{2}{\epsilon \epsilon_0 \frac{\Delta(C_B^{-2})}{\Delta U_{3B}} q S^2}. \quad (4)$$

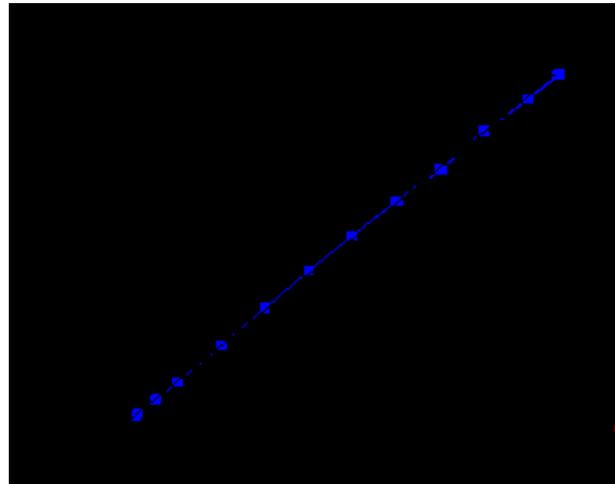


Fig. 2. Dependence of the barrier capacitance on the reverse voltage in the coordinates $C_B^{-2}(U_{3B})$ for the Schottky diode.

According to the results of the work presented in [5], the nonlinearity of the graph can be explained by excess capacity, and the concentration of charge carriers n_i can be calculated by the formula:

$$U_K = \frac{2k_B T}{q} \ln \frac{N_B}{n_i}, \quad (5)$$

$$n_i = N_B e^{\frac{-qU_K}{2k_B T}}. \quad (6)$$

Let's determine the width of the band gap E_g taking into account the effective masses of electrons, $m_n = 1.08m_e$ and holes $m_p = 0.56m_e$, for silicon, where m_e is the mass of the electron:

$$n_i = 4.9 \times 10^{15} \left(\frac{m_n m_p}{m_e^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} T^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{\frac{-E_g}{2k_B T}}, \quad (7)$$

$$E_g = 2k_B T \ln \frac{4.9 \times 10^{15}}{n_i} \left(\frac{m_n m_p}{m_e^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} T^{\frac{3}{2}}. \quad (8)$$

The above problem is solved if the value of the metal-semiconductor contact area is known. Since in our case we studied industrial electronic components, the contact area of which is unknown, it is proposed to solve the inverse problem: to find the contact area based on the known width of the band gap E_g .

The tabular value of the band gap for silicon is $E_g = 1.12$ eV. Taking this into account, we will find the concentration of charge carriers:

$$n_i = 4.9 \times 10^{15} \left(\frac{m_n m_p}{m_e^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{4}} T^{3/2} e^{\frac{-E_g}{2k_B T}}. \quad (9)$$

The obtained value is:

$$n_i = 4.706 \times 10^9 \text{ cm}^{-3}.$$

Next, we determine the concentration of impurities in the base:

$$N_B = n_i e^{\frac{qU_K}{2k_B T}}. \quad (10)$$

$$N_B = 8.706 \times 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-3}.$$

Then the diode area is:

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\epsilon \epsilon_0 \frac{\Delta(C_B^{-2})}{\Delta U_{3B}} N_B q}}. \quad (11)$$

The value of the transition area of the investigated Schottky diode, calculated by formula (11), is $S = 2.39 \text{ mm}^2$, which correlates well with the value indicated in the technical documentation of the manufacturer [6].

Concluding all above, we can state that the article provides an example of increasing efficiency of a laboratory workshop in general physics. Combination of several thematically related tasks into one in-depth study of samples using various methods can result in contributing to the formation of knowledge about the object of research and the development of experimental skills. In this paper, one of our experiments was described in detail.

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KHARKIV METRO. CONSTRUCTION HISTORY AND TECHNOLOGICAL FEATURES

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It's impossible to imagine modern Kharkiv without its metro system, as it is one of the city's most crucial means of transportation. The metro plays a significant role in the infrastructure of our region. Therefore, these theses are dedicated to the history of the establishment and development of the Kharkiv Metro, as well as its technological features.

Background and Planning:

From 1919 to 1934, our city was destined to become the administrative center of Soviet-occupied Ukraine. Before the outbreak of World War II, active construction was underway in Kharkiv. Unfortunately, the active development of the city was interrupted by the arrival of the Nazis, who occupied Kharkiv in the last days of October 1941. The city was liberated twice – first in February 1943 and finally in August 1943. After World War II, one of the largest cities in Ukraine and the entire USSR remained devastated and in ruins. Out of the nearly one million residents of pre-war Kharkiv, only about 200,000 remained in the city after liberation. During fierce battles, more than 1.5 million square meters of residential buildings were destroyed. Most of the city center was in ruins. In 1946, the General Project for the city's reconstruction was developed. They began with the industrial sector (112 factories were already operating by early 1947), and then moved on to residential construction. The next 20 years marked a real construction boom, which inevitably led to a collapse in the city's transportation sector. In the 1950s, there were over half a hundred bus routes, 36 trolleybus lines, and 33 tramway lines in the city. The central narrow streets could not accommodate the amount of automobile and electric transportation needed by the city's residents. During rush hours, people in the city usually had to line up at transportation stops (especially in the city center and the east, where most industrial facilities were located).

In 1963, three options for a new transportation system for Kharkiv were presented to the State Construction Committee of the USSR: a monorail road, a high-speed tram, and a metro. Several years were spent on geological surveys and project work. Finally, on July 15, 1968, the first section of the future metro was ceremoniously laid on Slovianska Street, near the Southern Railway Station. The decision was made to build the first metro line along the city's busiest thoroughfare, from west to east. The Southern Railway Station was initially planned to be the terminal station, which is why the first section was laid there. An electric depot for metro trains was also planned to be built there. However, engineers were concerned that the soil might not withstand the underground work and could collapse. Therefore, they decided to extend the metro line towards Kholodna Hora, making the first line's terminal station Sverdlova Street (now

Poltavska Shliakh). In August 1968, mining work began at the metro station "Radyanska" (now "Ploshcha Konstytutsii"). Over the next two years, construction sites for four more stations appeared. In August 1969, the first tunnel boring machine, manufactured in Kharkiv, began operating. This accelerated tunnel excavation, reduced material costs, and improved work quality. By the end of 1974, the first metro cars arrived. On July 30, 1975, the first test train traveled on the tracks of the Kharkiv metro. On August 23, 1975, the first red line was officially opened, including the stations "Kyivska," "Ploshcha Konstytutsii," "Arkhytectora Beketova," "Yuriiivska," "Heroiv Pratsi," "Botanichni Sad," and "Industrialna." Subsequently, the metro network gradually expanded. In 1978, a tunnel section was opened north of the "Industrialna" station, and in 1984, the line reached "Heroiv Truda." Later, new lines and stations were added.

Operational Features of the Metro:

During the nighttime when city residents are resting, nearly 500 workers are employed at metro facilities (every fourth employee of the enterprise). Among them, over 150 are women. Additionally, around 200 people work during the break in train operation, exclusively during nighttime hours.

In conclusion, the exploration and utilization of underground spaces represent a promising avenue for sustainable urban development and innovation. By harnessing the potential of the subsurface, Kharkiv can create more resilient, efficient, and livable environments for future generations. As technology advances and societal needs evolve, metro development will continue to play a significant role in shaping the city of tomorrow.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN DWELLINGS

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One of the ancient human activities is building construction. It began with a purely functional need for a controlled environment to moderate the effects of climate. Human shelters were constructed to adapt human beings to a wide variety of climates and become a global species. But temporary structures were used only a few days or months. Over time they evolved into such a highly refined form as the igloo. After adventing agriculture, people began to stay in one place for long periods. That's why more durable structures began to appear. The first human shelters were very simple. The first shelters were dwellings. But later they were used for other functions, such as food storage and ceremony. Some structures

began to have symbolic as well as functional value, marking- the beginning of the distinction between architecture and building.

Building construction has its own history, which is marked by a number of trends. Let's describe some of them. One of these trends is increasing durability of the materials. The first building materials were perishable. We mention leaves, branches and animal hides. Later people began to use more durable natural materials such as clay, stone, timber. Finally, synthetic materials such as bricks, concrete, metals, plastics were used in building. Another trend is quest for buildings of greater height and span. It was possible by the development of stronger building materials and by knowledge of how materials behave and how to exploit them to greater advantage. The third trend involves the degree of control exercised over the interior environment of buildings: increasingly precise regulation of air temperature, light and sound levels, humidity, air speed. All factors that affect human comfort become possible. A modern trend is change in energy of the construction progress, starting with human muscle power and developing toward the powerful machinery.

The present state of building construction is complex. There is a wide range of products and systems which are aimed primarily at groups of building types. We know about a great role of the design process for buildings. It draws upon research establishments that study material properties and performance, code officials. Last ones adopt and enforce safety standards and design professionals who determine user's needs and design a building to meet those needs. It proves that the design process for buildings is highly organized. The construction progress is also highly organized. It includes the manufacturers of building products and systems. On the building site craftsmen assemble themselves. A work of the craftsmen is employed and coordinated by contractors. There are also consultants who specialize in such aspects as construction management, quality control and insurance. We must mention about complexity and measure of mastery of natural forces, which can produce a widely varied built environment to serve the needs of society. In conclusion, modern building construction is a significant part of an industrial culture.

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THE WAY TO ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN UKRAINE

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The understanding of the necessity to support biodiversity to improve the ecological state in cities has led to the actualization of ecosystem services.

Ecosystem services include all the benefits that people receive from nature and are the basis of their well-being. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment [1] in the early 2000s popularized the idea of ecosystem services and classified them as provisioning services (products provided by ecosystems), regulating services (benefits obtained from the regulation of processes in ecosystems), cultural services (non-material benefits that people derive from ecosystems through spiritual enrichment, contemplation, recreation, and aesthetic enjoyment), and supporting services (services necessary for ecosystems to produce all other services). Some developed countries already levy charges for the use of natural phenomena. For example, Poland has a rain tax, Switzerland has a CO2 emissions tax, and China has a program for payments for ecosystem services.

Ukraine's territories have been significantly damaged due to military actions for over two years. Among them are not only cities but also reserves and wildlife areas. Thus, we are losing not only ecosystems but also the benefits they provide. There is currently no standardization of these services in Ukraine, but work is underway to implement them. Thanks to the project "Towards Environmental Democracy, Justice and the Rule of Law in Ukraine" [2], funded by The U.S. State Department, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL), research has begun on ecosystem services that Ukrainians do not receive due to the war. At the All-Ukrainian scientific-practical conference "Nature under Occupation – 10 years of Russian military aggression against the environment. Prospects for the restoration of nature reserves in Ukraine," held on March 28-29, 2024, the "Roadmap for the implementation of the policy on ecosystem services management for the period 2024-2030" was discussed. This will improve understanding of how to monetize nature's services and use the money obtained to support and restore ecosystems.

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PARAMETRICALLY REDUCED CNC MACHINES FOR STONE PROCESSING AS A MEANS OF PRODUCTION

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Stone processing has been characteristic of mankind for a thousand years: starting from elementary tools and stone idols to masterpieces of architecture and

sculptures of world masters. Natural stone is still widely used in the urban economy, due to its strength, durability, weather resistance and aesthetics. It is clear that in our time, a diverse line of equipment is used for processing natural stone, among which not the last place is occupied by CNC machines, which provide the possibility of complex mechanical processing.

As a rule, CNC machines used to process natural stone are large stationary mechanisms. To study the processes and improve such units, there is a need to develop parametrically reduced models of such equipment.

To develop a new line of machines, researchers should answer the question if similar models can be used outside of a research lab. Thus, it is necessary to conduct a comparative study of the *positive* and *negative* consequences of parametric reduction of machine tools.

It should be mentioned that the *negative* consequences include, first of all, the dimensions of the material processing area. It is clear that the larger the machine is, the larger size of the block/slab it can process.

Another *negative* factor stems from the fact that engines of lower power are used both for the movement mechanisms and for the working unit (spindle), which leads to an increase in the time of work. The task is to determine how critical these negative factors are.

There is a fairly wide range of work that does not require large equipment sizes. For example: street signs on houses, decorative elements of the interior, commemorative and memorial plaques, etc. And using a large machine to perform such work is like calling a dump truck to transport purchases from the supermarket that fit in a cart. Thus, it rather separates such equipment by the type of tasks performed than makes it worse than large-sized analogues.

As for the *positive* effects of machines reduction, they include the following:

1. The reduced size actually opens up a large list of positive opportunities in the organization of the workplace. There is no need for a large room, which provides advantages both in increasing the options for usable places and their cost (in the case of rent, for example). It is possible to install several units in an area occupied by one large-format machine. Even the option of organizing a mobile workshop based on a small truck is not excluded, which can completely eliminate the need for a room. Such a workshop only needs to be powered by electricity, as other systems such as spindle cooling or cutting areas can be organized as closed-loop systems. This option makes the contractor as mobile as possible and is able to improve the logistics of order fulfillment, as well as expand their geography.

2. Low power does not require the use of industry-specific multiphase current transmission systems. This issue becomes especially acute against the background of the destruction of Ukraine's energy system as a result of the aggressor's attacks.

3. Installation, dismantling and transportation of equipment requires much lower costs and does not require the use of specialized equipment (cranes, forklifts, etc.)

The issue of mobility became especially acute after the Russian invasion in February 2022. Many citizens, including entrepreneurs working in the field of stone processing, were forced to evacuate from the territories to which hostilities were approaching. Owners of large-sized equipment faced great difficulties, and more often the impossibility of the equipment evacuation. Lack of people, transport and even time for complex and long dismantling and removal led to the fact that the equipment was abandoned.

4. It is clear that reducing the cost of manufacturing such units leads to a lower cost, which makes them available to a wider range of buyers.

Thus, parametrically reduced CNC machines designed for processing natural stone can be used not only as objects and tools for research, but also as means of production. In case of parametrically reduced machines the amount of start-up capital decreases, as the equipment costs less. It will also cost less to organize a workplace (rent/purchase of premises and equipping for stone processing), to transport and install the equipment. This fact can positively contribute to self-employment, the development of small and medium-sized businesses, which seems to be more appropriate for the conditions of post-war reconstruction of Ukraine.

TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF LAND USE: MAIN CONCEPTS AND TERMS

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Introduction. In modern conditions, crisis phenomena in the sphere of land relations are deepening, which is associated with the negative influence of external and internal factors, and aggression of Russia. Moreover, territorial development is inhibited at different levels. Therefore, there is a need to rethink approaches to the formation and use of a theoretical and methodological platform for determining territorial development. Thus, the research topic is relevant and has a timely character.

Objectives. Existing scientific studies lack uniform approaches to determining the territorial development of land use. In this context, it should be noted that special attention is focused on the terms "region" and "territorial development," which are interpreted differently in the field of land relations, public administration, urban planning, and other areas. It should be noted that the concept of "region" is defined as a synonym for "area," "zone," and "territory." In addition, the term "spatial development" is used which should be distinguished from the "territorial development" as there is a significant difference in these terms. Thus,

there is a need to define the main terms with an emphasis on the specific features of their use.

Therefore, the purpose of the study is to substantiate theoretical and methodological approaches to determining the territorial development of land use.

Methods. Methods of analysis, concretization, analogy, systematization, and generalization are used to achieve the set goals.

The concept of "region" is taken from "regio," which means "to manage" in Latin, and taking into account the fact that this term is perceived as a territorial phenomenon, it was originally associated with the management of a certain territory. Thus, one of the best interpretations of the term "region" is proposed by the Finnish scientist Anssi Paasi [1]: "part of the earth's surface, which is characterized by cohesion, resulting from a consistent relationship between the characteristics of the territory."

Currently, a large number of interpretations of the presented concept are associated with normative or analytical positions of use, among which [2]: territorial (the region is considered as a territorial-spatial unit), territorial and political, administrative, economic. Taking into account the primarily economic direction of land use assessment, one position can be distinguished among others which defines "region" as "a territorial-special part of the country's economy, which can combine adjacent administrative units that are interconnected by economic, social, and territorial potential".

The concept of territorial development refers to multi-sector development in a certain part of the territory, based on a spatial vision of the results of investments. This term can be used for any level: local, local, regional, or state.

In his article [3] L. Kazmir proposes to distinguish between the concepts of spatial and territorial development. He separated spatial development, which implies morphological (structural) changes from "meaningful," including social, cultural, economic, and other components. Thus, spatial development "is expressed in changes in the configuration and spatial structure of both the territory itself and its parts."

Some scholars define the concept of territorial development as a set of social, cultural, and economic processes that contribute to economic dynamism and improve the quality of life of the population in the territory [4]. According to recent studies [5-11], K. Mamonov proposes to define the territorial development of land use in the region as a set of spatial, urban, investment, and environmental factors, the interaction of which leads to the achievement of a qualitatively new state of land relations compared to the past, taking into account social, institutional, managerial features as well as the level of interaction of stakeholders operating in the field of land use in the region.

Conclusion. Thus, as a result of the study, theoretical and methodological approaches to determining the territorial development of land use are singled out: functional, stakeholder-oriented, goal-oriented, integral, and systemic. The definition of territorial development of land use as a system category is proposed, which is formed on the basis of spatial, urban planning, investment, environmental,

and stakeholder support, the interaction of which leads to the creation of a qualitatively new state of land relations for the implementation of regional development directions.

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STUDY OF THE ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AD-906U INDUCTION MOTOR AT A REDUCED SPECIFIC VOLTAGE IN THE RATED MODE

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Currently, the condition of railroad rolling stock in Ukraine needs to be updated. There are two main ways to upgrade the railway park: building new locomotives or modernizing existing ones. To modernize an outdated locomotive, modern electric drive sets using asynchronous electric motors are being introduced. It is advisable to use (if it is possible) already existing models of electric motors, which eliminates the stage of its development and creation. The range of existing traction generators for powering induction motors is designed for a maximum rectified voltage of less than 1000 V, which limits usage of high-voltage induction motors.

The aim of this work is to obtain the electrical characteristics of the AD-906U high-voltage induction motor in rated mode at reduced specific voltage and to analyze the possibility of its use as part of the electric drive of a modernized locomotive.

Nominal parameters of the AD-906U electric motor are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Nominal parameters of the AD-906U electric motor

Power, kW	240
Linear voltage, V	1150
Phase current, A	135
$\text{Cos}(\varphi)$	0,96
Frequency f_1 , Hz	33.6

A mathematical model for checking the operating modes of the AD-906U induction motor is built in the MATLAB software environment. It is known that a decrease in the specific voltage of the induction motor network while maintaining the specific frequency, load torque and power leads to an increase in its phase current and slip. It is important that the slip of the AD-906U induction motor does not exceed the critical slip, and the current does not exceed 140 A (maximum permissible current to ensure the required thermal conditions).

The study includes checking the following operating modes of the AD-906U induction motor: the mode with the nominal parameters as shown in Table 1, the mode with reduced line voltage matching the phase current of 145 A, the mode with reduced line voltage of 690 V. In all these modes, the electric motor power equals 240 kW. The motor is powered by a three-phase generator with sinusoidal voltage by setting its frequency and voltage.

The results of the study showed that the induction motor realizes a rated power of 240 kW and a load torque of 2300 N·m, with a minimum value of a specific line voltage of 1050 V. In this case, the motor phase current is 143 A and the slip is 1.44 %. At a line voltage of 690 V, the induction motor realizes a power of 240 kW and an electromagnetic torque of 2300 N·m at a phase current of 230 A, with a slip of 4.31 %.

The analysis of the obtained results proves that the use of the AD-906U induction motor in the mode of realizing the full power of 240 kW is possible at a line voltage of at least 1050 V. With a line voltage of 690 V, the rated phase current exceeds the permissible value of 140 A by 64 %, which does not make it possible to ensure the required thermal mode of operation of the induction motor.

To ensure the required thermal mode, it is proposed to consider the mode of reducing the power of the AD-906U induction motor at the rated point to achieve a rated current of 140 A, or the mode with switching of the motor stator windings to increase the rated phase current to 230 A.

In the future, it is advisable to develop a simulation model of the AD-906U induction motor in the MATLAB software package using a frequency converter and an electric motor control system. This will make it possible to investigate the starting modes of operation and modes of operation with power limitation at non-sinusoidal specific voltage. To analyze energy losses in the studied modes of operation of the AD-906U induction motor, it is necessary to create its simulation model in the ANSYS software package.

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INNOVATIONS IN RESPONSIVE ARCHITECTURE: ADAPTING TO THE NEEDS OF THE FUTURE

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Responsive architecture is an architecture that can adapt to changes in environmental conditions or user needs. Nowadays, it is perhaps the most progressive branch of architecture and includes structures with movable elements,

dynamic facades, and smart building systems that regulate energy consumption and ensure the comfort of residents. In this paper, the focus will be on discussing the most common, effective, and interesting buildings and constructions related to responsive architecture.

First and foremost, let's consider what kind of constructions are hidden behind the names "moving elements" and "dynamic facades". Dynamic facades are systems of elements fixed to the facade of a building. They can be regulated in response to the surrounding environment, programmed with the help of computer technologies, or regulated by a person, namely by manual mechanisms. Also, buildings can have moving elements, for example, certain parts and floors, or move their entire volume.

SDU University of Southern Denmark, Campus Kolding, by Henning Larsen Architects, has facades with a solar shading system formed from 1,600 perforated steel shutters in the shape of a triangle. Each of them is equipped with heat and light sensors, as well as small motors that open or close them, creating an open or shaded area. Thanks to this mechanism, the temperature and lighting inside the building are regulated. It helps reduce electricity consumption and carbon dioxide emissions [1].

Al Bahar Towers by Aedas Studio, located in the United Arab Emirates, are equipped with a similar system. The shading elements follow the sun's movement throughout the day. The shape of the shading elements of this building is similar to that of the "mashrabiya", which is part of the architectural traditions of the region. Specially designed computer programming of the screens follows the movement of the sun throughout the day and effectively protects the building from excessive light and heat, which is a common challenge in the region [2].

The Kuggen (the Cog) building by Wingårdhs in Sweden has triangular windows and a movable sunscreen on the top floor. However, not only moving elements but also the construction itself, with overhanging floors, provide regulation of the amount of solar energy that heats the building [3].

A real innovation is the BIQ House by Arup in Germany. The facades of the building are equipped with water tanks in which algae multiply depending on sunlight exposure. This innovation not only creates a sunlight screen but also generates renewable energy from algae, as well as partially provide hot water and heating for the residents of the house [4].

Renewable energy for the Bahrain World Trade Center by Atkins is provided by three windmills located between its two towers. They are integrated into the building's design. Their capacity is sufficient to provide up to 15% of the building's electricity needs. The building is also equipped with water recirculation, thermal insulation, etc. to ensure greater environmental friendliness [5].

An interesting adaptive technology is also a house that rotates following the path of the sun. This provides savings on heating and cooling the building. Such a house is the Heliotrope Rotating House by Rolf Disch in Germany. It also has solar panels on its roof. They produce almost five times more energy than the building uses [6].

Gemma Observatory by Anmahian Winton Architects in New Hampshire, USA, has a similar design. Its top rotates to provide the best view of the starry sky. The building has very good insulation to prevent temperature differences between the outside and the inside of the building, which impairs stargazing [7].

In conclusion, it is noteworthy that responsive architecture not only captivates with its aesthetic appeal but also demonstrates remarkable efficiency, comfort, environmental friendliness, and ample space for the realization of various innovative and unpredictable ideas. This paper underscores the multifaceted advantages of responsive architecture, emphasizing its ability to harmonize functionality with beauty, paving the way for a sustainable and visionary approach to architectural design.

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REGULATION OF FOOD SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBAL POPULATION GROWTH

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The world is facing a series of challenges related to climate change, growing populations, and increasing consumer demands. Modern technologies and scientific achievements allow us to rethink traditional methods of agriculture and food production. From digital innovations and biotechnologies to sustainable production and ethical consumption, all of these create new opportunities for

building more resilient, efficient, and fair systems of production and distribution of food products.

In this study, I intend to explore these important trends and find common paths to address emerging issues – from academic research to practical solutions on the ground, seeking innovative responses to the complex challenges facing the global agri-food sector.

Several years ago, according to estimates by the UN's FAO, it was projected that under a business-as-usual scenario, food production would need to increase by 50% to feed the growing global population. However, approaches are changing.

The transformations occurring in food systems are driven by the understanding that there is enough food in the world for everyone if we transfer to mindful production, consumption, and waste management. Currently, 30-40% of the total food produced is lost at various stages of the production and supply chain [1]. Reducing waste, recycling food scraps into animal feed or compost, or transitioning to alternative energy sources could increase food reserves without the need to use more land for production. The availability of agricultural lands is decreasing due to soil degradation, while resources such as water and energy are becoming scarce.

So searching, rethinking, and transforming food systems is a shared task for leaders in agribusiness, government officials, as well as experts in international relations and public health. The need to reduce food losses at the stages of production, storage, and transportation emerges as one of the key issues that must be addressed through the implementation of innovative technologies and organizational measures.

There is growing interest worldwide in regenerative agriculture, which can reduce the negative impact of food production on human health and the environment. This involves methods that entail minimal or reduced tillage, decreased use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers, crop rotation, and increasing soil fertility through biological means.

Thanks to their flexibility, small-scale food producers can adapt more quickly to changes and transform their businesses. More environmentally conscious approaches to food systems are prompting producers to rethink the future of their businesses and adapt. After all, 29% of greenhouse gases today are generated by agribusiness activities [5].

For instance, Unilever, with its ambitious plan to achieve «net zero» by 2039, recently introduced five principles of regenerative agriculture. These principles focus on soil regeneration, water protection, increasing biodiversity, developing climate solutions, and improving the livelihoods of smallholder farmers. These principles will be implemented in partnership with Unilever's brands and will focus on the production of key products such as dairy, vegetables, grains, palm oil, soy, paper and cardboard, coconut, cocoa, and tea.

Consumers want to know that the food they are buying is produced in a way that is environmentally friendly, conscious of energy and water usage. They pay attention to food packaging as well.

In Ukraine, a law has been adopted which restricts the circulation of thin polyethylene bags starting from December 10, 2021. However, initially, they will not disappear entirely; it will still be possible to use very thin plastic bags with a wall thickness of up to 15 micrometers. As of March 10, 2022, the ban on the use of thin and very thin bags in trade came into effect in Ukraine.

The law also allows for the use of biodegradable bags, which are made from potato or corn starch and decompose into natural elements over time. By early 2023, only such bags were supposed to remain in use in Ukraine. However, there are still concerns about them, as they emit methane when deprived of oxygen, which contributes to ozone depletion. Therefore, if the underlying issue of waste sorting is not addressed in Ukraine, this step may not be as effective.

It is difficult to predict how quickly retailers and consumers will adapt to these changes, but transformations are already underway. According to experts' estimates, the market potential for ecological packaging is valued at over \$400 billion by 2027.

The carbon footprint is a measure of the amount of greenhouse gases emitted during the production, use, and disposal of products and services and it is one of the issues in agribusiness that also requires addressing. If the carbon footprint continues to increase, climate change will accelerate even further [2].

The rise and fluctuations in temperature, soil fertility depletion, and desertification all contribute to the development of carbon farming. It involves abandoning the use of pesticides, preserving biodiversity, increasing forest areas, reducing industrial emissions, and adding compost to the soil [4].

In Ukraine, climate change leads to a decrease in grain, berry, and fruit yields in regions affected by summer rainfall, as seen this year. Additionally, in spring 2020, farmers suffered significant losses of vegetables and fruits due to frost. When combined with the state of Ukrainian soils and their degradation due to land plowing, carbon farming becomes a less fantastical prospect.

Therefore, we see that climate change and the demands for plant resilience to stressful conditions require the agricultural sector to adopt new approaches in crop cultivation, the use of plant protection measures, and risk management.

With the advancement of technology and increasing demand for products from around the world, logistics becomes an integral part of the global economy. However, this growing volume of trade poses new challenges, such as ensuring the efficiency and safety of goods transportation, minimizing losses, and reducing environmental impact [3].

Ensuring sustainable development of global trade requires transparency and compliance with standards at all stages of the supply chain. Legal frameworks and standards play a critical role in ensuring compliance with ethical norms, consumer rights protection, and environmental preservation. Therefore, manufacturers, logistics companies, and legal professionals must collaborate on developing new legal mechanisms and standards that address the modern challenges and needs of global trade.

Therefore, regulating food security requires a comprehensive approach that encompasses not only food production but also its distribution, storage, and accessibility for all segments of society. It is essential to consider ecological and economic aspects, ensuring sustainable development and the preservation of natural resources for future generations.

Key elements of regulation include implementing effective land management policies, water resource management, and biodiversity conservation, fostering innovation in agriculture and the food industry, as well as promoting partnerships between the public and private sectors to achieve common goals.

As a conclusion, it can be asserted that supporting small and medium-scale agricultural producers and developing local food systems serves as a factor contributing to the sustainable development of the agri-food sector.

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ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD OF THE PRESENCE OF AMMONIUM NITROGEN IN PRECIPITATION

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Precipitation (water in liquid and solid state) is an effective process of removing pollutants from the atmosphere and concentrating them in a small volume of liquid. Almost all substances that are present in the atmosphere in small quantities are also present in precipitation. This is especially observed in urbanized areas, where, due to the existence of a large number of sources of pollution, foci with an increased level of air pollution are formed [1, 2]. Being washed out of the

atmosphere, pollutants cause the formation of technogenic-transformed precipitation. Due to this fact, precipitation becomes a factor of environmental hazards.

The nature and concentration of ions in precipitation depend on: the characteristics of the underlying surface (sea or land), distance from the sea, aridity of the climate, the nature of soils, vegetation, the presence of industrial enterprises, the altitude of the terrain, meteorological factors, the nature of the precipitation itself (rain, snow, hail), etc. The duration of the period preceding precipitation is also of great importance [3, 4].

Nitrogen is a biogenic element that is extremely important for biota, but its presence in sediments that form surface wastewater on the earth's surface, which is discharged into natural reservoirs, contributes to negative and environmentally dangerous processes in the hydrosphere, including their eutrophication.

The aim of the work is to assess the content of ammonium nitrogen in the precipitation, which fell in the summer and winter seasons in Kharkiv.

The object of the study was samples of rainwater and snow taken on the territory of Kharkiv. Determination of the concentration of contaminants in liquids media was carried out in accordance with the methods recommended by the regulatory documents of Ukraine.

Data on the content of ammonium nitrogen in some settlements of Ukraine are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Content of ammonium nitrogen in precipitation in settlements of Ukraine

Name of the settlement [4, 5].	Ammonium nitrogen content mg/l
Beregovo	0,79
Berezhani	0,72
Loshkarivka	0,73

For comparison, the samples of snow and rainwater in the city of Kharkiv were taken, and the concentration of ammonium nitrogen and suspended substances was determined.

The results of the conducted studies are shown in Fig 1.

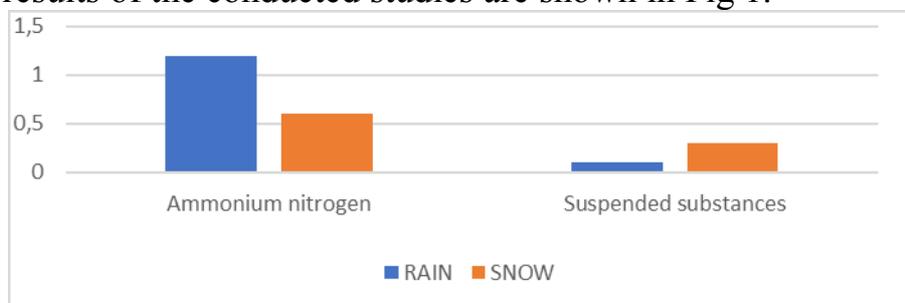


Figure 1. Content of pollutants in precipitation in Kharkiv

As can be seen, the concentration of ammonium nitrogen in rainwater was slightly higher than in snow. This may be due to the different timing of periods without precipitation and the characteristics of the areas where samples were collected.

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ECOLOGICAL NETWORKS FOR SUSTAINABLE FUNCTIONING OF CITIES

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Biodiversity is vital to both the environment and human well-being, and its conservation is a key global issue. The main threats to biodiversity are population growth and urbanization. To solve such problems, the construction of ecological corridors in cities and between settlements is proposed. They are recognized as an effective strategy for combating habitat fragmentation caused by anthropogenic activity. The first stages of implementation of ecological corridors in Europe were in the early 1970s. Such corridors perform the function of bridges between objects and contribute to the preservation of landscape connections. "Corridors" look like striped structures in the landscape. Today, such modern technologies as GIS are relevant in the design of eco-networks. But they are more effective for global territories. The development of eco-network schemes of a local nature is more in demand, and various studies aimed at solving problems are being conducted in this direction. The most developed issue is the construction of various models abroad [2].

In Ukraine, the processes of organizing the green framework of cities and their functions are also being studied. They are searching for criteria for the formation of an eco-network in the conditions of urbanized territories. One of the important elements of the system of the green framework of cities is the presence

of a green belt around the city. The main function of the belt is ecological, which promotes the development of biodiversity, and provides routes for animal migrations. But in addition, the belt is an important urban planning element that clearly establishes the boundaries of the city.

For Kharkiv, the idea of creating a green corridor appeared back in 2018. It was planned to be built with a length of 58 kilometers along the four main rivers of Kharkiv and to connect the Zhuravlivsky hydropark with the Oleksiivsky meadow park. According to the architects, the reconstruction of the coastal area should include work with several categories: embankments and parks, reorganization of former industrial zones, improvement of the existing network of bridges. The essence of the project is to unite all parks, reservoirs and rivers into a single, continuous ecosystem [1]. They will be connected by a network of pedestrian and bicycle connections. This will contribute to optimal movement around the city without the use of vehicles. A reduction in harmful emissions to the atmosphere will be achieved, which will have a positive impact on the health of both people and plants.

Therefore, ecological networks are important for planning sustainable landscapes, and their formation performs not only an ecological, but also an urban planning function. In the long term, this will allow cities to better ensure the sustainable development of territories and adapt to climate changes, which are becoming more and more noticeable every year.

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE DEVICE FOR ARTIFICIAL LUNG VENTILATION OF THE CPAP TYPE INTEGRATED WITH AN OXYGEN CONCENTRATE

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In 2024, as it is known, the coronavirus infection continues to spread worldwide, giving rise to new stains. According to the Ministry of Finance in

Ukraine, the Covid-19 coronavirus infection was first diagnosed on March 3, 2020 in Chernivtsi. On March 13, the first fatal case due to coronavirus infection was recorded. As of February 17, 2024, there were 5,557,995 cases of illness in Ukraine, with 112,418 deaths (see Table 1).

Table 1. Current statistics on the coronavirus in Ukraine up to February 17, 2024 [1]

People	41 130 000	
All infected	5 557 995	13,5%
Fatal cases	112 418	2%
Recovered	5 445 577	98%

Critically important equipment to ensure the possibility of saving the lives of patients with severe lung diseases are ventilators. These devices provide breathing support when the lungs cannot perform their functions reliably. In severe cases of COVID-19, where patients develop pneumonia and respiratory distress syndrome, ventilators can be a critical life support tool.

Analyzing the experience of past years, it can be noted that with explosive growth in the demand for ALV devices, modern high-tech devices cannot meet the demand due to their high cost and long manufacturing cycle. It should be noted that during the COVID-19 pandemic, the demand for ALV devices was met through mass production of CPAP type ventilators (spontaneous reanimation aerosol ventilation). CPAP devices are used to provide oxygen to patients with spontaneous breathing with constant positive pressure. In such devices, the delivery of the breathing mixture is provided by the network pressure of oxygen, and air is added to it by ejection.

Nevertheless, this method of generating the breathing mixture has a number of disadvantages. Firstly, it requires the supply of oxygen with a pressure of not less than 0.4 MPa, which may be a problem during a pandemic – existing oxygen production capacities during the COVID-19 pandemic were operating at the limit of their capabilities. Secondly, air in the breathing mixture is delivered directly from the surrounding environment and may contain pathogenic microorganisms in hospital conditions.

It should be also noted that the existing oxygen concentrators cannot be used in CPAP devices due to insufficient pressure levels and oxygen flow rates they can provide. They do not allow the use of the ejection method for generating the breathing mixture. Given the above, the development of CPAP type artificial lung ventilation devices integrated with oxygen concentrators is a relevant task that has significant practical importance today.

Thus, the task of the research is to develop a simulation model for generating the breathing mixture in CPAP type artificial lung ventilation devices integrated with oxygen concentrators.

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LATEST ACHIEVEMENTS IN ENGINEERING ECOLOGY AND ARCHITECTURE

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In recent years, the fields of engineering, ecology, and architecture have witnessed remarkable advancements and innovations aimed at addressing pressing environmental challenges, promoting sustainability, and improving quality of life. From the integration of green infrastructure into urban landscapes to the development of renewable energy technologies and the implementation of sustainable building practices, professionals in these fields are playing a pivotal role in shaping a more resilient and sustainable future.

It has always been important to share the latest achievements in the field of environmental engineering and architecture. Today, our goal is to create spaces that not only meet the needs of modern society, but also ensure the preservation of the environment and efficient use of resources.

One of the key trends in this area is the development of technologies and materials aimed at reducing carbon emissions during construction. Recent studies have shown that the use of renewable materials in architecture, such as bamboo or hemp, can significantly reduce the environmental footprint of construction. These materials are not only biodegradable, but also have properties beneficial for the health and comfort of building occupants.

Another direction that deserves attention is the use of intelligent systems for managing the energy efficiency of buildings. The integration of modern technologies, such as "smart home" systems and "green buildings", allows efficient use of energy and reduces the impact of the building on the environment.

A notable achievement in engineering and environmental construction is the development of concepts of zero energy buildings. These buildings consume a minimal amount of energy from external sources and use their own resources, such as solar energy and geothermal systems, to meet their needs.

It is also necessary to pay attention to architectural solutions aimed at preserving the natural landscape and biodiversity. The development of projects taking into account the natural relief, water bodies and vegetation contributes to the creation of a harmonious environment for people and nature.

To sum up, I would like to emphasize that recent advances in green engineering and architecture reflect our commitment to sustainable development and the preservation of our planet for future generations. Joint efforts in these fields can lead to a healthier, cleaner and more energy efficient world.

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LED LIGHTING. ITS ADVANTAGES AND HOW TO CHOOSE?

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Lighting is an important part of our life. It is impossible to imagine the modern world without lighting in your home, work or street.

It was thanks to the introduction of artificial lighting using lamps, which first appeared in the 19th century, that the industry was able to increase its scale and rise to a new level by lengthening the working day.

If you want to make lighting as comfortable as possible for you, then you certainly need to understand the basic specifics of using lighting devices. At the moment, lighting with LED technology is considered the most economical, high-quality and optimally priced for lighting installation.

Main advantages of LED lighting

LED lighting has a number of advantages over other analogues:

- Durability. On average, 30-50 times longer than an incandescent lamp.
- Economical. On average, the consumption of an LED lamp is 7 times less than that of an incandescent lamp with the same light level characteristics.
- Environmental Safety. LED lamps do not contain harmful substances, unlike, for example, mercury lamps.
- High resistance to temperature and voltage changes. Fluorescent and incandescent lamps are significantly affected by changes in temperature and voltage.
- High level of color rendering index. Sodium lamps have a very low color rendering index, which significantly reduces the clarity of visibility of surrounding objects.
- High quality light. Lighting with LED lamps is close in quality to natural light.
- Reliability and durability. A high degree of reliability allows the use of LED lamps in a wide variety of conditions.
- Additional features. The latest developments in LED lamps allow you to control the luminous flux, temperature and color of the glow, the frequency and instantaneity of lighting switching on.

Selecting LED Lighting

When choosing LED lighting, you should pay attention to the following points:

1. Luminous flux of the lamp. This parameter determines how much light the LED lamp or luminaire will emit. Without accurate data on the luminous flux, but only one power, it can be estimated that per 1 W there is approximately 75 lm of luminous flux. This parameter of LED lamps exceeds conventional incandescent lamps by 7 times, and fluorescent lamps by 3 times.

2. Lamp light temperature. By assessing this indicator, you can accurately determine what shade of white the light will have. For example, incandescent lamps have a light temperature of about 2800 K, having a warm white glow (the range of this glow color is 2700 – 3500 K). Typically, this glow color is suitable for home use. Next comes the light temperature in the range of 3500-5000 K. This range is called natural (neutral) white glow, it gives bright white light as close as possible to natural light (ordinary daylight has a light temperature of about 5000 K, and moonlight is about 4000 K). Lamps and luminaires with such a glow are usually used in offices or other places of work, since this light helps to achieve high performance levels. The next range of glow temperatures is considered to be from 5000 K and above. This glow is called cool white light. Most often, this light is used for technical rooms.

3. Color rendering index. This indicator indicates the clarity of the display of objects in the human eye. A low level of color rendering will lead to an unclear display of objects, and vice versa, with a high color rendering index, the surrounding environment will be as clearly visible as possible. The optimal indicator is considered to be a color rendering index of 70 or higher, which, as a rule, is observed by any modern LED lamp or luminaire.

4. Angle of light flux dispersion. Indicates the angle at which the light diverges. A large beam angle can be suitable for lighting an office or home, and a small beam angle, such as spotlights, can be used for spot lighting of a product, road or street.



5. Degree of heat dissipation. A good LED lamp or lamp should operate at temperatures no higher than 80 °C. Higher temperatures may damage the LED.

6. LED type. Typically SMD LEDs are used. For example, LED strips often use SMD3528 (3.5-7 lm/W) and SMD5050 (11.5-15 lm/W) LEDs.

7. Degree of protection. The degree of protection (IP) indicates the degree of protection of the device from dust and moisture. Depending on the required operating conditions of the lamp, you need to select the desired type of protection. The degree of protection is indicated by IPXX, where XX will be the numbers

indicating the degree of protection. The first X indicates the degree of protection from external objects, and the second X indicates protection from moisture.

8. Reflector and reflector. Using these design features can help increase luminous flux or provide uniform light dispersion using a matte reflector (while reducing luminous flux).

Selecting an LED lamp by installation type

You also need to understand that depending on the installation location of the lamp, you need to find a lamp with a certain type of installation. As a rule, I divide all lamps into the following types of installation:

- Overhead lamps. Such lamps have one of the simplest installation methods. These lamps can be mounted on almost any surface.



- Rotating lamps. These lamps are mounted on brackets or hinged devices.



- Recessed lamps. Quite a frequently used method lately. Such lamps are installed directly into the ceiling, which eliminates the appearance of

unnecessary bulges on the ceiling. In this case, all lighting elements are hidden from view.



- Pendant lamps. Typically, installation is carried out using a steel cable, on which the lamps are attached directly to the cable, or using a bracket, hook or pin. Also, such a lamp can be mounted on a rail or built into a suspended ceiling.



In conclusion, selecting the right LED lamp involves considering its installation type to ensure optimal functionality and aesthetic appeal. The article outlines four main categories: overhead, rotating, recessed, and pendant lamps, each with specific installation methods suited to different environments. By understanding these installation options, consumers can make informed decisions when choosing LED lighting solutions for their spaces.

ANALYSIS OF THE RELEVANCE OF THE ORGANIZATION OF MONITORING AND FORECASTING THE STATE OF GAS DISTRIBUTION NETWORKS UNDER CONDITIONS OF UNCERTAINTY

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The beginning of the 21st century is characterized by a large number of innovations. The rapid development of technologies and significant scientific progress have set the task of harmonious uniting of social, economic and ecological aspects of human existence for a society. The necessity to solve this task determined the emergence, spread and wide popularization of the concept of sustainable development.

Today, innovation and sustainable development have become defining factors for modern society, creating new challenges and providing opportunities to transform the economy, society, and ecosystems [1].

The problems of balanced consumption of resources are becoming more and more relevant in all spheres of human activity. The oil and gas industry is no exception, since hydrocarbon energy still occupies an important place in the existence and development of mankind.

The study of the phenomena related to the functioning of gas transportation systems has been carried out by specialists and scientists from various fields. Some researches are interdisciplinary in nature, since the issues of gas transportation systems functioning are closely related to solving environmental, economic, technological, safety problems, etc. [2]. A group of foreign scientists carried out a bibliometric analysis of more than 600 scientific publications from the Web of Science (WoS) database, devoted to the issues of oil and gas pipeline safety. Considering the specificity of this direction, such a number of publications in the database of this level testifies to its relevance [3].

In general, the gas transportation system is a property production complex, which includes economically, organizationally, and technologically interconnected objects that are intended for the transportation and supply of gas directly to its consumers [2].

One of the components of gas transportation systems is gas distribution systems – an industrial complex for transporting natural gas from the main gas pipeline to consumers [4].

The main elements of gas distribution systems are:

- gas distribution stations;
- gas distribution networks;

- gas distribution points [4].

The gas distribution network is a system of pipelines for the transportation and distribution of gas to objects [4].

According to the purpose, gas pipelines of gas distribution networks are divided into:

- main (city and inter-village);
- distribution (street, intra-quarter, inter-shop and others);
- inlet and internal gas pipelines (indoor) [4].

The nature of power sources and the configuration of the gas distribution network are determined by the volume of gas supply, structure, density of buildings, etc. [4].

Reliability and technological characteristics of gas distribution networks, such as the average working time between repairs before possible failures, the average emergency and scheduled repairs time, etc., largely depend on operating conditions and the quality of manufacturing and repair [5].

The peculiarities of the operating conditions of gas distribution networks include:

- the chemical composition of the physical environment with which elements of gas distribution networks are in contact;
- man-made impacts, in particular as a result of the expansion of construction and reconstruction of settlements;
- impact of emergency situations of both natural and man-made nature, etc.

Considering the significant nomenclature of elements of gas distribution networks and the variety of operating conditions, it should be noted that modern gas distribution networks require a change in approaches to the organization of their maintenance and repair. Organization of constant monitoring and early forecasting of the state of elements of gas distribution networks can contribute to solving this problem. These measures:

- will allow to significantly reduce the impact on the logistics and utility infrastructure of the city (reduction in the number of repair works and related technical complications);
- will allow to reduce accompanying economic and environmental impacts (by reducing the amount of gas emissions);
- will allow to reduce costs directly for repair works;
- will allow to increase the safety of gas transportation systems;
- will contribute to the achievement of the goals of Sustainable Development by solving the financial, economic, social and environmental aspects of the problem of gas transportation systems functioning, etc.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the development and improvement of methods and models of their monitoring, forecasting and planning of repair works in conditions of uncertainty is an actual direction of development of gas distribution networks.

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INFORMATION MODELING AS AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY OF UKRAINE

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Building design is a rather complex and costly process, so its automation plays a key role in simplifying and increasing efficiency. In addition, the modern construction industry of Ukraine is characterized by outdated technologies and low productivity. In this regard, it is extremely necessary and expedient to implement the building information modeling (BIM) approach in Ukraine, which will help to solve a number of problems in design and construction.

The main purpose of theses is to research an innovative approach to building modeling, evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of its use, and review the obstacles that slow down the implementation of this method in Ukraine.

A review of the foreign regulatory framework and recently published research by foreign and domestic scientists regarding BIM technology. It is important to note that A. Bilyk, M. Belyaev, A. Tesyolkin, M. Barabash, K. Kyivska are conducting research and studying aspects of BIM use in Ukraine.

Furthermore, a meta-analysis was conducted to compare the results of research in this field, since the term and essence of BIM technology have varied over the years and there is still no universally accepted definition. Analysis and

comparison of various studies is useful in choosing the most reasonable interpretation of BIM technology.

The term BIM (Building Information Modeling) appeared for the first time in 1992 in the work of G.A. van Nederveen and F.P. Tolman from the Netherlands (Van Nederveen, & Tolman, 1992). A building information model is a three-dimensional virtual model that contains data about the stages of a building's life cycle (planning, design, construction, operation and maintenance). Any changed parameter of the construction object (for example, price, material, etc.) automatically affects other related parameters, leading to updating of drawings, renderings and other aspects at all stages of the object's life cycle.

The use of an information model greatly simplifies work with the object and has a number of advantages compared to standard design methods. Firstly, BIM allows you to check and evaluate various solution options even before the start of construction, which consequently reduces monetary costs for this kind of work. Secondly, the fact that BIM implements the management of objects during their entire service life. Among the disadvantages, the most important are the high cost of the software and the expensive creation of databases to store information.

In the last pre-war years, more and more attention was paid to this approach in Ukraine, but the war stopped this process. Nevertheless, even before the hostilities, there were certain obstacles that prevented the implementation of BIM technologies in Ukraine. Among such obstacles, we can name an insufficiently developed regulatory framework in the field of information modeling, high-cost implementation of BIM technology, lack of specialists in the field of BIM modeling, and lack of desire of sponsors to invest in building information models due to insufficient confidence in the feasibility and effectiveness of the investment. It is important to emphasize that after the elimination of these barriers and the implementation of BIM technology in Ukraine, they must pass approval at all stages of the building's life cycle.

So, the advantages and disadvantages of using BIM technology were considered based on the analysis of scientific works of domestic and foreign researchers. Given the fact that there are far fewer disadvantages than advantages, we can say with confidence that the introduction of this technology into the design and construction process is justified and has great potential for further development.

In Ukraine, after the victory, the issue of post-war reconstruction of buildings will be extremely acute, when fast and high-quality reconstruction of cities will be necessary; therefore, the implementation of the design approach based on BIM technology is critically important.

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IS THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IMPORTANT IN THE PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES OF A CIVIL ENGINEER?

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Technical English is becoming an increasingly integral element in the modern professional world. It plays a key role in information sharing, communication and understanding in technology-oriented industries. Here are a few aspects that highlight the importance of technical English in the professional field.

Firstly, technical English makes international communication easier. In a world where companies operate globally, speaking English is a key to successfully interacting between different cultures and nationalities. This is especially important in technical fields where teams and clients may be distributed throughout the world.

Secondly, precision and clarity are the cornerstones of technical English. In the technical field, even the slightest mistake can lead to serious consequences. Therefore, specialists must not only have good knowledge of the English language, but also the ability to be accurate and understandable in their communications.

The third aspect is related to understanding technical documentation. Most technical materials, including operating instructions, technical drawings and specifications, are presented in English. Understanding this documentation is critical to success in the technical field.

In addition, professional English plays an important role in the training and development of specialists. Many technical courses and degree programs are provided in English, opening access to a wide range of educational resources and helping professionals stay up to date with the latest technology trends and innovations. But even today most of the students are missing the opportunity to work in multinational companies due to lack of language.

Overall, technical English is an essential skill for professionals in a variety of industries, enabling effective communication, understanding and collaboration in today's technology and globalized world.

Corporate world needs people not just with the knowledge but with the expression of knowledge and it is just with language that one can be able to express. At present 70% of the world's population is speaking English and 80% of the books are printed in English. So an Engineer should be qualitative and efficient if he/she gets Proficiency in English. An English teacher also plays a key role in developing language skills in engineering students. He must adopt latest technology to teach English in the classroom and he has to act as mentor, friend to facilitate learning.

To summarize, technical English requires a lot of patience and perseverance. English is no longer a luxury, but an absolute necessity. Therefore it is said that an engineer who is not fluent in English would in effect be a disadvantage to other professionals. Also, technical English is quite demanding both in services and in specialist education. Modern technical English has many aspects and branches that help professionals continue to stay afloat and keep up with the times.

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GLOBAL INITIATIVES FOR REDUCING HARMFUL EMISSIONS FROM TRANSPORT

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Transportation is one of the main pillars of modern society and economy. However, the current transportation model has a significant drawback. It bears a considerable environmental and public health burden. Accounting for approximately 20 percent of total global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the transport sector emerges as the fastest-growing contributor to CO₂ emissions worldwide [1]. Projections from the International Energy Agency suggest a 120% surge in transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions from 2000 to 2050, primarily attributable to a threefold increase in the global vehicle fleet [2]. In response, nations and international organizations are actively formulating and implementing initiatives to reduce harmful emissions stemming from transportation activities. These initiatives encompass all modes of transportation and involve a wide array of measures aimed at achieving emissions reduction objectives.

The Paris Agreement, adopted in 2015 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), aims to restrict global warming to levels substantially below a 2-degree Celsius increase over pre-industrial levels [2]. Notably, over 75 percent of the submitted plans identify transportation as a key

area for emissions mitigation, with more than half containing specific measures targeting transport-related emissions reduction. These measures encompass the promotion of clean transportation technologies, improvement of public transportation infrastructure, integration of sustainable urban planning principles, and the enactment of regulatory frameworks establishing emission standards. Many countries have committed to reducing emissions from all sectors, including transportation, through their nationally determined contributions (NDCs).

Furthering these commitments, the European Green Deal aspires to reduce harmful emissions from transportation by 90% by the year 2050 [3]. Within the transport sector, primary objectives encompass the phase-out of conventionally-fueled automobiles in cities, the achievement of a 40% utilization rate for sustainable low-carbon aviation fuels, a 40% reduction in maritime emissions, and a 50% transition of medium-distance intercity passenger and freight transport from road to rail and waterborne modes. To achieve this climate goal, a series of ambitious legislative packages have been proposed, prioritizing the transition toward the least polluting and most efficient transportation modes [4]. The European Union has also established specific objectives aimed at guaranteeing an increasing proportion of renewable energy sources within the transportation sector.

Initiatives to reduce harmful emissions from transport are key to combating climate change and ensuring sustainable transport development. The measures aim to transition to more resilient and efficient modes of transport and energy sources. While commendable progress has been achieved over recent decades, particularly in reducing harmful emissions within the road transport sector, challenges persist in mitigating emissions coming from maritime and aviation sectors [3]. Such results require systematic research, the development of innovative approaches and systemic regulation of the transport system.

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THE IMPACT OF MODERN TECHNOLOGIES ON CONSTRUCTION

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The modern construction market is characterized by the active participation of foreign firms, investors, architects, and designers, along with the

implementation of new design and construction technologies, equipment, and materials, as well as an expansion of activities.

Some of the new projecting technologies include AI-powered rendering, machine learning, virtual reality (VR), augmented reality (AR), and voice recognition software.

Technology and innovation have become a part and parcel of the design and engineering industries. They've changed the way we work, connect, learn, play, and live our lives every day. Technology has no doubt made it all easy-peasy. In today's world, designing and engineering without technology is almost impossible to imagine. The emergence of new technologies has enabled project managers to streamline their processes, enhance communication, and improve overall efficiency.

Today's project participants have access to a wide range of tools and software that enable real-time collaboration from anywhere in the world, reducing the time and resources needed for traditional design methods, thanks to Building Information Modeling (BIM).

Building Information Modeling (BIM) is a cutting-edge technology transforming the way construction projects are designed, managed, and executed by creating a digital representation of a building's physical and functional characteristics.

Whether it's video conferencing, project management software, or messaging apps, technology has made it possible for teams to work together seamlessly, regardless of their location. This has led to increased efficiency in the design process, allowing designers to focus more on creativity and innovation. Additionally, the use of BIM has enabled architects, engineers, and construction professionals to collaborate and visualize a building's entire lifecycle digitally. Digital tools make project management easier and more streamlined, avoiding the silos often formed when using traditional CAD approaches.

CAD software has become an essential tool in various fields, including architecture, engineering, and product design. It has significantly reduced the time and cost involved in creating and modifying designs, enabling designers to experiment with different ideas and iterations quickly.

Another way in which science and technology have impacted design industries is by facilitating customization and personalization of products. This has led to increased customer satisfaction and loyalty, as well as greater brand differentiation for companies. Additionally, the ability to customize products has opened up new markets for design industries, allowing designers to cater to niche markets and create products that meet specific needs and preferences.

BIM allows thorough cost analysis across a project. Reliable estimates for materials, shipping, and labor are made well before the construction stage begins. This helps project managers and teams reduce costs, by sourcing materials at their best possible price, selecting a more cost-effective material, or reducing any unnecessary labor. It's also helping large-scale projects avoid delays and run more smoothly.

Autodesk's software is currently the most popular and largest in the architectural and engineering fields. It includes such programs as Revit, AutoCad, 3D Max, ArchiCad, Navisworks, Inventor and others. Lira, Rfem, Robot are popular among engineers. These programs are used particularly for the development and calculations of building structures.

From all the above, it follows that the peculiarity of modern projecting technologies is that these technologies work across all areas of applications, allowing for the effective implementation of projects, ensuring mutual understanding and interaction among project participants, and achieving high reliability in reaching goals. Overall, Building Information Modeling represents a paradigm shift in the construction industry, ushering in a new era of innovation, productivity, and sustainability. In the coming years, BIM adoption rates are likely to increase. Pressure on the industry is intensifying as the population grows, and BIM processes help meet these demands. As technology continues to evolve, BIM is poised to remain at the forefront, driving positive change and shaping the future of construction worldwide.

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MODERN TOOLS FOR ASSESSING INDIVIDUAL TREES

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With the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the environmental situation has been significantly complicated by many factors, including hostilities and destructions of

dams (Kozarovytska Dam, Kakhovka Reservoir). This has led to significant disruption of ecosystems. They purify the air, inhibit the development of bacteria and microorganisms, protect the soil, etc. Therefore, destroyed ecosystems need to be restored.

Today, there are 59 environmental organizations in Ukraine. They deal with issues such as implementing the idea of a green office in the work of organizations, supporting environmental public initiatives, participating in the practical implementation of measures to solve environmental problems and evaluating the effectiveness of these measures. To be effective, they need specialized modern software. The U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service has implemented a peer-reviewed software package called i-Tree [2], which helps to inventory plants and contains tools for assessing the benefits of different species. Ukrainian ecologists, foresters, and biologists have joined the i-Tree community and have even begun to involve community members in the use of the application [1]. The advantage of this tool is the ability to obtain information on the ecological and cost value of woody plants, accessibility, functionality, and ease of presentation of results. The i-Tree app provides quantitative and qualitative data on air purification, carbon dioxide absorption, and stormwater mitigation. Representatives of the Ukrainian Environmental Club Green Wave conduct trainings on the application and use the results to make proposals for the reconstruction of green spaces for various purposes.

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PATRIC ABERCROMBIE AND GREATER LONDON PLAN (1944–1950)

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The 1943 County of London Plan was designed by Patrick Abercrombie in collaboration with the architect John Forshaw, a member of the London County Council, and the administrative body responsible for implementing the plan. In 1944, Abercrombie, commissioned by the Department of Town and Country Planning, designed the Greater London Plan (GLP).

The GLP and the County of London Plan were designed to curb London's rampant growth, disjointed architectural development, traffic congestion, and the degradation of housing, public space, and entangled housing and employment functions. Both projects were later recognized as the most significant contributions to UK urban planning practice. Abercrombie's planning methods were subsequently standardized and are still used today.

When Abercrombie began developing the GLP, he was already one of Britain's most respected planners and a figure in the Garden Cities Association. From 1922 to 1942 he developed sixteen plans for different regions of the country. Architect supported Ebenezer Howard's urban planning ideas and argued passionately for regional planning.

In addition to Howard's principles, in his approach, Abercrombie also followed the methods developed by Patrick Geddes, prefacing the design with in-depth, comprehensive research into aspects of demography, economics, urban geography, and city planning. According to Abercrombie, this method greatly improved design efficiency.

The development of the GLP was preceded by a nationwide study of the distribution and efficiency of industry, urban, and economic overconcentration. For this purpose, a government committee was created in 1938, headed by Sir Montague Barlow. The findings and recommendations published by the committee in 1940 largely followed the ideas of the Garden City Movement. The committee recommended the development of a national plan for the decentralization of industry and the resettlement of more than a million people throughout the country.

In designing the GLP, Abercrombie developed five main themes contained in the Barlow's report: *the depopulation of the region, the distribution of industries and their employees, the restriction of new industries in London and the surrounding counties, the preservation of London as a major seaport, and the creation of planning organizations for the London region.*

The GLP envisaged the creation of four concentric zones: one for the County of London and three for the region. The first zone is a completely urbanized area, somewhat larger than the territory of the County of London. The second includes suburbs with dispersed residential development and low population density. This suburban ring was surrounded by a third, green zone, a kind of buffer between the expansion of London and the territories of regional communities and agricultural areas. The green belt, as an agricultural zone and as an extension of the city park system, satisfied the agricultural and recreational needs of the region. In the outer ring, Abercrombie intended to implement the decentralization of people and industry. He wanted to create new housing and employment for 383,000 Londoners in new cities. They had to be small and have their own commercial, industrial, cultural, residential, administrative, and educational functions, sufficient employment opportunities, and a balanced population composition.

An important feature of the GLP was the introduction of "neighborhood units" – autonomous and differentiated entities that formed the set of components

necessary for the detailed development of a complex plan. In addition to housing, mandatory elements of such facilities are one or more schools, clubs, shops, and green areas. The differentiation of housing was supposed to make it possible for a wide variety of population groups to live in cities.

At the GLP, Abercrombie designed neighborhood units at the regional, city, and district levels; each of these differentiated units had its characteristics and was separated from the rest. A new transport network was developed to meet new needs.

The Royal Committee under the leadership of Lord Charles Reith, having studied the possibilities of implementing the GLP, reported in 1946 that the width of the green belt should be at least 1200 meters to fulfill the proposed functions and that new towns and enterprises should be located at least 40 kilometers from the center of London, to ensure their autonomous economic, social and cultural development. The population of cities could vary from twenty to sixty thousand: this was considered sufficient to provide a proper variety of jobs, amenities, and services for different classes of society.

The Reith Committee's findings formed the basis of the New Towns Act of 1 August 1946, the legal framework for overcoming the severe housing shortage and creating new towns.

The GLP and the New Towns Act paved the way for the founding of twenty new towns in Britain, most undeveloped locations. In 1946-1950 14 new cities were gradually built (8 of them were built around London) and 6 industrial development zones were created.

In many ways, the implementation of new cities around London can be called a success. Interest in them was great, and the original size of most of them was increased after a few years. Over 20 years, 332,000 Londoners moved to new cities around London – a figure quite close to the forecast.

Abercrombie's projects have been praised as a welcome example of new urbanism. Lewis Mumford wrote that the mature organism of the Greater London Plan was born, as if from an embryo, from the idea of the garden city formulated by Ebenezer Howard in his 1902 book "Garden Cities To-Morrow".

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INNOVATIONS IN THE FIELD OF LABOUR PROTECTION

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Labor protection is an essential element of the social policy of the modern state. Without compliance with the laws on labor protection, as well as without the modernization of measures to ensure safe working conditions at enterprises, effective business development is impossible. Without labor protection, the working population can not be healthy, and no healthy or able-bodied workers can not develop any enterprise or organization.

Significant economic losses are caused primarily by hazardous and unsafe working conditions. The number of people employed in jobs with harmful and hazardous working conditions, and, accordingly, the economic losses of enterprises (compensation payments) in the main industries are steadily increasing. All this indicates serious shortcomings in the implementation of the state policy in the field of labour protection. An integrated (systemic) approach to the entire range of preventive measures is laid down at the legislative level, but their implementation is not carried out properly, as is supposed to be done when introducing innovative solutions and processes in science, technology and economy of the country.

The subject of the study: there are innovative approaches that can be applied in the field of occupational safety and health in Ukraine.

Results. Modern innovative technologies in labour protection are based on the use of new approaches to information analysis: first of all, information on accidents and injuries at work based on risk theory and the creation of new preventive measures to minimise occupational risks and hazards, including

promising technologies for training workers in safe working practices and improving the overall safety culture.[6] Therefore, an important area of innovation in labour protection is the development of methods to reduce and prevent accidents and injuries in the workplace.

These methods include:

- accelerated introduction of more advanced and fundamentally new technological processes;

- development of technological solutions that will help to eliminate or significantly reduce physically heavy work, as well as work with unfavourable working conditions;

- state control over compliance with labour safety standards and requirements should be exercised at all stages of creation of new equipment and technologies;

- development and implementation of tracking devices that allow monitoring labour productivity personnel and prevent emergencies;

– organisation of work and training of personnel in safe working practices using video instructions. [6]

By definition, innovation is a specific process that is planned, implemented, and adapted to achieve the company's strategic goals. To this definition, we would like to add that innovation is the realisation and management of employee creativity in the interests of business. [4]

From the point of view of occupational health and safety, as in other areas of activity, the company's employees are an inexhaustible source of creativity. Harnessing this creative source to solve to solve a problem (e.g. chronic back pain caused by heavy lifting) is the beginning of the innovation process. In this case, the process can be initiated by an innovative proposal from a company employee that will reduce the risks associated with transporting heavy loads, which will help prevent accidents at work and improve the company's internal processes.

Conclusions. As a result of the analysis of innovative solutions in the field of labour protection, we can state that the development of this area has recently gained momentum. Innovations in occupational health and safety include both organisational solutions aimed at improving the system of personnel training for

knowledge of labour protection rules and regulations using training and computer technologies, and implementation of remote monitoring of technological processes, as well as provision of and providing staff with tracking devices and personal protective equipment. All of these are extremely important components of the company's operations, as the objective of occupational health and safety is to minimize the likelihood of accidents or illnesses of employees while ensuring conditions for maximum labour productivity[6]. The main task of occupational health and safety training is to identify and overcoming psychological conditions that make it difficult for a person to respond adequately to dangerous The main task of occupational health and safety training is to identify and overcoming psychological conditions that make it difficult for a person to respond adequately to dangerous and emergency situations, developing motivation and skills of safe behaviour in the workplace.

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FROM VIRTUALITY TO REALITY: UTILIZING VR IN ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE

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Virtual Reality (VR) and digital design are becoming an integral part of modern architectural practice, bringing significant innovations and transformations. These technologies open up new horizons of possibilities for architects, enhancing their creative potential and improving the design process.

One of the main advantages of digital design is the ability to create complex and innovative forms that would have been difficult to realize previously. Specialized software allows architects to quickly create three-dimensional models of buildings and thoroughly explore various design options, reducing the time spent on project development and increasing its accuracy.

VR Design Capabilities: Interactive Modeling and Editing:

1. Virtual design enables architects to interactively create and edit architectural models in three-dimensional space. This allows for quick experimentation with different design variations, changing shapes and sizes, adding or removing building elements, and instantly seeing the results in real-time.

2. Architects can interact with models using specialized controllers or simply through gestures and movements. This makes the design process more intuitive and efficient, enabling faster identification and resolution of potential problems and errors.

Visualization and Immersive Experience:

1. Virtual architecture provides the opportunity to create realistic visual simulations of buildings and spaces that can be viewed from different perspectives and under various lighting conditions. This allows clients and stakeholders to gain a more comprehensive understanding of how the designed object will look and function.

2. By using VR headsets, users can immerse themselves in the created models and experience them virtually, transitioning from one point of view to another and exploring every corner of the building. This immersive experience allows for a better assessment of the scale, proportions, and aesthetics of the project, leading to more informed decision-making in the design process.

Additionally, an important aspect of using virtual reality in architectural education is the ability for 3D visualization. Students can immerse themselves in virtual spaces and explore architectural objects and structures in real-time, without leaving the classroom or their homes. For example, with VR technologies, they can put on special goggles and literally walk through the streets of an old city, studying its architectural details and features.

This visual experience allows students to delve deeper into the material being studied and better understand the principles of architectural design. Such an

approach to education is not only engaging and captivating but also helps students develop spatial thinking and analytical skills, which are important aspects of their professional training.

Virtual reality is revolutionizing virtually all key creative industries, including architecture. At the Interior Design Show West exhibition, more than 150 participants, including interior designers and architects, were invited to experience four different scenes showcasing various aspects that can be integrated into an individual virtual experience: from kitchen and living room settings to panoramic views and modular spaces.

In general, 97.4% of participants were highly satisfied with their experience. Among them, 83.8% rated the quality of the scenes at 4 or 5 out of 5 points in terms of realism.

On the other hand, virtual reality provides clients and architects with the opportunity to immerse themselves in three-dimensional models of buildings and spaces, allowing them to pre-evaluate the design and interiors. Virtual tours of the object enable clients to gain a realistic understanding of the future project and make necessary adjustments even at the design stage.

Companies such as Autodesk, Chaos Group, Enscape, and Lumion are prominent players in the field of virtual architecture. Autodesk offers software such as Autodesk Revit and Autodesk 3ds Max, which integrate with VR technologies for creating and visualizing architectural projects. Chaos Group develops V-Ray, a popular renderer that supports VR visualization. Enscape and Lumion provide solutions for fast and realistic visualization, which are also compatible with VR devices. These companies actively develop their products to enhance the experience of architects and clients in the field of virtual architecture.

As a result, these technologies contribute to improving interaction between clients and architects, reducing project development time, and enhancing the quality of the final product. Thanks to digital design and virtual reality, architects have the opportunity to create more innovative and functional projects that meet the needs of modern society. Additionally, the successful application of these technologies in architecture education also plays a significant role. Virtual reality enables students to immerse themselves in visualized models of buildings and spaces, making the learning process more engaging and effective. This helps students better understand the principles of architectural design and develop the skills necessary for a successful career in the field.

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MINIMALISM IN CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE ARCHITECTURE

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Contemporary Japanese architecture is renowned for its uniqueness and innovation, and one of the most prominent styles dominating this field is minimalism. Minimalism in Japanese architecture intertwines traditional principles with modern trends, creating spaces that impress with their elegance and functionality. In this study, we will delve into the realm of minimalism in contemporary Japanese architecture, exploring its origins, principles, and impact on the country's life and culture.

Origins and Evolution of Minimalism in Japanese Architecture. Japanese architecture has always been characterized by simplicity of form, elegance, and harmony with the surrounding environment. Minimalism in Japanese architecture as a style began gaining popularity in the second half of the 20th century under the influence of Japanese arts and philosophies such as garden art and Zen Buddhism. This style is characterized by the rejection of excess ornamentation and luxury in favor of simplicity, clean lines, and space. Beginning with traditional Japanese structures such as temples and tea pavilions, minimalism gradually evolved into a primary style of contemporary architecture, where form and function interact in harmonious symbiosis, reflecting the aesthetics and spirit of Japanese cultural heritage.

The Japanese have chosen minimalism in their architecture and design for various reasons, including cultural, historical, and practical aspects:

Aesthetic of simplicity. Japanese culture has a tradition of reverence for simplicity and minimalism. This is reflected in concepts such as "wabi-sabi," which celebrates beauty in imperfection and modesty, as well as the principle of "ma," which describes the importance of empty space in design.

Practicality and efficiency: In urban environments where space is limited, minimalist design can be practical and efficient. Artificial constructions are typically adapted to maximize the use of every square meter, making the minimalist approach to design attractive.

Calmness and harmony: Minimalism contributes to creating a tranquil and harmonious environment. Simple forms and clean lines allow people to feel focused and inner peace in their surroundings.

Reflection of modernity: In the modern world, minimalist design has become a symbol of contemporaneity and progress. It reflects a belief in simplicity, purity, and functionality, which is particularly important in today's fast-paced lifestyle.

Principles of Minimalism in Construction

1. **Simplicity of Forms and Lines:** One of the key aspects of minimalist design is the absence of unnecessary details and decor, focusing on simple, clean lines and shapes. In construction, this is reflected in the use of simple geometric shapes, clean surfaces, and minimal decorative elements.

2. **Functionality:** The minimalist approach in construction prioritizes the functionality of spaces and efficient use of space. The design of such buildings is based on maximizing space utilization without unnecessary details.

3. **Use of Natural Materials:** Minimalist architecture favors the use of natural, environmentally friendly materials such as wood, glass, stone, and metal. This not only creates a natural aesthetic but also contributes to environmental preservation and the creation of a healthy living space.

Minimalism in architecture not only defines the outward appearance of buildings but also has a significant impact on the way of life and cultural preferences of society. This is evident in various aspects of life and culture:

Aesthetic and tranquility. The minimalist approach in design creates a serene and balanced atmosphere that promotes a sense of harmony and calmness. Simplicity of forms and minimal use of decor help focus on elements that truly matter, reducing feelings of clutter.

Consumption habits. The culture of minimalism encourages reevaluating consumption habits and decluttering unnecessary material possessions. People prioritize quality over quantity, focusing on what truly matters to them.

Consumer market. The growing interest in minimalist style in architecture stimulates the development of corresponding products and services in the market. From furniture and home decor to fashion and interior design, the popularity of minimalist style significantly influences production and the consumer market.

Community and communication. The minimalist approach also affects the way people communicate and interact within communities. Simplicity and focus on essential aspects of life contribute to deeper and more meaningful relationships among individuals.

So, here are several steps for creating minimalist design:

1. **Define the basic principles:** Familiarize yourself with the fundamental principles of minimalism, such as simplicity, clean lines, minimal details, and use of space.

2. **Select minimalist colors:** Use neutral and muted colors, such as white, black, gray, or natural shades, to create a calm and balanced atmosphere.

3. **Focus on simplicity of forms:** Avoid unnecessary details and focus on simple and clean forms. Use geometric shapes and rectangles to create a balanced compositional structure.

4. **Keep minimal furniture and decor:** Choose furniture and decor with simple designs and minimal details. Avoid cluttered spaces and excessive decor.

5. **Maximize the use of light and space:** Use large windows, mirrors, and light shades to make the room brighter and more spacious.

6. Practice functionality: Each item and detail should be functional and meet the needs of the space. Avoid unnecessary accents and details that serve no purpose.

7. Create a calm atmosphere: Minimalist design creates a serene and harmonious atmosphere. Focus on creating space for relaxation and energy renewal.

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PROBLEMS OF METROPOLITAN CONSTRUCTION IN COMPLEX ENGINEERING AND GEOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

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There are a number of scientific, technical and practical problems connected with the construction of the subway. The main ones are complex engineering and geological conditions, the need to drive tunnels in the conditions of existing urban development, the occurrence of unfavorable processes during the construction and operation of subways.

In order to prevent negative cases, current standards provide scientific and technical support as well as design and construction work; the duties of the researchers include:

- a. to study the filtration properties of various soils;
- b. to study the ability of the soil to soften under the vibro-dynamic influences;
- c. to assess the possibility of surface dehydration;
- d. to study the gravitational subsidence during drying or frost heaving.

All the above-mentioned factors should be taken into account for a correct assessment of the vibration effect on existing buildings and structures, their stability and integrity. In each of the cases, it is also necessary to solve the problems of reliability, safety and economic efficiency.

As an example of an unreliable assessment of the area, we can mention the laying of a tunnel in clay soils on the territory of the Shevchenko Garden in Kharkiv, where the cutting of the crown led to significant subsidence of the upper soil body and the formation of sinkholes with the threat of destruction of the Ukraine cinema concert hall. More examples of the dangerous consequences of making incorrect design decisions in difficult engineering and geological conditions during the construction of subway tunnels are given in a number of works [2 – 10].

It should be noted that no model (project) can fully correspond to real life conditions. Therefore, looking at the problems of building subways in difficult engineering and geological conditions, it is necessary to understand that almost any construction in a large city requires a solution of many engineering, environmental and economic problems. Due to this fact, it is necessary to involve leading scientific organizations and specialized departments of higher educational institutions to the process of building in difficult engineering and geological conditions. Involvement of these parties should take place even though such cooperation is not a part of traditional tender procedures and requires special legislative regulation.

However, at present, the tendency to minimize costs for a complex of construction works (for example, a tender) contributes to a decrease in its quality.

As a conclusion, it should be mentioned that small savings in situations of building in difficult engineering and geological conditions can result in multi-million losses or emergency situations.

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TRANSFORMATION AS ONE OF THE WAYS TO CREATE A FORM

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Many things have been borrowed from the richest source of ideas – our nature. In modern architecture, design, and other spheres of life, there is a clear tendency to use natural forms, which often significantly simplifies the creator's life. Borrowing forms and mechanisms from nature is called bionics. Bionics (from the ancient Greek βίον "living") is an applied science about the application of principles of organization, properties, functions, and structures of living nature in technical devices and systems, i.e about the forms of living nature and their industrial analogs. Currently, bionic principles are actively applied in architecture, industrial design, and environmental design.

Architectural bionics, also known as Bio-Tech, is an architectural style based on the use of bionics principles in architecture. Nature-inspired transformations and interflows from one form to another, which are so typical for nature and look so harmonious, that they do not even cause any surprise. However, in design, similar transformations evoke a storm of emotions and admiration. Transformation or interflow from one form to another, not necessarily of natural (bionic) origin, can be abstract or geometric. A simple example is a typical private house, where there is a transformation from a square (rectangle) of load-bearing walls (frame) to a triangular (pyramidal) roof.

Let's consider several examples of transformation, interflow, and conversion of forms in architecture.

Heydar Aliyev Center in Baku (Picture 1). The building of the center has a continuous and deliberately fluid form. This feeling is created by folds, waves, and bends, which not only serve a decorative function but also indicate the location of entrances, facilitating navigation inside the building.



Picture 1. Heydar Aliyev Center in Baku. Zaha Hadid

Harbin Opera House in the Chinese city of Harbin is a building overlooking the Songhua River, with its architecture imitating the smoothness of sea waves (Picture 2). The building contrasts with modern, upward-oriented Chinese architecture. Like the Aliyev Center, the Harbin Opera House is conceived as an extension of the surrounding landscape. Speaking of the idea of creating the theater concept, MAD Architects note that the Harbin Opera House was developed in response to the natural conditions of the northern city of Harbin and its cold climate: "Emerging as a sculpture of wind and water, the building seamlessly merges with nature and the local uniqueness of art and culture." The white color is not accidental – Harbin is in northern China, where snow falls in winter, and the curves of the building seem to be created by desert wind.



Picture 2. Harbin Opera House. MAD Architects

In industrial design, there are many transformed forms borrowed from the animal world, for example:

- The helicopter is constructed based on the dragonfly.
- The Snowmobile "Penguin" is constructed based, obviously, on the penguin.
- The Volkswagen "Beetle," its form speaks for itself.

There are many classic and modern forms of chandeliers and lamps constructed based on various plants. Many interior items, as well as household items, also have their origins in the animal or plant world, for example: the Vitae mixer, Noken & Porcelanosa Grupo (Picture 3).



Picture 3. The Vitae mixer. Zaha Hadid & Noken & Porcelanosa Grupo.

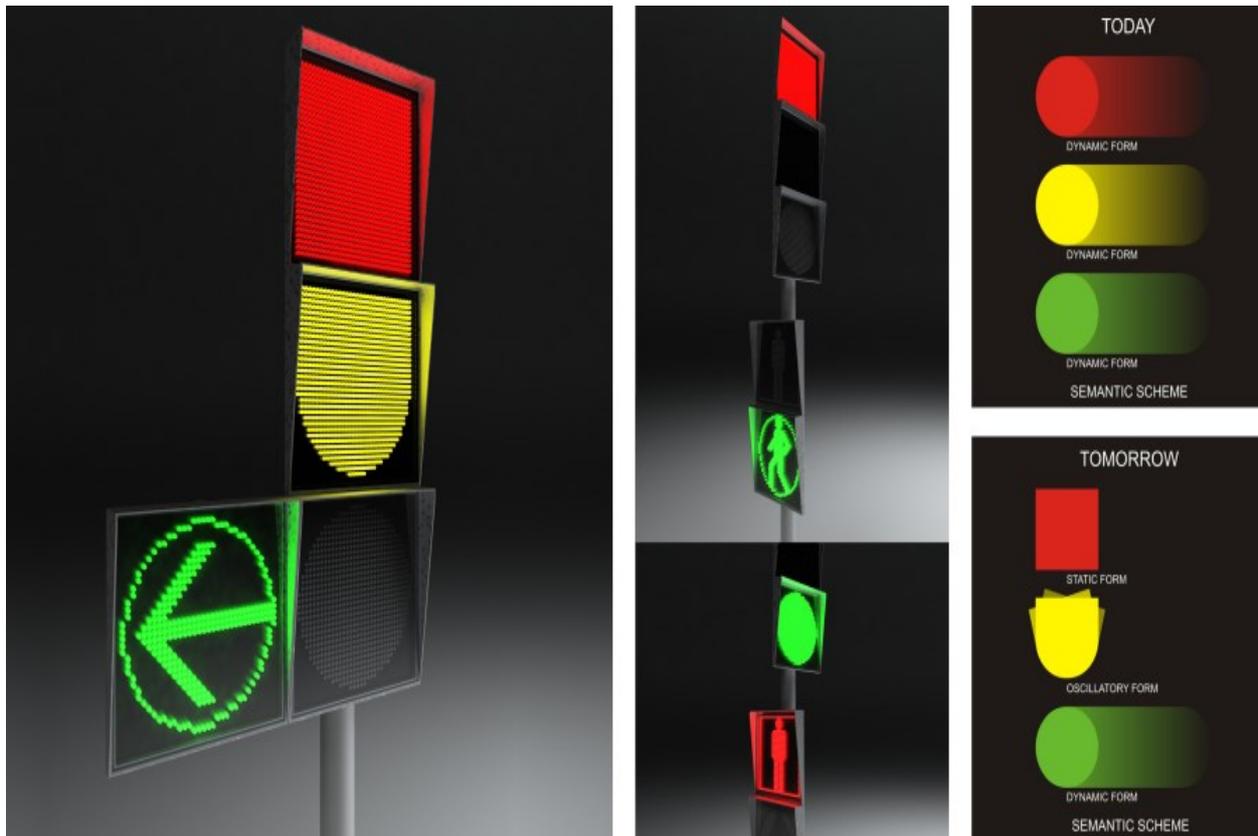
The inspiration for the Vitae bathroom equipment collection was the natural flow of water. The innovative faucet by Zaha Hadid was created with the support of the Spanish companies Noken and Porcelanosa Grupo. The design blends the fluidity of Hadid's style with nature itself – in this faucet, we see a dolphin emerging from the ocean depths. The name of the Vitae series ("life") emphasizes the importance of perceiving water as the basis of all life on our planet.

The Austrian brand, known worldwide for its crystals, introduced the new brand Atelier Swarovski Home. Together with leading global designers at the Milan exhibition Salone del Mobile, the first collection of home objects and accessories was presented. The centerpiece of the series was the Crista vase designed by Zaha Hadid (Picture 4). The object reflects the natural process of crystallization in nature.



Picture 4. The Crista vase. Zaha Hadid & Atelier Swarovski Home.

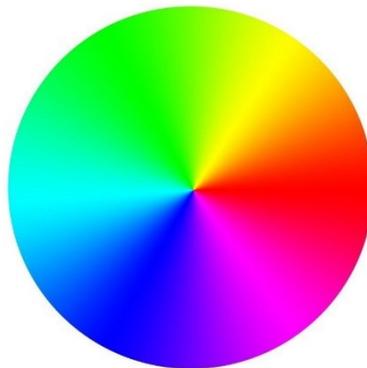
Another interesting example of form transformation is the concept of a traffic light created by Nataliya Vergunova, Ph.D. in Art Studies, Associate Professor, Head of the Department of Design, and 3D Modeling at O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv. This traffic light (Picture 5) vividly demonstrates the transition (transformation) from a square to a circle. The traditional round shape of the traffic light signals is determined by the use of incandescent lamps as a light source. The circular shape is a dynamic figure symbolizing perpetual motion (J.Tresidder, 1997), which to some extent contradicts the symbolism and functionality of this device.



Picture 5. Traffic light. N. S. Vergunova.

Modern light sources (LED/OLED) allow for a new solution. The static square shape of the red signal has a more precise psychological impact on the driver: stop, and it is also angular. The red color itself is aggressive and warns of danger. The transition from a square to a circle on the yellow signal accurately reveals its semantic meaning: prepare to stop or halt movement. Yellow is a relatively neutral color, which also affects the consciousness of the driver or pedestrian. The green signal remains circular, preserving its inherent dynamics: move. At the same time, the circular shape embodies safety (a rescue circle, a shell). Likewise, the green color is associated with nature and health.

In conclusion, thanks to this traffic light, we get two types of transformation: transformation of a square into a circle, a shape transition; transformation from red to green, a color transition. If we consider the color spectrum, we can notice that this transition occurs from red to green through yellow (Picture 6).



Picture 6. Color spectrum.

It should be noted that there are plenty of examples of transformation and transition of volume, form, or color in design. From roofs of buildings transitioning into the walls of strict geometric shapes to comfortable chairs and sofas that adapt to the anatomical shape of the human body, and much more. An intensive development of technologies allows modern designers to turn their ideas into reality, providing not only aesthetic appeal and ergonomics but also ease of use.

Using flowing (transforming) and natural forms makes it possible to give not only aesthetic and functional, but also great semantic value.

Generally, understanding the subtle craftsmanship of creating various constructions leads to an understanding of the fundamental principles of form building and transformation, opening great possibilities for the creator. It is crucial for every designer to study and understand the "basics of form formation" because this discipline plays a key role in creating images in future projects.

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SECTION 5

LANGUAGE AND TRANSLATION STUDIES. INNOVATIVE METHODS OF TEACHING LANGUAGES AT SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES. TEACHING LANGUAGES IN THE WARTIME

EXPLORING THE FLIPPED CLASSROOM MODEL IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

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The traditional classroom model, where teachers deliver lectures in class and students complete assignments at home, has been gradually evolving. One innovative approach gaining traction is the flipped classroom model. In this model, instructional content is delivered outside the classroom, typically through videos or online resources, while class time is dedicated to active learning, discussions, and collaborative activities. This paper explores the opportunities and challenges presented by the flipped classroom model in English language teaching (ELT), both for teachers and students.

The flipped classroom model offers several benefits for English language teachers. Firstly, it allows for more personalized instruction. Teachers can tailor pre-recorded lessons to address the specific needs and proficiency levels of individual students, providing targeted support where necessary. Additionally, by delivering content outside the classroom, teachers free up valuable class time for interactive activities, such as group discussions, language games, and role-plays. This fosters a more dynamic and engaging learning environment, enhancing students' language acquisition and retention.

Furthermore, the flipped classroom model promotes student-centered learning. Instead of being passive recipients of information, students take on a more active role in their learning process. They are encouraged to explore concepts independently, collaborate with peers, and apply their knowledge in real-world contexts during class sessions. This shift in focus from teacher-led to student-centered instruction empowers learners to take ownership of their learning journey, leading to increased motivation and autonomy.

Despite its numerous advantages, implementing the flipped classroom model in ELT comes with its own set of challenges. One of the primary concerns for teachers is the creation and curation of high-quality instructional materials. Developing engaging and effective video lessons requires time, technical expertise, and access to appropriate resources. Additionally, ensuring equitable access to these materials outside the classroom, particularly for students from low-income backgrounds or with limited internet connectivity, can be challenging.

Moreover, the flipped classroom model requires a shift in teaching methodology and classroom management strategies. Teachers must carefully plan

and scaffold in-class activities to maximize student engagement and promote meaningful interaction. They also need to adapt their assessment methods to align with the active learning approach, focusing on formative assessment and providing timely feedback to support student progress. This necessitates ongoing professional development and support for teachers to effectively implement the flipped classroom model in ELT.

For students, the flipped classroom model offers a more flexible and personalized learning experience. They have the opportunity to review instructional materials at their own pace, pausing, rewinding, or rewatching videos as needed to reinforce understanding. This asynchronous learning approach accommodates diverse learning styles and preferences, allowing students to engage with the content in a way that best suits them.

Furthermore, the flipped classroom model promotes deeper learning and critical thinking skills. By completing preliminary readings or watching instructional videos before class, students come to class with a foundational understanding of the material. This enables them to engage in higher-order thinking activities, such as analysis, synthesis, and application, during class discussions and collaborative projects. As a result, students develop a more profound understanding of the English language concepts and are better equipped to transfer their knowledge to real-world contexts.

However, the flipped classroom model also presents challenges for students, particularly in terms of self-regulated learning and time management. With greater autonomy over their learning process comes increased responsibility for staying organized, managing deadlines, and seeking help when needed. Students must develop effective study habits and self-discipline to keep up with pre-class assignments and actively participate in class activities.

Moreover, the flipped classroom model may exacerbate existing disparities in access to technology and resources among students. Those with limited access to devices or reliable internet connectivity may struggle to engage with online materials outside the classroom, putting them at a disadvantage compared to their peers. Additionally, students who are not accustomed to self-directed learning may find it challenging to adapt to the independent nature of flipped classroom instruction, requiring additional support and scaffolding from teachers.

In conclusion, the flipped classroom model presents both opportunities and challenges for English language teachers and students. While it offers the potential for more personalized instruction, student-centered learning, and deeper engagement with course content, its successful implementation requires careful planning, ongoing support, and adaptation to individual needs. By addressing the challenges and harnessing the opportunities presented by the flipped classroom model, educators can create more dynamic, interactive, and effective learning environments in English language teaching.

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FEATURES OF BUSINESS ORAL COMMUNICATION

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Business communication involves the exchange of information among individuals within a company. This communication can be conveyed verbally or nonverbally and occurs through various channels such as face-to-face interactions, phone calls, or electronic mediums like email. Proficiency in business communication is essential for achieving success in the professional sphere. Effective oral communication is crucial for fostering understanding, strengthening bonds, and achieving objectives in the fast-paced business world. In business, oral communication varies greatly from casual conversation or other forms of informal communication in organizational settings due to several distinct characteristics. In business, the key to effective oral communication is clarity and conciseness. To deliver messages effectively, it is crucial to avoid any ambiguity or unnecessary information.

Whether providing instructions, negotiating deals, or presenting proposals, concise communication enhances comprehension and efficiency. Professionalism is also a key in business oral communication. Tone, language selection, and demeanor should reflect the corporate culture and organizational values. Maintaining a respectful and courteous approach cultivates positive relationships and instills confidence in stakeholders. Moreover, adaptability is crucial for navigating diverse communication scenarios. Business professionals must be able to adjust their communication style, tone, and language to suit the audience and context effectively. Adaptability ensures that messages resonate with their intended recipients.

Active listening is another cornerstone of successful business oral communication. Attentive listening to stakeholders' concerns, feedback, and viewpoints fosters mutual understanding and enables informed decision-making. Engaging in meaningful dialogue fosters trust and collaboration. Furthermore, leveraging technology enhances the efficiency of business oral communication. Platforms such as video conferencing, teleconferencing, and messaging apps facilitate seamless communication across geographical boundaries. Embracing technological advancements streamlines communication processes and improves accessibility.

In global business environments, cultural sensitivity is crucial. Acknowledging and upholding cultural differences in communication practices, etiquette, and values can facilitate mutual understanding among cultures and decrease the likelihood of misunderstandings.

To sum up, the attributes of business oral communication include clarity, professionalism, adaptability, active listening, technological integration, and cultural sensitivity. The acquisition of these traits equips individuals to handle the complexities of business and effectively achieve their objectives.

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AN ACADEMIC AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE: HOSTING A VIRTUAL ENGLISH-SPEAKING CLUB IN UKRAINE

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The Continuous Professional Development Online Course for English Medium Instruction University Teachers at a B1/B2 language proficiency level program consists of 60 hours, with various projects including self-study, a project, and the speaking club, which is what this paper will focus on.

As the host of the speaking club, working in collaboration with TESOL Ukraine and the U.S. State Department English Fellowship Program, I delve into the complexities of fostering communicative competence and facilitating cultural exchange. The speaking club takes place twice a week, with a group of approximately 15 to 20 participants (internet access permitting). This paper will cover the goals for the speaking club and how I plan to achieve these goals through discussion, and various activities while using various resources.

Four Goals for the Speaking Club

1. Improve English Speaking Skills: the first and potentially the most vital goal of the speaking club is to give participants the opportunity to practice speaking English in a supportive and low-pressure context. In other words, there are no grades or exams that follow any of the discussions, rather it's an open environment where students can and are encouraged to speak and expand on any given topic.

2. Enhance Listening Skills: communication not only includes speaking but also active listening. It is vital to encourage students to not only speak, but to also listen to other participants and engage in discussion.

3. Cultural Exchange: the speaking group is a homogenous group, though there are some individuals who have connections or blood relations to other cultures (Polish and Hungarian connections, for example). As the host, coming

from another country and culture, discussing cultural practices, traditions, perspectives between the United States and Ukraine promotes a rich cultural exchange.

4. Building Confidence: speaking in another language can be daunting and many English as a Foreign Language (EFL) learners struggle with confidence when speaking in English, especially in an unfamiliar setting. I aim to help participants build confidence in their speaking abilities through regular practice and constructive feedback.

Achieving these Goals

The participants are eager to get the chance to speak in English and to also work on their listening skills. To generate conversation, sentence stems from the book “American Ways” were used. The sentence stems were as followed:

- People from my country are...
- People from my country believe in...
- My country is a place where ...
- The average person from my country is ...
- People from my country are worried about...
- The most important thing in life to most people from my country is ...

The participants reflected on these sentence stems, speaking in break out rooms with their classmates. Participants commented on the bravery of the people in Ukraine and how they adamantly believe in the victory of their country. This activity not only promoted speaking, but also listening and prompted cultural exchange.

In conclusion, many of these goals are intertwined and the possibilities for activities are endless. Having accessible topics that participants can speak and expand on is helpful in lowering the affective filter (attitude that might hinder language learning) and generating lively and fruitful discussions (Krashen, 1986).

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USING FILMS TO LEARN ENGLISH

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Modern education has experienced great and sustained changes in the last century. The society has been changing, thus the way of people’s learning has been changing too. Learning foreign languages is no exception. Nowadays, there are many interesting different methods of learning languages: learning through songs, films, games, etc.

Learning English using films is quite an effective way. The main advantages are that the language student has the opportunity to simulate a language environment, observe the usage of English in native speakers' everyday lives and learn it deeply at all. Moreover, interest in chosen film or other TV shows will encourage them to watching and listening. One of the disadvantages is, for example, high complexity language, used in the film: too complicated lexis or grammatical structures, which are unknown for learner at a certain stage of learning. It may reduce the motivation to learn the language.

Xavier Aparicio, the professor of cognitive psychology at the University, in his article proves that learning a foreign language by watching subtitled films helps to master vocabulary, but they do not allow learners to use it actively in their lives [1].

However, as the experience of Bilal Zou, a reader of the English Club online, that she described in her article, it is quite possible to learn English watching films to be able to speak it in everyday life: 'I grew up in the suburbs of Rabat, Morocco and learned English mainly from watching movies. I would watch three or four films a day, and after a few years, I realised I could speak the language. It shocked everyone, including me'[2].

There are some pieces of advice to learn the language using films: 1) choose simple films depending on your English level (to keep your focus on the language rather than overthinking about every word); 2) make notes of unknown words (to help you remember the vocabulary better); 3) watch the same moment for several times (to get deeper into the language environment); 4) listen and repeat the lines after the actors (to improve your pronunciation); 5) share your impressions with your friends (to practice in an informal environment).

For the Beginners films with slow speech are recommended, such as 'Friends', 'How I met your mother?', 'The Big Bang Theory', 'Home Alone', 'The Hangover', 'Toy Story', 'Finding Nemo' and others. Intermediate learners can watch 'The Social Network', 'Twilight', 'Titanic', 'Harry Potter', 'Pirates of the Caribbean' etc. For advanced students, these films are perfect: 'The Terminator', 'Thor: Ragnarok', 'The Big Sick', 'It', 'Wonder Woman', 'Loving Vincent', 'Star Wars', 'Lord of the Rings', and many others.

Consequently, watching films is a modern and quite effective method of learning languages.

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SPECIFIC FEATURES OF CHARLES DICKENS'S STYLE

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The training of today's philologists, future translators, involves studying of several languages, in particular, developing knowledge of the native language and the ability to use it, developing thinking and speech, instill respect for various languages and literatures, as well as developing skills and abilities to observe linguistic phenomena and analyse them independently, improving speech skills, and developing a personal style of speech. Therefore, we can say, that lessons of Ukrainian and foreign literature are useful and important for the proper training of translators. Thus, reading fiction novels, short stories and poems allows students to learn how to use words smartly, translate different figurative expressions, analyse other people's speech to identify its features as well as translate it in a proper way.

Critics have recognised, that the individual style of the English realist writer Charles Dickens is unique, perfect, and exemplary [1]. Thus, it is important for students to identify its features. Unfortunately, nowadays this writer is often forgotten and wrongly evaluated under the influence of the Soviet ideology in the twentieth century. It is known that Joseph Conrad, Henry James, Franz Kafka, William Faulkner, Thomas Stearns Eliot, and Marcel Proust call him their teacher. Why shouldn't modern philologists learn from Charles Dickens? This is the reason why we find the topic of the report *relevant*, and *the aim* of the report is to identify the features of Charles Dickens' style.

Charles Dickens was one of the founders of English literature and a great novelist who exposed social disadvantages and preached humanism and moral values. His books are still relevant today because they have artistic value and raise universal problems. Besides, he was recognized as one of the founders of the English detective story (with Arthur Conan Doyle).

The style of Dickens's novels is generally realistic, but it has evolved during his career: realism is combined with some features of sentimentalism, Gothic literature, and romanticism in his early works, and realism is presented almost in its purest form in his later novels. Throughout his entire career, the writer, as a reporter, paid attention to the details, descriptions, and imagery of the language which he reflected in his books.

It should be noted that the writer's unbridled imagination helped him to create all his novels with an enormous number of characters. The characters in each novel are grouped around the main character and are connected to him either by personal relationships (Mr. Dombey's family in the novel "Dombey and Son") by some kind of mystery (the mystery of Oliver Twist's origin in the novel of the same name), or by traveling or escaping (Carker and Edith in the novel "Dombey and Son").

Charles Dickens is a real master at creating personages; even his minor personages are vivid as they have distinctive features in both appearance and character. For example, Mr. Carker, the manager and Mr. Dombey's chief assistant, is remembered for his bestial habits and the smile of a cat; and Major Bagstock is etched in memory thanks to his primitive, monotonous, flattering speech ("Dombey and Son").

The writer masterfully creates tense plots, demonstrates a deep knowledge of child psychology ("The Adventures of Oliver Twist"). The ideological background for his novels is the so-called "Christmas philosophy" developed in "Christmas Stories." It is based on the belief in the re-education of a person who has realised his or her previous mistakes and wants to change, as well as the establishment of the principles of humanity and moral purity. The author associates this position with Christmas, as a holiday when enemies are forgiven and grievances are forgotten, when everyone is renewed and gets rid of everything unnecessary and false.

Charles Dickens is one of the most famous humourists in the world literature, as he subtly observe comic things in life and represented them in literature. However, his humour was different: from cheerful and light mockery in the novel "The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club", to evil irony and revealing satire in the novels of other periods of his work ("Dombey and Son", "Great Expectations"). It should be noted that Dickens' wit influenced the formation of a specific term, "English humour" which shows the features of the national character.

A combination of the real and the fantastic, criticism of the social defects and snobbery of British aristocrats, passion for London and descriptions of the city in the novels, religious vocabulary (and religious elements typical for representatives of the Victorian era), co-existence of realistic characters and generalizations with romantic dreams, and miraculous changes in the characters of the main personages – this is only a short list of the features of Charles Dickens's individual artistic style.

The writer presents a great number of useful and enlightening thoughts in his novels. Quotes from his books are worth thinking about, memorizing, and using in rhetorical speech. His winged words can make your speech more colourful and vivid: 1) *Ask no questions, and you'll be told no lies*; 2) *There is a wisdom of the head, and a wisdom of the heart*; 3) *There is nothing in the world so irresistibly contagious as laughter and good humor*; 4) *The most important thing in life is to stop saying 'I wish' and start saying 'I will.'* Consider nothing impossible, then treat possibilities as probabilities; 5) *I have been bent and broken, but – I hope – into a better shape* [4].

It is useful for philologists to analyse the narration of his works, which consists of long sentences filled with a large number of different phrases, eloquent surnames, idioms, different grammatical forms of address, nouns with connotative meanings, and compound addresses: *my good woman, dear little Dombey* [3]. The surnames of some of Dickens' characters have become common names, such as Scrooge, which today means a greedy person.

The narration of Dickens' novels is characterised by a large number of artistic means: interesting comparisons, incredible epithets, author's metaphors, play with synonyms and homonyms, many stylistic figures, ironic and parodic expressions, etc. The writer used dialects of English to characterise the characters' speech, especially London Cockney, and social jargon (the jargon of criminals), as well as individual vivid phrases to create the characters of some of the personages.

Here are some examples of metaphors and irony from the novel 'Dombey and Son', when Dombey is thinking about his daughter (the original text and the translation into Ukrainian): *But what was a girl to Dombey and Son! In the capital of the House's name and dignity, such a child was merely a piece of base coin that couldn't be invested – a bad Boy – nothing more* [3]. – *Та що там якась дівча для "Домбі і Сина"! У капіталі фірми з такою гучною назвою дівчисько – лише низькопробна монета, яку ніхто не бере, – нікудишній хлопець, та й годі* (переклад М. Іванова) [2].

It should be noted that translations of Dickens' novels into Ukrainian had already appeared in the 1880s, and they have been continuously published since then. His works were translated by E. Olesnytskyi, O. Kryvnyiuk, V. Cherniakhivska, M. Ivanov, M. Sagarda, O. Mokrovolskyi, and others. And such scientists as D. Khomchuk, R. Zorivchak, O. Semenikhina, and L. Bohachevska have already analysed the translations of his novels.

Therefore, today we rightly recognise Charles Dickens as an outstanding novelist, a subtle satirist, a good psychologist, a convinced humanist, and also as one of the founders of the English cultural tradition and a symbol of the British identity. In the lines of his books, everyone can find many useful things for themselves: from smart thoughts and beautiful turns of phrase.

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BRIDGING LANGUAGE AND ECOLOGY: ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION INTEGRATION IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE CLASSES

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Environmental education (EE) has emerged as a critical component of modern educational curricula, aiming to cultivate ecological literacy and promote

sustainable behaviors among learners. Integrating environmental themes into traditional subjects such as English language education presents a unique opportunity to foster interdisciplinary learning and instill a sense of environmental stewardship from an early age. This abstract presents a pedagogical framework for incorporating environmental education into English language lessons, emphasizing its potential to enhance both language proficiency and environmental awareness.

Conducting environmental lessons in English can be both engaging and effective by integrating environmental themes seamlessly into language learning activities. Here's a structured approach:

1. **Select Relevant Topics:** Choose environmental topics that align with language learning objectives and cater to students' interests and proficiency levels. Topics can range from climate change and biodiversity conservation to sustainable living practices and environmental activism.

2. **Integrate Language Skills:** Design activities that integrate all language skills – reading, writing, listening, and speaking – around the chosen environmental topics. For example:

- **Reading:** Assign articles, essays, or excerpts from environmental literature for comprehension and analysis.

- **Writing:** Have students write reports, essays, or letters expressing their opinions on environmental issues or proposing solutions.

- **Listening:** Use podcasts, interviews, or documentaries related to the environment for listening comprehension tasks.

- **Speaking:** Organize debates, discussions, or presentations where students express their viewpoints on environmental debates or share research findings.

3. **Use Authentic Materials:** Incorporate authentic materials such as news articles, TED Talks, documentaries, or multimedia resources related to environmental issues. Authentic materials not only expose students to real-world language use but also deepen their understanding of environmental topics.

4. **Promote Critical Thinking:** Encourage critical thinking by asking open-ended questions that prompt students to analyze, evaluate, and reflect on environmental issues. Encourage discussions where students can express their opinions, debate different perspectives, and develop arguments supported by evidence.

5. **Foster Collaboration:** Incorporate collaborative activities that encourage teamwork and peer learning. Group projects, role-plays, or simulations can provide opportunities for students to work together to solve environmental problems or explore complex issues from multiple angles.

6. **Connect to Local Contexts:** Relate environmental lessons to students' local contexts to make learning relevant and meaningful. Explore local environmental issues, initiatives, or community-based projects that students can engage with, fostering a sense of environmental stewardship and civic responsibility.

7. **Utilize Technology:** Integrate technology tools and digital resources to enhance environmental learning experiences. Use online simulations, virtual field trips, interactive websites, or educational apps to deepen students' understanding of environmental concepts and engage them in hands-on learning activities.

8. Assess Learning Outcomes: Design assessments that evaluate students' language proficiency and their understanding of environmental content. Assessments can include written assignments, oral presentations, quizzes, or projects that demonstrate students' ability to communicate effectively about environmental topics in English.

By following these guidelines and incorporating environmental themes into English language lessons in a structured and engaging manner, educators can create enriching learning experiences that not only enhance language skills but also promote environmental awareness and action among students.

DISCOVERING TONGUE TWISTERS FROM AROUND THE GLOBE

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Tongue twisters are linguistic phenomena that playfully challenge our ability to articulate sounds quickly and accurately. Found in many cultures around the world, these tongue-twisting phrases not only provide amusement but also serve as valuable tools for language learners, speech therapists, and researchers interested in phonetics and phonology. In this exploration, we delve into the fascinating world of tongue twisters, uncovering their origins, linguistic features, and cultural significance across different languages and regions.

The origins of tongue twisters are shrouded in the mists of time, with variations found in oral traditions dating back centuries. While their precise origins are often elusive, tongue twisters have long been a part of folklore and popular culture in many societies. For example, in English-speaking countries, nursery rhymes like "Peter Piper" and "She sells seashells by the seashore" have entertained generations of children and adults alike. Similarly, in other cultures, tongue twisters are used as entertainment during festivals, as educational tools in language classes, and even as a test of sobriety in drinking games.

Tongue twisters exploit various phonetic and phonological features of language to create their challenging effect. These features include alliteration, consonant clusters, vowel sounds, and syllable stress patterns. For instance, the English tongue twister "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers" highlights alliteration, where the repetition of the initial consonant sound (/p/) makes the phrase difficult to articulate rapidly. Similarly, in languages like Spanish and German, tongue twisters often feature complex consonant clusters and vowel sounds that require precise articulation and rapid tongue movements.

Across different languages and cultures, tongue twisters vary in their linguistic structures and thematic content, reflecting the unique phonetic properties and cultural contexts of each language. For example, in Japanese, "Shichirigahama tanoshimi" challenges speakers with its rapid repetition of syllables and sounds, while in Chinese, "四是四，十是十，十四是十四，四十是四十" (sì shì sì, shí

shì shí, shísì shì shísì, sishí shì sishí) tests the speaker's ability to distinguish similar-sounding syllables.

Beyond their entertainment value, tongue twisters serve practical purposes in language learning and speech therapy. By practicing tongue twisters, language learners can improve their pronunciation, fluency, and articulation skills. Additionally, speech therapists use tongue twisters as a fun and effective way to help individuals overcome speech impediments and develop clearer speech patterns. The repetitive nature of tongue twisters allows speakers to focus on specific sounds and syllable combinations, making them valuable tools in the treatment of speech disorders such as stuttering and lisping.

Tongue twisters are linguistic gems that transcend cultural and linguistic boundaries, delighting and challenging speakers of all ages around the world. From playful nursery rhymes to complex phonetic puzzles, these tongue-twisting phrases offer insight into the rich diversity of languages and the fascinating intricacies of speech production. Whether recited for amusement, educational purposes, or therapeutic benefits, tongue twisters continue to captivate and inspire curiosity, reminding us of the boundless creativity and versatility of human language.

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STYLISTIC AND LEXICAL ASPECTS IN TRANSLATING TECHNICAL TEXTS IN THE FIELD OF CIVIL ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

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A unique way of expressing oneself through writing or speaking is called style. In Latin, the word "style" (stilus) means a writing tool, a mark or notch used by the ancients to write on wax or clay tablets. This is the manner in which something is said or done, unlike its content. In written or printed forms, style also refers to agreement on capitalization, punctuation, spelling, typography, and presentation [1].

Similar to any style, the scientific style has a number of features and functions [4]:

1. The presentation of scientific material should be consistent and systematic.
2. The results of the experiment, observation, and analysis must be reported accurately.

3. Scientific texts reveal the general laws that govern the life of nature and society.

4. There may be proof of the validity (or invalidity) of a theory, concept, etc.

In general, the definitions, purposes, and functions of scientific style are the same in different languages. B. Slepovich [2] highlights some similarities between this style in the English and Ukrainian languages:

- the audience of the text, i.e. the main recipient or addressee of the scientific text;

- purpose, organization, coherence and cohesion of the text;

- style of the text, i.e. its correspondence to the scientific style;

- way of linking parts of the text, also known as text flow;

- format in which it is presented.

One sub-style of the scientific style is the scientific constructive sub-style. Its structure and principles correspond to most of the norms inherent in the scientific language style.

As in the scientific style, scientific constructive texts maintain the existing tendencies of organizing a scientific text: conciseness, accuracy, and specificity in expressing thoughts, the use of impersonal sentences, terms, abstract vocabulary, etc. [3].

Civil design texts are characterized by the use of appropriate terminology and a specific grammar and syntax structure. Other features inherent in all texts of the scientific style include the use of abbreviations and emotionlessness, and the use of the syntactic technique of combining several sentences into one, which makes it complex. The main task is to provide a detailed description of facilities, processes, and technologies [3].

When translating scientific texts, including civil engineering and design texts, it is important to consider that the language used is primarily composed of specific syntactic constructions.

According to philologists [3], when translating such texts, one should consider the following:

- Formality of the text presented.

- Grammatical features (considered to be less significant than lexical features, but also have specific features depending on the language).

- The use of a large number of participial, adverbial, and infinitive clauses.

To summarize, scientific and technical literature differs from other types of texts. The defining features of civil engineering texts are their content, consistency, accuracy, objectivity, and comprehensibility. The language of such texts is always translated into full and absolute equivalents.

In order to translate such texts a translator must be an expert in both the aspects of architecture and construction and their technical details.

The translator must also adhere to the following requirements:

- A term must be directly related to the concept of a specific subject area;

- A term must comply with language norms [3].

There are six main techniques for translating architectural terms: lexical equivalence, explication, transcoding (transliteration, transcription), calque, concretization, and generalization [5].

So, to summarize all of the above, we can say that the most important step in translating terms in the field of civil design and engineering is to find out the exact meaning of the term. Accurate translation of architectural terms requires an understanding of the conceptual organization of architectural terminology systems in both the source and target languages.

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HOW DIFFERENT COUNTRIES CELEBRATE HOLIDAYS: A LANGUAGE PERSPECTIVE

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Holidays are not only a time for celebration but also a reflection of a culture's values, traditions, and linguistic nuances. Every country around the world has its unique way of commemorating special occasions, often accompanied by distinct language elements. This paper explores how different countries celebrate holidays from a language perspective, examining the linguistic features embedded in various holiday traditions.

Holidays serve as significant markers in a culture, providing opportunities for people to come together, express shared values, and pass down traditions from generation to generation. Whether it's Christmas in the Western world, Lunar New Year in Asia, or Diwali in India, holidays play a crucial role in reinforcing cultural identity and fostering a sense of community.

Language plays a central role in holiday celebrations, shaping the way people communicate, express emotions, and convey meaning during festive occasions. From greetings and rituals to songs and stories, linguistic elements are deeply intertwined with holiday traditions.

In many countries, the exchange of greetings is a fundamental part of holiday celebrations. For example, during Christmas in English-speaking countries, people commonly say "Merry Christmas" or "Happy Holidays" to convey good wishes. In Spanish-speaking countries, "¡Feliz Navidad!" is the equivalent greeting for the Christmas season. These expressions not only convey well-wishes but also reflect the linguistic diversity and cultural norms of each region.

Moreover, holiday rituals often involve specific linguistic practices. For instance, in Japan, during the New Year's celebration known as "Oshogatsu," people exchange "Nengajō," which are traditional New Year's postcards containing seasonal greetings and well-wishes. These postcards often feature calligraphy or artwork, adding aesthetic value to the linguistic communication.

Additionally, songs and stories are integral components of holiday traditions in many cultures. Christmas carols sung in various languages, such as "Silent Night" in German ("Stille Nacht, Heilige Nacht") or "Joy to the World" in French ("Joie sur la Terre"), exemplify how music bridges language barriers during festive seasons. Similarly, folk tales and myths associated with holidays are passed down orally through generations, preserving linguistic heritage and cultural narratives.

In conclusion, holidays serve as an invaluable lens through which to examine the intersection of language, culture, and tradition. By exploring how different countries celebrate holidays from a language perspective, we gain insights into the diverse ways in which people communicate, express emotions, and reinforce cultural identity during festive occasions. Understanding the linguistic dimensions of holiday traditions enhances our appreciation for the rich tapestry of human diversity and fosters cross-cultural understanding and dialogue.

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HOW SOME ARCHAISMS HAVE ACQUIRED A NEW MEANING IN THE FORM OF SLANG IN ENGLISH

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Like all languages, the English language is constantly evolving and developing, making it possible to improve and diversify it. This happens through new language structures or the development of new words and phrases.

One of these examples is archaism. Archaism is a word or expression that is not generally used any more [1]. Nowadays, these are words that you will not hear in ordinary circumstances anymore, except for the older generation, who, in addition, could still use these archaic words, compared to today's youth. Therefore, absolutely every generation has its own "words or phrases" that they use in communication and have a certain meaning, which are now called slang.

The purpose of the report is to consider archaisms, old words that have acquired a new meaning in the modern context, and English slang.

Slang, in turn, is a very informal language that is usually spoken rather than written, used especially by particular groups of people [2]. Therefore, some archaic words and phrases that were once forgotten are becoming popular again due to their expressiveness or uniqueness, through slang, and have acquired a new meaning in the language of youth culture. In modern English slang, archaisms have become popular again because of their unusualness.

The 21st century is the epoch of technology and innovation. This is why technological progress is developing more and more every year. Therefore, through various social networks, apps, television programmes, series, music and books, it has a huge impact on today's youth. This has also affected the archaisms themselves, and people have started using them again, giving them a new meaning, so to speak, giving them a "new life".

As an example, we can use the word slay. Slay means to kill in a violent way [3], in the form of a verb. But today this word has a completely different meaning: slay – to impress someone very much or to be very good or impressive [3]. You can see that this word had a negative meaning, but it has turned into a positive one. It means that over time, this word has become completely different. Not the same as it was before, which makes the language more diverse. Another example is cringe. Cringe – to suddenly move away from someone or something because you are frightened [4]; to bow or crouch to (someone) in service; to escort (someone) in a cringing manner [5]. Today, this word also has a completely different meaning, such as to feel very embarrassed, and often show it by a physical movement or expression [4]. There are many words that have many slang synonyms for them, for example: the word no – used to give negative answers [6], and its slang equivalents: nah, no way, nuh-uh, nope. There are many more examples and words like this.

This transformational meaning of archaisms is reflected in the change in their use and interpretation in modern speech. In modern slang, it can be used to give an ironic tone or to create an atmosphere of antiquity, which indicates the transformation of its meaning and the way it is used in different contexts. Cultural and historical aspects have a significant impact on the transformation of archaisms into slang. For example, the use of archaisms in slang may reflect an interest in history, cultural traditions and archaic style of speech. They can be a way to distinguish oneself or to differ from the generally accepted linguistic standard, thus showing cultural awareness and a desire to create a unique linguistic identity.

The historical aspect also plays an important role in the transformation of archaisms into slang. Words and expressions from the past can give a text or speech a touch of authenticity and antiquity, which adds aesthetic value and originality to communication.

Thus, the transformative meaning of archaisms in slang not only reflects the development of the language and its use in the modern world, but also reflects the cultural and historical aspects of society, which gives the language a deeper and more meaningful sense.

Summing up all the aspects discussed above, it is possible to conclude that the transformation of archaisms into slang is an interesting phenomenon in the development of language. This process reflects not only changes in speech but also wider cultural and historical aspects of society, which helps to preserve the heritage of past epochs and give the language a deeper and more meaningful content. Due to these factors, archaisms have acquired a new meaning in the form of slang in English.

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ECO-NEOLOGISMS IN MODERN ENGLISH AND THE WAYS OF THEIR FORMATION

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The rapid development of science and technology is causing the emergence of a great number of new terms in different spheres.

Such processes as globalization, digitalization, information technologies give a huge impetus to the emergence of new words.

This process is inevitable as new words have always been a great part of the lexical layer of any language and are able not only to ease communication, but also to enrich the vocabulary of a language.

As English is an international language most terms appear in English and, in most cases, they are transliterated in other languages. For example, *ecology*, *green peace*, *ecosystem* etc.

Defined as "words, terms or phrases which have been recently created – often to apply to new concepts, or to reshape older terms in newer language form" [1], neologisms have been studied by many domestic and foreign linguists since the 19th century (L. Bauer [2], G. Booij [3], R. Baayen [4], J. Algeo [5], P. Hammer, T. Hammer and others [6]).

Most of all, new units enriched the vocabulary of science. The emergence of discoveries, inventions and research works has increased the need for terminological neologisms.

According to the method of formation neologisms are divided into semantic (changing the meaning of an old word), lexical (neologisms, arising from other languages, borrowings and denoting new realities), and lexical – grammatical (new words, arising on an existing basis by affixation, transformation, word combination, abbreviation). [7]

Compounding and mixing words are considered to be one of the most productive ways of new words formation. [8]

The term *ecology* itself comes from ancient Greek *oikos*, meaning ‘home’ and *logos*, meaning ‘doctrine’. This term was formed by means of combining two words and its first part *eco* or the whole word *ecology* have been used for the formation of new ecological terms: *ecosystem*, *ethnoecology*, *information ecology*, etc.

Ecology as a science was formed relatively recently. The first works on ecology appeared at the end of the 19th century. It was considered as science studying the relationship between living and inanimate nature.

More and more scientists began to pay attention to the impact of technological progress on nature and the need to preserve it.

Works on ecology become very popular and in demand due to its close connection with almost all spheres of human activity. Ecological researches cause the emergence of a great number of new terms – eco-neologisms.

The aim of the paper is to consider some eco-neologisms in modern English and the ways of their formation.

Such terms as *ecosystem*, *eco-tourism*, *eco-driving*, *eco-audit*, *eco-hotel*, etc. are characterized by lexical-grammatical method of formation, that is new words arise by means of word combination of a borrowed word *eco* and the existing words in English, such as *system*, *tourism*, *driving*, *audit*, *hotel* etc. The words did not lose their main meaning but the addition of *eco* makes them refer to the sphere of nature, environment and environmental protection.

The eco – neologisms, containing words, denoting colour are of great interest. Such words as *green urbanism*, *green accounting*, *green roof*, *green tax*, *greenflation* and *green collar* may be given as examples. In these word combinations *green* is not considered as “colour”, it denotes “vegetation” and “nature”. So, *green tax* can be defined as "any tax imposed with the aim of

regulating activity in a way that benefits the environment". *Green accounting* "aims to put natural resources on the same footing in the national accounts as other forms of capital". *Green collar* is formed by analogy with *white collar* and *blue collar* and is used to describe a "job that is related to the protection of the natural environment".

The word *blue* is also used in eco-neologisms, referring to "water", "seas" and "oceans": *blue climate*, *blue carbon*, *blue economy* etc. For example, *blue economy* denotes "the sphere which seeks to conserve marine and freshwater environments, while using them in a sustainable way to develop economic growth and employment".

To sum up, it should be noted that the emergence of new terms – neologisms in any branch of science is quite natural and their in-depth study not only enriches our vocabulary but also helps to better understand the latest scientific and technical achievements.

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STRESS FOR STUDENTS: CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES

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In today's fast-paced educational environment, stress has become an unavoidable aspect of student life. From academic pressures to social expectations, students encounter various stressors that can significantly impact their well-being and academic performance. This work explores the causes and consequences of stress among students.

Causes of Stress

- *Academic Pressure*

The relentless pursuit of academic excellence and the fear of failure contribute significantly to student stress. High expectations from parents, teachers,

and peers can lead to excessive pressure to perform well in exams and assignments.

- *Time Management Challenges*

Balancing academic demands with extracurricular activities, part-time jobs, and social life can overwhelm students, leading to stress. Many students struggle to manage their time effectively, resulting in academic procrastination and increased anxiety.

- *Financial Burdens*

Financial constraints, including tuition fees, living expenses, and student loans, add to the stress experienced by students. The need to juggle academic responsibilities with part-time work to support themselves financially can be emotionally taxing.

- *Social Pressures*

Social interactions and relationships can also be a significant source of stress for students. Peer pressure, the desire to fit in, and conflicts with friends or roommates can cause emotional distress and impact mental well-being.

- *Uncertain Future*

Concerns about future career prospects, job market competitiveness, and meeting societal expectations can create a sense of uncertainty and anxiety among students, contributing to stress.

Consequences of Stress

- *Physical Health Issues*

Prolonged exposure to stress can manifest in various physical health problems, including headaches, fatigue, insomnia, and digestive issues. Chronic stress weakens the immune system, making students more susceptible to illnesses.

- *Mental Health Disorders*

Stress is closely linked to mental health disorders such as anxiety and depression. Students experiencing chronic stress may exhibit symptoms of anxiety disorders, panic attacks, or depression, impacting their overall quality of life and academic performance.

- *Impaired Academic Performance*

High levels of stress can impair cognitive functioning, concentration, and memory retention, hindering academic performance. Students may struggle to focus on their studies, leading to decreased productivity and lower grades.

- *Social Withdrawal*

Stress can cause students to withdraw from social activities and isolate themselves from friends and family. Feelings of loneliness and alienation can exacerbate stress levels and contribute to a cycle of social withdrawal and emotional distress.

- *Substance Abuse*

Some students may resort to substance abuse, such as alcohol or drugs, as a maladaptive coping mechanism for managing stress. However, substance abuse only provides temporary relief and can lead to addiction and further psychological issues.

In conclusion, it should be said that stress among students is a multifaceted issue with various underlying causes and far-reaching consequences. Addressing stress requires a comprehensive approach that includes promoting mental health awareness, providing access to support services, implementing stress management strategies, and fostering a supportive academic environment that prioritizes student well-being. By acknowledging and addressing the root causes of stress, educators, parents, and policymakers can create a conducive environment where students can thrive academically and emotionally.

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INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO TEACHING ENGLISH IN HIGHER AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

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In today's world, proficiency in the English language is increasingly vital. English is extensively used in academia, business, and technology, heightening the need for effective English language instruction. In response, educators at higher and secondary educational institutions are consistently exploring inventive approaches to enhance English language teaching and learning. It is essential to delve into innovative methods employed in teaching English at these establishments, evaluating their effectiveness and implications for language acquisition.

Without modern technologies it is impossible to imagine education nowadays.

The integration of various multimedia resources like videos, podcasts, and interactive online platforms engages students and accommodates diverse learning styles. Digital language labs, equipped with language practice software, pronunciation drills, and interactive exercises offer students opportunities for self-paced learning and immediate feedback. Different educational platforms such as

Google Classroom, Microsoft Teams, or educational social media networks facilitate collaborative learning, enabling students to interact with peers, share resources, and receive feedback from teachers.

Real-life simulation tasks are useful during the lessons as well. Tasks mirroring real-life situations prompt students to use English in meaningful contexts, promoting language acquisition through experiential learning. We should not forget about group projects which encourage communication skills, teamwork, and critical thinking as students work together to solve problems or complete tasks, using English as their medium of instruction.

Providing instructional content in the form of videos, readings, or online resources for students to access before class, enables classroom time to focus on interactive activities and application of knowledge.

Incorporation of educational games and simulations has a positive effect on the desire to learn. Gamified elements make learning enjoyable and immersive, motivating students to actively participate and progress through challenges while practicing language skills. Moreover, teachers should imply diverse language learning apps while teaching. Mobile applications for language learning offer interactive games, quizzes, and rewards systems, incentivizing regular practice and vocabulary acquisition in an engaging manner.

There exist numerous language immersion programs which allow students to study abroad. Study abroad programs or language camps provide students with immersive experiences in English-speaking environments, enhancing linguistic and cultural competency through authentic interactions.

Innovative teaching methods for English at higher and secondary educational institutions are pivotal in meeting the evolving needs of English language learners in today's interconnected world. By embracing technology, task-based learning, content and language integration, gamification, and experiential learning approaches, educators can establish dynamic and engaging learning environments. These environments empower students to develop proficiency in English language skills while fostering critical thinking, collaboration, and cultural awareness. As educational institutions adapt to the demands of the 21st century, the implementation of innovative teaching methods remains crucial in ensuring the success and competitiveness of English language learners in an increasingly globalized society.

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COGNITIVE ANALYSIS OF THE LANGUAGE OF PROSE FICTION: A STUDY OF THE COGNITIVE PROCESSES OF PERCEPTION AND INTERPRETATION OF AN LITERARY TEXT

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The current state of linguistic-conceptological and linguistic-cultural studies makes it possible not only to study the conceptual systems of a certain language at various stages of its development or the structural-semantic planes of individual concepts, but also to establish the peculiarities of writing idiostyles, the specificity of linguistic personality. Relevant analyzes of artistic texts reveal the linguistic vision of the world, the nature of the organization of the semantics of the linguistic space of a creative personality, the type of knowledge peculiar only to it.

Among the main aspects of studying an artistic text, an important place is occupied by the cognitive direction. «The study of the artistic discourse,» as V. Kononenko notes, «reveals the attraction, the «attachment» of a high-level writer to certain conceptual positions. In such concepts, the spiritual creed, the ideological core of his work, its defining starting principles are concentratedly conveyed» [3, p. 25].

At the same time, the scientist proposes to include in the analysis the works of those authors who most fully convey the conceptual foundations of the national worldview, noting that when a writer «is truly an exponent of national ideals, he conveys – consciously or unconsciously – not only his own ideas about the meaning of the concept, but and ethnopsychological, psycholinguistic foundations of national understanding of conceptual concepts» [3, p. 15]. According to the researcher, these primarily include the works of national classical literature of the 19th and early 20th centuries. Regarding the following period, he points to their often «ideological commitment, and sometimes inevitable insincerity» [3, p. 24].

The material of the analysis was the collection «Winter Trees» (1970), which includes works written before exile. According to critics, it is his later creative peaks, in particular his «Time of Creativity» and «Palimpsests», that prevent a proper assessment of this collection, which, however, is a kind of report on a five-year path of multidirectional searches, a miniature encyclopedia of different ways of building an image, intonation and versification practices [2, p. 8].

Already in «Winter Trees», as I. Dzyuba writes, some permanent motives of V. Stus's work began to be defined, one of which is the experience of one's national identity, and it is not about patriotic pathos, but about personal involvement in national history that finds expression in an ambivalent attitude towards Ukraine [2, p. 13]. On the one hand, the author idolizes an ideal country that knows no bars, but which has no place on earth, and on the other – condemns the homeland of cowards and murderers.

The purpose of the study is to establish the linguistic and cultural specificity of the artistic concept «native land» in the poetic work of Vasyl Stus.

The analyzed material proves that the common verbalizer of the researched concept in the collection «Winter Trees» is the noun *kray*. Different contexts with the specified name fully demonstrate the ambivalent perception of the corresponding conceptualized image. Cf.: Don't love your early anxiety, / – that land where the horizon is wavy turbidity... [8, p. 12] and ...and the stupid besieges the night / the hellish land and the hellish cry [8, p. 18]. Note that in V. Zhaivoronok's dictionary «Signs of Ukrainian ethnoculture» the meaning 'country, region' is recorded as a derivative in the semantics of the concept «Ukraine» [Zhaivoronok: 11].

Note that noticeably more often the researched concept moves on the axiological scale in the negative direction: It burns with smoke / the land of the sleepy sons of Lakiz [9, p. 75] or ... the entire Ukrainian / land is burning. My road is on fire [9, p. 82].

V. Stus achieves the intimacy of the expression by using the pronouns *my*, *this*, *that*, for example: My land! You float under me / with the melody of the song that grew from my childhood / from my chest to the sky, ... / beckoned dreamily to the blue worlds [8, p. 16].

In general, in the given contexts, ideas about the close fusion of the poet's "I" with Ukraine (his native land) are fully realized, such as: ...having robbed the land, they robbed my peace [8, p. 31].

V. Stus's painful reaction to the submissiveness and national forgetfulness of Ukrainians is manifested in his ambivalent attitude towards his native land. Cf.: All the same, there is no sweeter / for this lost and lazy mother, / for the indifferent, disarmed, for / this land, which I only mean / and with which the tear is colored [8, p. 38] and You will not die anymore, you are two-veined, / the land, plundered for centuries, / and do not punish you with stranglers / Siberians and nightingales. / You are still in pain, / you are still torn to pieces, / you are already cool and disobedient, / you straightened up for freedom, / you grew angry [8, p. 18-19].

In the writer's work, the image of the earth undergoes evolution, as well as his consciousness. In the structure of the studied unit, this is evidenced, on the one hand, by such conceptual signs and meanings as «sinful»: As the husbands will sail away... / they will beg with outstretched hands / Peruna – to sprinkle the sinful earth [8, p. 26] and «rotten»: Let at least an edge, / at least a tiny bit of an eye grasp / the rancid earth [8, p. 26], and on the other hand – 'that which gives strength, strength, what causes love and trust': ... and do not scold, Mr. Brother, but stay on the ground! [8, p. 21] or in the context with the derived name *earthly*: ... I would live like this,.. / having become related to the earthly firmament, / to which I firmly grew with my eyes, my heart, and my thoughts [8, p. 29].

Often, the semantics of the analyzed concept reveals itself at the level of associative relations, leaving the reader room for conjecture, such as in such oppositions: land – prison: The prison will not grow to the sky: / the prison will eat the land [8, p. 35]; earthly attraction is love: You are Adam. Zhurba is your lover, / and earthly attraction is love [8, p. 30]; earth – sky: I do not know whether the friendship of the spheres – both heaven and earth – / is called mischief [9, p. 63];

the sense of the earth is a dream: ... the sense of the earth is like a painful dream / and forgotten [9, p. 64].

The inner nature of Stus's Ukrainianism is demonstrated in the collection and cycle «Kostomarov in Saratov». The poems in it relate not so much to Kostomarov's biography as to Stus himself, not so much to Saratov as a topos, but to Ukraine. The artist paints eerie pictures of universal oppression and grief: The living are in the house. The dead – no [9, p. 72]. And so, unfortunately, it will be as long as there is Ukraine: ... because if there is no Ukraine, then there will be no trouble [9, p. 77].

In general, as in contexts with other verbalizers, we observe a distinct connotation of the conceptualized image marked by the lexeme Ukraine.

Noticeably less often, the nouns of the artistic concept "native land" are the state, country, and hemisphere, mostly used in negatively marked meanings, e.g.: By God, you will not know grief. / Surrender to the state – and to yourself / there will be something left [9, p. 88] (ideas about the anti-people state policy aimed at exterminating Ukrainians by hunger are objectified) or The Earth's hemisphere was sizzling with heat... / What happened? I do not know. I don't know what it will be [9, p. 64] (connotations of despair and hopelessness accompany it).

In general, the analysis of the peculiarities of the artistic and linguistic objectification of the concept «native land» in the poetic icon of V. Stus testifies to its cognitive multifacetedness. The analyzed concept is characterized by a branched system of verbalizers, it is realized as polysemantic and ambivalent. The researched concept can be fully interpreted as both ethnocultural and artistic, since its linguisticization in the poetic text demonstrated not only the common language and ethnocultural understanding of the corresponding conceptualized concept, but also the peculiarities of the author's worldview.

Such research is promising, as it activates scientific interest in other linguistic dimensions and not only in the work of V. Stus, which makes it possible to learn more deeply about the phenomenon of the Ukrainian linguistic personality.

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AGGRESSION AS THE DOMINANT BEHAVIOR OF MODERN TEENAGERS

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The word «aggression» comes from the Latin «attack», characterized by a cruel and emotional attitude towards the opponent. An aggressive person is ready to inflict psychological or physical damage without thinking about the consequences.

Aggression is a pattern of behavior (verbal or physical) aimed at causing harm to the interlocutor. Aggression usually manifests itself as a reaction to a situation created by someone else. A person becomes angry at the fact that certain obstacles arise on the way to his/her goal. He does not delve into whether this situation was deliberately provoked or whether it happened by accident.

Types of aggression in psychology

Psychologists distinguish several types of aggressiveness:

- *Direct or indirect*

Direct aggression is targeted specifically at a person, while indirect aggression is a reaction in the form of an action directed at someone (unkind jokes, unfair gossip) or in the form of uncontrolled actions (explosions of rage, throwing things, punching a wall or table, and so on) .

- *Physical and verbal*

Physical aggression involves the use of physical force against another person or object. With verbal aggression, negative emotions manifest themselves in the form of screaming, swearing, screeching, and so on.

- *Provocative and protective*

With defensive aggression, a person tries to repel an opponent and his aggressive actions. When provoking, the first «attack» in the conversation occurs.

- *External and auto-aggression*

The vector of external aggression is directed at others, internal – on one's own personality. The second case is expressed by self-flagellation, and in critical cases – even suicide.

- *Healthy (reasonable) and unreasonable (destructive)*

The boundaries of aggression are difficult to define, and everyone has their own idea about it. Some people call aggression what others call energy. If there are good reasons for such behavior (example: protecting the weak) and it evokes sympathy, then such aggression is called healthy.

- *Hostile and instrumental*

Hostile aggressiveness is based on anger, and its ultimate goal is to cause harm. If causing harm is not an end in itself, but only a means acquiring a different goal – we are talking about instrumental aggression.

As a future psychologist, I conducted an anonymous survey on the Telegram social network, in which 29 people took part (these were both my friends and strangers on the Internet). Respondents were asked the question «What qualities do you think modern teenagers have?» The answer options were 5 positive qualities (kindness, mercy, honesty, tolerance, openness) and 5 negative qualities (aggression, cruelty, indifference, cynicism, infantilism).

The survey results are as follows:

- aggressiveness – 16 people (55%)
- cruelty – 14 people (48%)
- openness – 13 people (45%)
- indifference – 12 people (41%)
- cynicism – 12 people (41%)
- kindness – 10 people (34%)
- mercy – 9 people (31%)
- honesty – 9 people (31%)
- infantilism -9 people (31%)
- tolerance – 7 people (24%)

Thus, our assumption about aggressiveness and rigidity as the dominant behavior of modern adolescents, unfortunately, was confirmed.

So, social crisis processes occurring in modern society negatively affect people's psychology, generating anxiety and tension, anger, cruelty and violence. An aggressive person is ready to inflict psychological or physical damage without thinking about the consequences.

There are different types of aggression and the reasons that give rise to it. The causes of teenage aggression are conventionally divided into several groups: family, biological, personal.

Adolescence is both complex and decisive in the development of personality. At this time, young people must cope with many more developmental tasks than at any other time in their later life, so it is during adolescence that aggression manifests itself most clearly. This is evidenced by psychologists and data from a social survey.

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CONTENT AND LANGUAGE INTEGRATED LEARNING (CLIL)

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Today, as globalisation continues to change our world and English consolidates its status as the dominant language of international communication in Ukraine, the education sector faces an urgent challenge [1]. There is a need to transform English language education and move from being perceived as a mere subject or general knowledge to being recognised as an essential component in a variety of professional fields.

To address this need, an effective teaching method that can meet the diverse needs of English language learners can be Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL).

CLIL is an educational approach that simultaneously develops language skills while teaching content in a second language, for example, English. The approach integrates foreign language teaching with content from different disciplines to provide students with an authentic and meaningful context for language learning. Essentially, it has become one of the most important trends in foreign language teaching today.

Connecting language learning with subject content, CLIL enables learners to experience a wider cultural context and prepares them for internationalisation. CLIL also encourages interest in different languages, diversifies teaching and learning methods, and significantly increases learner motivation. [2] These benefits demonstrate the importance of adopting CLIL as an effective approach to language teaching, which will have a significant impact on students' academic and career success.

A successful Content and Language Integrated Learning lesson, based on the 4Cs curriculum framework, has four essential elements [3]:

1. Content. It includes content ranging from an entire curriculum to a short section or even a single lesson, covering a variety of topics to choose from.

2. Communication. Communication refers to the language being used and taught. Language is split into three categories: language of learning (content), language for learning (cognition) and language through learning (comes as a result of lessons).

3. Cognition. It involves the development of analytical, evaluative and problem-solving skills, linking conceptual development, understanding, and language acquisition. Students improve their language skills and develop critical thinking skills.

4. Culture. The influence of this element is noticeable in the previous three. It also involves exposure to alternative perspectives and shared understandings, which contributes to a deeper understanding of both otherness and the self.

With this approach, educators can create dynamic CLIL lessons that equip students with the skills they need to succeed in their studies and in real life. The use of CLIL provides a comprehensive solution to improve English language learning by addressing both linguistic and academic challenges at the same time.

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USING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN SCIENTIFIC AND RESEARCH WORK OF STUDENTS DURING DISTANCE LEARNING

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Research activity of university students in the process of foreign language studies is a necessary component of modern specialists' training and an integral part of educational and scientific-innovative processes. The priority of educational development at this stage is the introduction of information and communication technologies that ensure the availability and effectiveness of education in the conditions of distance learning, the preparation of the young generation for life in information society.

Research activity includes the following interrelated elements:

- encouraging students to do scientific work, providing them with necessary research skills;
- conducting scientific research under the guidance of teachers and professors.

Teachers of higher educational institutions are sure that students should be involved in research work from the very beginning of their studies. So in English language classes students of non-language faculties get acquainted with scientific literature, methods of scientific knowledge within the framework of educational and research activities. At this stage students get one of the most important research skills- the ability to work with primary sources, independently find and analyze information. Students perform tasks aimed at developing skills of abstracting and critical review of texts on professional topics as well as writing annotations.

The importance of independent work in foreign language studies increases in the process of distance learning. The main content of the independent work with the use of information technologies is the performance of various tasks related to the search for information on the Internet. The Internet is a source of modern authentic materials and educational sites. Students should be able to use the material of specialized websites, where thematic articles are published and current issues of modern science are discussed. The Internet provides a wide range of educational texts, both adapted and original, with a communicative, analytical approach. These texts can be presented in both hypertext and multimedia formats [2].

Nowadays the need to present the results of scientific research in English is growing due to the constant development of relations with other countries and functioning of English as the language of international communication. So the following activities are carried out in English language classes for students of non-language faculties:

- organization of scientific discussions and debates during classes;
- preparing students for writing scientific paper under the guidance of teachers.

Multimedia presentations are widely used to demonstrate the results of students' achievements in the process of mastering a foreign language. For this purpose students usually use the Microsoft Office Power Point program as the most common and convenient for Microsoft Word users. It allows to create systems of multimedia presentations using text information, graphics, animation, audio and video materials. According to some researchers, "the use of modern information technologies in foreign language teaching has significant advantages over traditional ones" [1, 145].

Making presentations develop students' ability to speak in front of audience, using various multimedia tools and opportunities (images, audio and video recordings, hyperlinks to websites or files) to illustrate their reports. The use of such modern technologies as web conferences, webinars, forums in asynchronous and online modes in the process of research work allow modeling new educational situations. The most common platforms for conducting video conferences in Ukraine today are Zoom, Microsoft Teams, Google Meet, which provide dialogue and communication in a remote format.

Let's consider an example of a professionally-oriented scientific task with the use of information technologies for students of economic specialties: prepare a report on the topic "The influence of Transnational Corporations (TNC) on the economy of Ukraine". The project plan is discussed, the report should contain the following sections and structural elements:

- general information about TCN (history, key concepts, requirements), general characteristics of TNC;
- positive and negative impacts of TNCs on the economy of Ukraine;
- information on the current situation regarding the functioning TNCs in Ukraine;

- a conclusion that confirms your position regarding the expected advantages and negative consequences of TNCs for the development of the economic system of Ukraine.

The Internet links will help to find the necessary information on this topic.

With the help of the Internet the theoretical material for the report is selected, it is processed to determine the specific trends of this economic problem, and the conclusions are drawn up. Next, students are prepared to present a report in the form of a Power Point presentation. In the process of working on the presentation, students search for additional data, make a comparative analysis of phenomena and processes. When consulting students on didactic issues of presentation preparation, the teacher should emphasize the need to structure and illustrate the material, highlight the most important things and visualize the problem solving process.

Thus, the latest information technologies can be viewed as a multifunctional learning tool that contributes to the effectiveness of learning a foreign language and to the formation of professional skills of future specialists.

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SOME TIPS FOR WRITING BUSINESS LETTERS

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Business correspondence is something that most people face, most often when applying for a job or communicating with colleagues, because they need to express their thoughts clearly and concisely. Let's take a closer look at the concept, business correspondence is a process of official communication via mail, which is characterized by a formal business style.

Business correspondence is necessary to get a job, provide new ideas, services or any information, communicate with colleagues, and get support or assistance.

Business letters can be classified: response letters, inquiry letters, invitation letters, request letters, notification letters, as well as guarantee, information, and support letters.

Business letters must meet certain requirements, for example: literacy-correct punctuation, true spelling of words and logical, consistent expression of

thoughts; structured with conciseness – a clear structure, without emotionally colored words and unnecessary text.

Let's talk about mistakes and recommendations for writing a business letter. The most common mistakes are jumping from one topic to another, a letter without structure, and too much verbosity. Do not use clericalism, i.e.: language clichés (currently, at this stage); passive constructions (the program was developed by employees); replacing a noun with a preposition (in order to, because of); replacing a verb with a noun (ways to increase activity). Also, don't choose irritant words that quickly trigger a person, such as words at the beginning of a sentence that are written with a lowercase letter or vice versa CAPS LOCK – "SHOCK". Don't overdo it with harsh words and sloppiness. As for recommendations, here are some tips: choose a topic (the topic consists of 5-7 words), follow the structure (greeting, purpose of the letter, details, appeal, signature), don't forget about grammar and paragraphs, choose concise words without artistic turns and emotional expressions, and treat the company or the person you are talking to with respect. Do not get personal, do not shift responsibility, and do not use manipulation. You should give your opponent the right to choose, admit mistakes, and not create or develop conflict situations.

Conclusion: if you use the correspondence method correctly, you will reach an understanding, be understood correctly, and leave a good and positive impression of the conversation. One should keep in mind the following recommendations: choose a clear topic, follow the structure of the correspondence, grammar and sequence of thoughts, conciseness, and respect for the interlocutor play an important role.

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EXPLORING DIFFERENT ACCENTS: HOW PEOPLE SPEAK AROUND THE WORLD

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Accents are like fingerprints, unique to each individual and influenced by a myriad of factors such as geography, culture, history, and social interaction. They not only add flavor to language but also serve as markers of identity, reflecting one's regional background, education, and social status. In this exploration, we delve into the rich tapestry of accents found around the world, examining the diversity they bring to communication and the fascinating insights they offer into human linguistic behavior.

Accents vary widely from region to region, even within the same country or linguistic community. In English alone, one can encounter a plethora of accents,

from the crisp Received Pronunciation (RP) of England to the drawling twang of the Southern United States. These variations arise due to historical migrations, isolation, colonization, and contact with other languages and dialects.

Beyond English, every language boasts its own array of accents, each shaped by unique historical, cultural, and geographical factors. For example, in French, the accent spoken in Paris differs markedly from that spoken in Marseille, reflecting the distinct regional identities within France. Similarly, Spanish spoken in Spain sounds distinct from Spanish spoken in Latin America, with variations in pronunciation, vocabulary, and intonation.

Accents are not arbitrary; they are shaped by a multitude of influences. Geography plays a significant role, as accents often develop in isolation from neighboring regions due to natural barriers such as mountains or bodies of water. For instance, the Appalachian Mountains in the United States have historically served as a barrier to communication, resulting in the development of the distinctive Appalachian accent.

Furthermore, social factors such as education, socioeconomic status, and exposure to other languages also influence accents. Individuals may modify their speech patterns to conform to societal norms or to align themselves with particular social groups. For example, in many countries, speaking with a prestigious accent associated with the upper class may confer social advantages.

Accents not only reflect social and cultural identity but also play a crucial role in interpersonal communication. Research has shown that listeners often make snap judgments about a speaker's background, intelligence, and trustworthiness based on their accent. These judgments, while often unconscious, can have profound implications for social interactions and professional opportunities.

Moreover, accents can evoke strong emotions and associations in listeners, depending on their own background and experiences. For example, hearing a familiar accent may evoke feelings of comfort and nostalgia, while a foreign accent may trigger curiosity or even prejudice.

In conclusion, accents are not merely variations in pronunciation but windows into the rich tapestry of human diversity and communication. They reflect the complex interplay of geography, history, culture, and social dynamics, shaping our perceptions of others and influencing our interactions. By embracing and celebrating the diversity of accents, we can foster greater understanding, empathy, and appreciation for the myriad ways in which language connects us all.

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EFFECTIVE VOCABULARY TEACHING AND LEARNING STRATEGIES IN ESP COURSES

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The importance of teaching/learning vocabulary cannot be overestimated. From the general to the technical, words are the building blocks of knowledge. In order to master students' communicative competence, language teachers should motivate them to learn as many words as possible. In modern society, English for Specific Purposes courses (ESP) is the essential part of every teaching/learning activity including Business English, technical English, English for Medical Professionals, Legal English, and English for tourism, etc. There are different notions and beliefs about teaching ESP courses but vocabulary is a core issue. Comprehension of words is the end product of word consciousness and vocabulary acquisition [1].

The paper aims to expand the awareness about words, vocabulary acquisition, and mastering Legal language terms in ESP. From the standpoint of a communicative approach to foreign language teaching/learning in modern conditions, one of the most important linguistic tasks in English language teaching/learning is to expand the framework of traditionally comprehensive vocabulary and grammar by addressing the communicative, cognitive, rhetorical, and pragmatic aspects of utterances. At the same time, it is important to build a holistic model of speech development of the individual, including the study of dynamic aspects of speech and their actualization in the language environment, which, in our opinion, is impossible without mastering certain lexical units (LU). These definitions indicate that in linguodidactics we can see an emphasis on the necessity of law students' mastering «all aspects of language function», «holistic model of speech development», «expansion of the lexical thesaurus». This requires improving the quality of lexical knowledge, skills and abilities of law students who study English, increasing the variability of lexical thesaurus, developing skills of situational vocabulary use in the necessary social and professional situations of communication and other aspects [2].

Methods of teaching lexical units are an extensive section of English language teaching strategies. English vocabulary is the most open and boundless tier of the language system, and time-consuming for law students' learning. In relation to vocabulary in the methodology of teaching English this process can be divided in two periods. In early stages of English teaching/learning, the attention of methodists was focused on the issues of adequate representation in the educational process of phonetics and grammar. There was no clear justification for how to differentiate a huge mass of words by relevance, difficulty in mastering them. However, a practical course of teaching vocabulary, as well as other aspects of language, which have the property of systematization and communicative value, was gradually formed. To construct the process of teaching/learning English

vocabulary properly, scientists have studied the productivity, frequency, usability of English words in speech.

Based on our own practice, we absolutely agree with the above-mentioned systematization of the difficulties of teaching/learning law students the vocabulary. Of course, in the modern methodology of the English language there are many different systems of lexical exercises elaborated to overcome these difficulties. To be more precise we came to the conclusion that during the period of learning in a language environment, the elaborated exercises are not enough. They do not use the educational potential of the language environment in the vocabulary sphere. The latter gives us an incentive to explore the methodological potential of the language environment in teaching English language vocabulary to law students. In the process of teaching/learning vocabulary the following main stages should be considered: the ways of understanding the meaning and rules of use in speech, remembering the meaning and rules of LU, learning the correct way of using LU in their own speech (quickly and unmistakably), identifying and understanding it in communication with other people.

The main purpose of mastering vocabulary in teaching English to law students is to develop lexical skills. Lexical skills can be defined as automated action to choose a lexical unit adequate to the idea and its correct combination with other units in productive speech and automated perception and association with meaning in receptive speech. More detailed content of lexical skills includes: understanding the word and the features of its compatibility in speech; unmistakable use of the word in speech in accordance with the topic and situation of communication, i.e. the ability to use English vocabulary for the implementation of both productive speech (speaking, writing) and receptive speech (reading, listening). In this regard, lexical skills are divided into productive and receptive. Productive skills are understood as the skills of correct word formation and word usage in accordance with communicative situations and communicative goals. Receptive skills are associated with the recognition and understanding of lexical units in the text.

In conclusion it should be noted that vocabulary enrichment requires: firstly, numerous repetitions, which are quite possible to organize in a language environment; secondly, learners in a language environment explicate speech behavioral tactics that significantly affect the intensity of the process of teaching/learning lexical items; thirdly, the learning element of language spontaneously expands the thesaurus of students. At the same time, this thesaurus can be significantly expanded by using methodological techniques. The main language teaching strategy we consider a set of communicative vocabulary exercises focused on the performance in a certain language environment.

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BREAKING CULTURAL BARRIERS IN ESP CLASSROOM

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In today's globalized world, English language becomes not only the means of international but also the means of intercultural communication. The proofs of it is that nowadays thanks to international travel, programs of students' mobility university classrooms are increasingly diverse, with students from various cultural backgrounds coming together to learn subjects through common language. This diversity presents both challenges and opportunities for educators whose task is to try to break intercultural barriers in the English language classroom. It is important to create an inclusive learning environment that fosters understanding, empathy, and effective communication among students from different cultural backgrounds not only for educational purposes but for the perspectives in their future careers.

Before addressing how to break intercultural barriers, it's essential to understand the nature of these differences. Cultural norms, values, communication styles, and perceptions of authority vary greatly across cultures. These differences can sometimes lead to misunderstandings, miscommunications, and conflicts in the classroom. The first step in breaking intercultural barriers is to create awareness among students about the diversity present in the classroom. These tasks are especially relevant for Türkiye as the country stands in the geographical and religious crossroads in the globe. To fulfill such tasks educators can introduce activities, discussions, and materials that highlight different cultural perspectives, traditions, and communication styles. This helps students recognize and appreciate the richness of cultural diversity. Empathy and respect are crucial in bridging intercultural gaps.

Educators should encourage students to actively listen to and empathize with perspectives different from their own. Respectful communication, both verbal and non-verbal, should be emphasized in classroom interactions. By promoting empathy and respect, educators can cultivate a culture of understanding and tolerance in the classroom.

In the ESP classrooms educators should design tasks that require students to collaborate across cultural boundaries, fostering mutual learning and cooperation. Collaborative learning activities provide opportunities for students to work together, leveraging their diverse backgrounds and perspectives. Group projects, discussions, and presentations as the possible forms of collaboration will allow students to learn from each other, build trust, and develop intercultural communication skills.

Of course, language proficiency levels may vary among students from different cultural backgrounds. Educators should implement strategies to address these differences, such as providing additional support for English language

learners and incorporating multilingual resources in the classroom. By ensuring equitable access to learning opportunities, educators can empower all students to participate actively in the classroom. Open and honest dialogue about cultural differences is essential for breaking down stereotypes and fostering intercultural understanding.

It is important to create a safe space for students to share their experiences, perspectives, and concerns. Classroom discussions on topics such as identity, diversity, and cultural values can facilitate meaningful intercultural dialogue and promote critical thinking skills.

Finally, educators should celebrate cultural diversity as a source of strength and enrichment in the classroom. For example, in Akdeniz University, one of the most ranked Turkish universities, cultural festivals, food tastings, concerts, common trips are often organized. During such activities the students can acquire both the knowledge of the rich culture of Türkiye and the cultures the students come from. Also, guest speakers, and cultural exchange programs can provide opportunities for students to celebrate and learn about each other's cultures.

By embracing diversity, educators can create a vibrant and inclusive learning environment where every student feels valued and respected. Breaking intercultural barriers in the English language classroom requires a proactive approach that promotes awareness, empathy, collaboration, and dialogue among students from different cultural backgrounds. By creating an inclusive learning environment that celebrates diversity, educators can empower students to become effective communicators and global citizens in an increasingly interconnected world.

TWEE AS A TOOL FOR ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING

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As it is known, Twee is an AI-powered online platform designed to help English teachers quickly and easily create lessons, worksheets, activities and more. It utilizes advanced natural language processing to generate content tailored to your needs.

Twee aims to save teachers time and energy by automating repetitive and time-consuming tasks like creating questions, texts, dialogues, and more for any topic or level.

One great part of this browser-based tool is its suite of ready-to-use AI prompts. For teachers dabbling with AI tools for the first time, it's helpful to have examples of potential AI prompts and a scaffolded approach to the kinds of texts, essay prompts, and multiple-choice questions that they might ask an AI tool to generate for their classroom (like «Create discussion questions on a given topic» or «Create quiz questions about a YouTube video»).

It's also helpful that you can toggle the formatting on and off for generated text, making it especially easy for teachers to copy and paste between Twee and other applications. Among the AI tools making their way into the classroom, Twee stands out for its accessibility: it's very helpful to have so much scaffolding for users new to AI tools and so many suggestions about how to make the most of AI-powered features.

However, like ChatGPT and other large-language-model AI tools, Twee has limitations. You can ask the tool to generate open-ended writing prompts, short-answer questions, and multiple-choice questions for a target text, but the results can feel a little arbitrary. It would be great if you could more effectively tailor the results to a specific level (beyond «simple», «intermediate» and «advanced») or to align with specific standards or learning objectives. One of the site's main selling points is its capability to generate questions based on texts and YouTube videos, but those features are limited to video clips under five minutes and texts of fewer than 1,000 words. With advance planning, you could certainly pick film clips and text excerpts and prompt Twee to generate questions on those selections – but at that point, after you've invested time picking a target clip or paragraph, the AI tool may not have saved you much time.

The tool works great for creating all-new text based on a brief prompt; it was especially successful when prompted to generate a few related prompts to invite students to reflect on a text or a specific topic, and it was intriguing to prompt it to generate a passage about a subject and a series of related reading comprehension questions. If you need help creating novel texts or prompts for students to respond to, Twee could be a great fit, but so far this AI tool has limited utility for automating some of the most time-consuming parts of creating meaningful assessments for the classroom.

So, Twee is a minimalist, text-based programming language often used for creating interactive fiction, which could be a unique and engaging tool for teaching English to students at higher and secondary educational levels. Here's how Twee could be incorporated into English language lessons:

1. Creative Writing: Twee can be used to introduce students to the fundamentals of storytelling and creative writing. Students can learn about narrative structure, character development, and dialogue by creating their own interactive stories using Twee. They can experiment with different plotlines, settings, and character arcs while practicing their English writing skills.

2. Literary Analysis: Students can analyze existing interactive fiction stories written in Twee to explore literary elements such as theme, symbolism, and character motivation. By dissecting the branching narrative paths and interactive elements, students can gain a deeper understanding of the text and its underlying meanings.

3. Critical Thinking: Twee encourages nonlinear storytelling and player choice, which can stimulate critical thinking skills. Students can examine the consequences of different choices within a story and analyze how those choices impact the narrative progression and character development. This can lead to discussions about decision-making, ethics, and the consequences of actions.

4. Language Proficiency: Creating and interacting with text-based games in Twee provides students with opportunities to practice reading, writing, listening, and speaking skills in English. They must comprehend written instructions, formulate responses, and engage in dialogue within the context of the interactive story.

5. Collaborative Storytelling: Twee can facilitate collaborative storytelling exercises where students work together to create interactive narratives. This promotes teamwork, communication, and negotiation skills as students collaborate on plot development, character interactions, and story branching.

6. Digital Literacy: Working with Twee introduces students to basic programming concepts and improves their digital literacy skills.

7. Cultural Exploration: Students can use Twee to create stories that explore different cultures, traditions, and perspectives. By researching and incorporating cultural elements into their narratives, students gain insights into diverse societies and develop cross-cultural awareness and empathy.

Overall, incorporating Twee into English language lessons offers a creative and interactive approach to language learning that engages students and fosters a deeper understanding of English language and literature.

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PROBLEMS OF MODERN ELECTRICAL TERMINOLOGY

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The Ukrainian electrotechnical terminology as one of the subsystems of the national scientific terminology began to take shape in the 1890s. Prominent engineers and linguists such as I. Pulyui, O. Smakula, B. Vasylenko, S. Ryndyk, I. Sheludko, V. Favorsky, L. Kozak, B. Klymenko, and others contributed to its development and the publication of terminological dictionaries in various years.

Electrotechnical terminology was developing during the period of Ukrainian term standardization (1920s) as well as the period of russification (1930s-1980s). A new period of development of electrotechnical terminology is currently underway which began in the 1990s when Ukraine gained independence. Diverse, sometimes conflicting trends in the development of this terminology in the previous periods have led to increased functional problems that require a solution (the issues are primarily related to narrow-specialized terms rather than general scientific ones). Therefore, the above mentioned facts prove the *relevance* of the topic discussed.

The *aim of the paper* is to identify the problems of functioning and development of modern electrotechnical terminology and to suggest possible ways to solve them.

Electrical engineering term is defined as a word or phrase that denotes a scientific and technical concept in the field of electrical engineering and requires a definition.

Modern electrical engineering terminology, in our opinion, has certain issues that need to be addressed.

1. The issue of creating new terms: should new terms be formed to denote new specialized concepts from national terms or they should be borrowed from other languages?

On one hand, it's better to form new terms from the existing Ukrainian specialized units because in this way terms are created whose meaning is motivated and understandable to almost everyone (students, professionals): *заряд* (*charge*) – *заряджати* (*to charge*), *зарядженість* (*chargeability*), *зарядження* (*charging*), *зарядний* (*chargable*), *зарядно-розрядний* (*charge-discharge*), *перезаряджати* (*to recharge*), *перезарядження* (*recharging*), *самозарядний* (*self-charging*), *підзарядити* (*to recharge*). And we can further form new terms (complex words, device names, etc.) [1].

Another way is to apply terminologization or reterminologization to coin new units, meaning that ordinary words or terms from other fields are given a new (technical) meaning and begin to be used in a specific area of scientific knowledge and production: *гніздо* (*socket*), *густина* (*density*), *дуга* (*arc*), *жила* (*conductor*), *пелюстка* (*contact*), *хвиля* (*wave*). For example: *штупсельне гніздо* (*socket outlet*), *густина струму* (*current density*), *дуга обертова* (*rotary arc*), *жила кабелю* (*cable conductor*), *контактна пелюстка* (*contact leaf*), *хвиля перенапруги* (*surge wave*) [1]. These terms are also quite understandable. The sections allow us to develop the electrical engineering terminological system using the resources of our native language. However, not all terms are suitable for further wordformation. When creating new units, it is important to be sure that the term has an optimal length, i.e., it is not too long, so it can be easily written, pronounced, and read.

On the other hand, terms are often borrowed from other languages. Electrical engineering terms are borrowed from English, German, and other languages mostly when new objects of the surrounding reality are borrowed, i.e.,

device, apparatus, component, production technology, etc., if there is no an equivalent term in Ukrainian. This way, terms like *індукція* (*induction*), *реостат* (*rheostat*), *схема* (*circuit*), *трансформатор* (*transformer*), *фаза* (*phase*), etc., entered the Ukrainian language. Elements of Greek and Latin languages can be applied to create new specialized units (*auto-*, *bi-*, *electro-*, *micro-*, *mono-*, *nano-ultra-*), form hybrid terms from Ukrainian and foreign terms: *автовимикання* (*auto-switching*), *електропостачання* (*electrical supply*), *феросплав* (*ferroalloy*)[1].

2. Eliminating unnecessary synonyms from the terminological system. Synonymy is a fairly common phenomenon in the terminology: *inverter – converter*, *terminal – clamp*, *nonconductors – insulators – dielectrics*, *connecting cord – mating cord*, *dielectric constant of the vacuum – electrical constant* [1].

While using synonyms is a positive phenomenon in common language, enabling speakers to speak clearly and imaginatively and avoid repetition, in specific vocabulary synonymy is undesirable, as using different words may interfere with the unambiguous understanding of the term, overload terminology with unnecessary units, hinder mastery of the terminology, and complicate the translation from one language into another.

However, synonymy can also have a positive meaning, as synonymous terms can have different functional load. For example, specific terms are more appropriate for teaching than borrowed terms. Also, during standardization, scientists can choose the most accurate terms among synonyms to make them normative. For example: the term *rectifier* was found to be more appropriate than the term *refuter*, which was proposed in the 1920s and restored in the 1990s.

3. Compilation of translation and explanatory dictionaries of electrical engineering terms, through which information is disseminated about the correct meanings of the terms of the industry and accurate translations are provided. Such dictionaries and classifiers must contain out-of-the-box terms. The process of recording recommended terms in a dictionary is called codification. Unfortunately, there are still not enough Ukrainian explanatory and translation dictionaries on electrical engineering. Most often, the terms of the industry are presented in general technical dictionaries.

4. Unification, normalization and standardization of electrical engineering terms, which involves the development of correct Ukrainian electrical engineering terminology. Such processes are taking place with regard to Ukrainian specialized vocabulary, as national specialists need a unified, perfect, accurate terminology in this area. Ukrainian and foreign scholars have already developed a number of DSTUs – state standards for terms and definitions in this area. In the course of these processes, scientific concepts denoted by electrical terms are being clarified and codified. This is necessary because science is developing, and the knowledge of phenomena, objects, processes, etc. is deepening.

Activities to unify and standardize electrical terminology are also taking place at the international level. The most important source of standardized

terminology is the International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV), the first edition of which appeared in 1938, although work on it began in 1909. Today, this dictionary consists of a large number of parts, each of which covers terms of a particular subfield of electrical engineering, and contains more than 20,000 terms, distributed in booklets or on discs. The development of this dictionary involved such scientific institutions as the IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission), ISO (International Organization for Standardization) and others. Products, services, terms and definitions, etc. are subject to standardization. Today, a significant problem is an adequate translation into Ukrainian of the standardized terms contained in this dictionary and accepted in almost all countries of the world.

Therefore, solving the problems of modern Ukrainian electrical terminology is a pains taking task and requires joint efforts of both philologists and technical specialists in this field of human activity.

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CULTURAL TABOOS

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Taboos regulated the most important aspects of human life and served as the basis for many later social norms. German researchers H.-K. Kaltentrüner and H. Schröder note: "there is no society without taboos, because complete detabuization will lead to human destruction". [1]

In the modern world, taboo as a communicative phenomenon is a kind of unspoken rules which representatives of a certain sociocultural society are aware of and which they try to observe.

A cultural taboo is a specificity that may be acceptable in one culture but prohibited in another. Language taboos vary widely across cultures, with certain words carrying heavy social consequences if used inappropriately. These taboos often reflect the values, norms, and sensitivities of a society, shaping how individuals communicate and interact with one another. Moreover, the enforcement of these linguistic taboos can serve as a mechanism for maintaining social order and reinforcing cultural boundaries within a community.

Almost in all cultures there are words that people try to avoid. In official settings and public places, obscene words are unacceptable. In public speech, these are taboo words that define race, physical feature, old age, etc.

In many cultures, the way communicants address each other depends on social status and social roles. Therefore, calling by name in some cultures can bring to a negative reaction.

Various cultures have taboos on discussing topics related to age, financial status, marital status and religious beliefs. When communicating with representatives of different cultures, it is necessary to avoid discussing sensitive topics, including strongly negative aspects and cultural characteristics of their lives.

All prohibitions have a clearly defined cultural context, which determines the areas and levels of prohibitions, as well as the choice of means of language and communication to express prohibitions. Misunderstanding and inability to recognize these inhibitions can lead to misunderstanding and misjudging the speech actions of the interlocutor, which can ultimately lead to failures in communication.

Personal autonomy, which is the main value of the speaker of English-speaking cultures, imposes strict restrictions on the use of not only some linguistic means, but also entire speech acts. First of all, this applies to such a speech act as a personal remark

In English-speaking societies there are certain restrictions regarding the expression of criticism. Teachers in English education prefer to emphasize the positive aspects rather than criticize them. In an academic environment, during discussions, criticism is also expressed with caution and politeness, often having a subjective direction.

Refusing directly and categorically using the word “no” can be perceived as rude in English-speaking culture. To avoid this and maintain a good relationship, it is important to express gratitude and helpfulness first, and then explain the reasons for the refusal more gently, showing regret and understanding.

In English communicative culture, it is important to observe the principle of “turn-taking”. [2] If the dialogue is interrupted, it is advisable to wait for the interlocutor to pause without interfering with words or gestures. This helps to respect the personal boundaries and autonomy of the interlocutor, avoiding a possible violation of communicative integrity.

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PECULIARITIES OF SOME DIALECTS OF ENGLISH ON THE TERRITORY OF MODERN ENGLAND

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English is an international language, the language of science, technologies, business, Internet, etc.

It is an official language of the UK, the USA, Australia and one of the official ones in Ireland (along with Irish), Canada (+French), New Zealand (+Maori and the sign language) and Malta (+Maltese).

The existence of American, Canadian, Australian and other Englishes is quite evident nowadays.

Nevertheless, it is a great mistake to believe that English is the same in different corners of the world.

Modern English belongs to the unique linguistic phenomena from the point of view of its national, regional variants and models used in social communication (*D. Crystal [1], D. Graddol [2] and others*).

Being widely spread throughout the world the English language does not stop attracting the attention of domestic and foreign linguists due to its diversity in different parts of the world (*D. Crystal [1], A. Schweitzer [4], V. Yartseva [3]*). Such aspects as the history of English, the development of the literary English, the process of its spreading all over the world and the formation of dialects have been paid much attention to by many researchers: V. Yartseva [3], B. Ilyish [5], G. Brook [6], D. Crystal [1], M. Makovskiy [7], Ye. Bondarenko and others [8].

The English language has a centuries-old history of formation, development and territorial spreading inextricably linked with the language change and geographical and social diversity of its use.

English arose in the early Middle ages as a descendant of the Anglo-Saxon language spoken by the Anglo-Saxons. It has become native to the majority of the UK population and with the territorial growth of the British Empire, it spread to Asia, Africa, North America and Australia.

Direct and indirect linguistic contacts of the English language with other languages outside England played a great role in the development of the literary English. Variants of the English language were formed in the USA, Canada and Australia, differing from literary English in pronunciation and vocabulary.

The Renaissance period is characterized by a great number of lexical borrowings from French, German, Dutch, Latin and ancient Greek.

Old English was not uniform throughout the entire tribal area. It existed in the form of dialects, most of which are still preserved in the language.

The paper aims at considering peculiarities of some dialects of English on the territory of Modern England.

A dialect is defined as “a regional variety of language distinguished by features of vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation from other regional varieties and constituting together with them a single language” [9].

The dialects of English have been the issue of many research works by Ye. Bondarenko [8], M. Makovskiy [7], G. Brook [6] and others. Along with the American, Canadian, Australian and other dialects a great number of local dialects emerged on the territory of England. In different regions dialectical features have been formed over centuries. The main dialect was Queen’s English, spoken by Londoners. However, this dialect is used currently by only 3% of England’s highly educated population. The combination of Queen’s English and Cockney gave a new dialect Estuary English, which is gaining popularity and is widespread in the south east of England.

This dialect is considered to be standard English, and typical for the inhabitants of south-eastern regions of the British Isles.

Among the characteristic features of Estuary is the pronunciation of the sound [r] between vowels to simplify the pronunciation of several vowels in a row *drawing* [drɔ:riŋ], different pronunciation of such words as *wholly* and *holy*, *board* and *bored*, the use of affixes [dʒ] and [tʃ] instead of [dʒ] and [tʃ] in the words *dune* and *Tuesday*, which are pronounced as *June* and *choose day*, the use of *cheers* instead of *thanks* and *mate* instead of *friend*, replacing *th* with *f* becomes more common.

Cockney is the most widespread dialect in London. It has come from the East End and was considered to be the dialect of common people. It is distinguished by its vernacular and characterized by dropping *h* in the beginning of words, for example, *elp* instead of *help*, dropping the second vowel in diphthongs, *ma:s* instead of *mouse* and changing diphthongs in their own way: *lime* → *loime*, *frame* → *fraim*, replacing *th* with *f* and *v*: *thank* → *fank*, *them* → *vem*, *ain’t* is pronounced instead of *isn’t* and *am not*.

Cockney is also characterized by the use of rhyming slang:

feet = *plates of meat*;
head = *loaf of bread*;
bees and honey = *money*;
cut and carried = *married*;
on the floor = *poor*, etc.

Brummy is spread in Birmingham. The British consider it to be the language of working people and to belong to the British slang. The most common phrases are:

alright = *hello*;
cheers mate! = *thank you*;
Give me a bell on Friday = *give me a call on Friday*;
Can you spare a fag? = *Can you spare a cigarette*;
Tarabit = *good bye*;
burger off = *leave me alone*, etc.

Scouse is a distinct dialect used mainly in Liverpool. It is quite different from the English, spoken in other parts of the UK. Scouse was heavily influenced by Irish immigrants in the 19th and 20th centuries and therefore has lots of features totally unique for this city: the sound [t] at the end of the words is pronounced as [h], *out, that, chat, flat*.

Knowledge of English dialects not only enriches the outlook of the students studying English but also makes it easier to communicate with people speaking different dialects of English.

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OVERCOMING SHYNESS DURING THE PROCESS OF LEARNING ENGLISH

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Overcoming shyness during the process of learning English requires a multifaceted approach that addresses psychological barriers, provides ample opportunities for practice and interaction, and fosters a supportive learning environment.

1. Introduction of the Topic: Shyness can be a significant obstacle for English learners, hindering their ability to engage actively in language learning activities such as speaking practice, group discussions, and interactions with native speakers. However, with the right strategies and support, individuals can overcome their shyness and become more confident and proficient English speakers.

2. Understanding the Psychological Aspect of Shyness: Shyness often stems from underlying psychological factors such as fear of judgment, low self-esteem, or anxiety about making mistakes. Recognizing and addressing these internal barriers is essential for effective shyness management.

3. Encouraging Positive Self-Talk and Building Confidence: Language learners can benefit from practicing positive self-talk and affirmations to counter negative thoughts and beliefs that contribute to shyness. Building confidence through gradual exposure to speaking situations and celebrating small victories can also boost self-esteem and motivation.

4. Providing Opportunities for Practice and Interaction: Regular practice is key to overcoming shyness in English learning. Teachers and language partners can create opportunities for learners to practice speaking in a supportive and non-judgmental environment. Activities such as role-plays, group discussions, and language exchanges can help learners gradually build confidence and fluency.

5. Utilizing Technology and Online Resources: Online platforms and language learning apps offer a safe and low-pressure environment for shy learners to practice speaking and receive feedback. Virtual language exchange programs, online forums, and language learning communities can provide valuable opportunities for interaction and support.

6. Fostering a Supportive Learning Environment: Creating a supportive and inclusive classroom or learning environment is essential for helping shy learners feel comfortable and motivated to participate. Teachers can adopt teaching strategies that encourage collaboration, active participation, and peer support, while also being mindful of individual learning styles and preferences.

7. Setting Realistic Goals and Celebrating Progress: Setting achievable goals and milestones can help shy learners stay motivated and focused on their language learning journey. Celebrating progress, no matter how small, can reinforce positive behavior and boost confidence.

8. Seeking Professional Support if Necessary: For individuals struggling with severe shyness or social anxiety, seeking support from a qualified therapist or counselor may be beneficial. Cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) and other therapeutic techniques can help individuals address underlying issues and develop coping strategies to manage shyness effectively.

In conclusion, overcoming shyness in English learning is a gradual process that requires patience, perseverance, and support from teachers, peers, and mental health professionals if needed. By addressing psychological barriers, providing ample opportunities for practice and interaction, and fostering a supportive learning environment, individuals can develop the confidence and skills needed to become proficient English speakers.

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HOW NEW TECHNOLOGIES HAVE CHANGED TEACHING ENGLISH AT HIGHER AND SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT IN RECENT YEARS

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Over the past years, the integration of new technologies has significantly transformed the landscape of teaching English at higher and secondary educational

establishments, revolutionizing traditional methods and providing new opportunities for language learning. The advent of new technologies has brought about profound changes in various aspects of education, including the teaching of English language skills. These advancements have reshaped instructional methods, learning environments, and student engagement in both higher and secondary educational settings.

New technologies have enabled educators to incorporate multimedia elements such as videos, audio recordings, interactive presentations, and digital simulations into English language lessons. These resources enhance the learning experience by providing visual and auditory stimuli, promoting active engagement, and catering to diverse learning styles.

Secondly, the proliferation of online learning platforms and virtual classrooms has revolutionized English language education, allowing students to access educational materials, participate in interactive lessons, and collaborate with peers and instructors regardless of geographical location. Distance education programs have made English language learning more accessible and flexible for students with diverse schedules and commitments.

Moreover, new technologies have facilitated the implementation of personalized learning approaches and adaptive technologies in English language instruction. Educational software, intelligent tutoring systems, and language learning apps can analyze individual student performance, identify areas for improvement, and provide tailored feedback and practice activities to meet the unique learning needs of each student.

Furthermore, technology-enabled collaboration tools such as online forums, discussion boards, video conferencing platforms, and social media have transformed communication among students, instructors, and language experts. These platforms facilitate real-time interaction, peer feedback, and collaborative projects, fostering a dynamic and interactive learning environment.

In addition, the internet and digital libraries have provided students and educators with access to a vast array of authentic language resources, including articles, e-books, podcasts, and online newspapers. These resources expose learners to real-world language use, diverse cultural perspectives, and contemporary issues, enriching their language proficiency and cultural awareness.

New technologies have also revolutionized professional development opportunities for English language educators. Online courses, webinars, virtual conferences, and digital resources enable educators to enhance their pedagogical skills, stay abreast of current research and trends, and collaborate with colleagues globally.

In conclusion, the integration of new technologies has brought about transformative changes in the teaching of English at higher and secondary educational establishments, empowering educators, engaging learners, and fostering innovation in language education. As technology continues to evolve, educators must embrace these advancements and leverage them to create dynamic and effective English language learning experiences for students in the digital age.

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AUDIOVISUAL TRANSLATION OF ANIMATED FILMS ON THE EXAMPLE OF A CARTOON BASED ON THE BOOK BY L. FRANK BAUM "THE WONDERFUL WIZARD OF OZ"

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Audiovisual translation of cartoons is the process of transferring audio and video elements of a cartoon from one language to another. This means the translation of dialogues, consonance of language and images on the screen. It is a complex process that requires the translator not only to understand the language, but also to be sensitive to cultural nuances, humor and context. Such a translation should reproduce not only the literal meaning of the word, but also the feelings and emotions that they carry.

The history of audiovisual translation in Ukraine began back in Soviet times with the appearance of the first imported films that required Ukrainian dubbing or subtitling. After gaining independence in 1991, audiovisual translation in Ukraine became more diverse and professional. New studios appeared that specialized in dubbing and subtitling of films and animated series. The number of cinemas showing foreign films with Ukrainian translation also increased. With the development of the Internet and digital technologies, audiovisual translation has become even more accessible and widespread.

From the middle of the first decade of the 21st century, the digitization of audiovisual products led to the segmentation and geographical dispersion of the audience in different countries.

We single out the problem-adaptive aspect of the pragmatic direction in the group of works of such scientists as A. Zdrazhko, Yu. Mintsis, I. Oliynyk, and A. Potapova. A. Potapova notes that typical deviations are simplification, reduction, purification, modernization, as well as excessive didacticization in order for the translated work to correspond to the ideas of another culture about its significance for the younger generation. . In the article "Interpretation of children's literature: views – translations – transformations" Oliynyk analyzes the problems of translations of children's literature. The peculiarities of such texts – for reading by children or to children – present the translator with a double task: to adapt the text for understanding by the child and at the same time to adhere to the basis of the original work. As a result, I. Oliynyk singles out different levels of text

transformations observed during interpretation: explanations, additions, changes in meaning and distortion of content.

The popularity of original voice accompaniment with English and Ukrainian subtitles has also increased, which allows viewers to get a more authentic perception of films so far.

The study of audiovisual translation of cartoons is very relevant, especially in the context of modern technologies and the globalization of culture. Among the reasons why this is important are: cultural exchange, language development, adaptation to the audience, technological shifts, entertainment industry. The study of audiovisual translation of cartoons is not only important from an academic point of view, but also has practical implications for the cinema and media industry as a whole.

From the point of view of modality, subtitles are fragments of text (subtitles, or subtitles in American English) that are superimposed on an image, as a rule, in the lower part of the frame. Three types of subtitles are distinguished in the literature: interlingual, intralingual, and relay.

Voice dubbing behind the scenes or "semi-dubbing" involves the use of pre-recorded dialogue. A few seconds after the original language is fully heard, the volume drops and the voice reading the translation becomes visible.

A voice-over is a short but precise, carefully thought-out script, carefully timed to reproduce the original text so that it matches the visual syntax of the program.

In some cases, the translator, presenter or commentator may superimpose their own voice over the original voice.

Synchronous dubbing (lip-sync) is one of the two main forms of film translation, along with interlanguage subtitles. In the field of audiovisual translation, dubbing is the re-recording of the audio track of the source language in the language of translation using the voice of an actor-dubber. Dubbed dialogue attempts to reproduce the dynamics of the original speech, such as speech speed and lip movements.

Audiovisual cartoon translation involves translating dialogue, text, and cultural references from one language to another, while also taking into account timing, cultural nuances, and humor. Here's a breakdown of the main methods used:

1. Dubbing: This involves replacing the original dialogue with a translated version recorded by voice actors in the target language. Lip syncing is critical to ensuring that the translated dialogue matches the characters' mouth movements.

2. Subtitles: Subtitles are a translation of the text that is displayed at the bottom of the screen, while the original audio remains. Subtitles allow viewers to hear the original voices while reading the translated dialogue. Subheadings should be concise, sustained at the appropriate time and convey the essence of the dialogue.

3. Localization: This involves adapting cultural references, jokes and idiomatic expressions from the source language to the target language to ensure

that they resonate with the audience. Localization is important to keep content humorous and relevant in the target culture.

4. Transcreation: involves creatively adapting the script to preserve the original humor, tone, and style while ensuring cultural relevance and understanding in the target language. Transcreation is common in cartoons with puns or culturally specific jokes.

5. Voice Selection: Selecting voice actors who can effectively portray the personalities and emotions of the characters in the target language. The correspondence of the actors' voices to the personalities and traits of the characters is crucial to maintaining the authenticity of the dubbed version.

6. Adaptation of songs: If the cartoon contains songs or pieces of music, translating and adapting the text while maintaining rhythm and rhyme can be difficult, but important to preserve the entertainment value of the original content.

7. Quality control: ensuring the accuracy and consistency of the translation through thorough editing, proofreading and quality control. This includes checking for translation errors, timing and compliance with cultural norms.

In general, audiovisual translation of cartoons requires a combination of linguistic expertise, cultural understanding and creativity to create a localized version that resonates with the target audience while remaining true to the original content.

Audiovisual cartoon translation involves translating dialogue, text, and cultural references from one language to another, while also taking into account timing, cultural nuances, and humor. Main methods used: dubbing, subtitling, localization, transcreation, voice selection, song adaptation, quality control.

Audiovisual translation of cartoons requires a combination of linguistic expertise, cultural understanding and creativity to create a localized version that resonates with the target audience while remaining true to the original content. Audiovisual translation (AVT) of cartoons involves adapting content from one language and culture to another, ensuring that humor, cultural references and visuals remain intact: lip-syncing, dialogue translation, adaptation of cultural references, voiceover, timing and pacing, sound effects and music, subtitling, localization, preserving humor, quality control. By considering these features and applying appropriate translation techniques, audiovisual translators can effectively localize cartoons for audiences around the world while preserving the essence and entertainment value of the original content.

THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON LANGUAGE DIVERSITY

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Globalization, characterized by increased interconnectedness and interdependence among nations, has profoundly influenced various aspects of human society, including language. This paper examines the impact of

globalization on language diversity, focusing on the forces that promote linguistic homogenization as well as efforts to preserve and revitalize endangered languages in the face of globalization.

One of the most significant effects of globalization on language diversity is the phenomenon of linguistic homogenization. As economic and cultural exchanges across borders intensify, dominant languages such as English, Mandarin Chinese, and Spanish gain prominence as lingua francas in various domains, including business, education, and media. This trend has several implications for language diversity:

1. **Language Shift and Endangerment:** Small, marginalized languages often face pressure to assimilate or be replaced by dominant languages due to globalization. Economic incentives, educational opportunities, and media exposure in dominant languages contribute to language shift among minority language speakers, leading to the endangerment and eventual extinction of many languages.

2. **Standardization and Global Communication:** Standardized varieties of dominant languages, often associated with prestigious dialects or national standards, become the norm for global communication. As a result, linguistic diversity within dominant languages may diminish as regional dialects and indigenous language varieties are marginalized or stigmatized in favor of standardized forms.

3. **Digital Communication and Language Convergence:** The proliferation of digital communication technologies, such as the internet and social media, facilitates instantaneous communication across linguistic and geographical boundaries. However, this interconnectedness also leads to language convergence, as users adapt their language use to accommodate global audiences, resulting in the blending of linguistic features and the emergence of hybrid varieties.

Despite the challenges posed by globalization, there are concerted efforts to preserve and revitalize language diversity around the world. These efforts involve various stakeholders, including linguists, educators, policymakers, and community members, and may include:

1. **Language Documentation and Revitalization:** Linguists and language activists engage in language documentation projects to record endangered languages before they disappear. Additionally, community-based language revitalization initiatives aim to revive and strengthen indigenous languages through language education programs, cultural preservation efforts, and intergenerational transmission.

2. **Language Policy and Planning:** Governments and supranational organizations implement language policies and planning initiatives to promote linguistic diversity and multilingualism. These policies may include official language recognition, support for bilingual education, and the provision of resources for minority language communities to maintain their linguistic heritage.

3. **Global Advocacy and Awareness:** International organizations, such as UNESCO, advocate for the preservation of linguistic diversity as a fundamental aspect of cultural heritage and human rights. Through awareness-raising

campaigns, conferences, and policy recommendations, these organizations promote the value of linguistic diversity and the importance of safeguarding endangered languages in the context of globalization.

Conclusion. In conclusion, globalization exerts both positive and negative influences on language diversity, shaping patterns of language use, transmission, and preservation worldwide. While linguistic homogenization poses significant challenges to the survival of minority and indigenous languages, efforts to preserve and revitalize language diversity offer hope for maintaining the richness of the world's linguistic heritage. By recognizing the importance of linguistic diversity as a source of cultural identity and knowledge, societies can work towards creating more inclusive and equitable linguistic landscapes in the era of globalization.

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TEACHING BUSINESS ENGLISH: STRATEGIES FOR WRITING BUSINESS LETTERS

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Writing well and effectively in today's rapidly changing business environment is an essential skill requirement. In the digital age, where emails and instant messaging dominate communication, the art of composing a well-crafted business letter is often overlooked. However, the significance of a thoughtfully written letter and the ability to articulate ideas effectively remains significant. Business letters serve as a crucial tool in conveying ideas, making requests, and building professional relationships.

Professional writing is a specialized field of communication whose purpose is to convey information accurately and effectively. In this article, we will focus on improving students' written communication, as well as understanding the tools that can help them become effective communicators. We will analyze the essential writing strategies that contribute to the creation of compelling business letters. The focus will be on the step-by-step process of creation letters and the qualities that make writing process powerful and influential. The necessary writing strategies

will help to equip students with the essential skills needed to compose impactful and influential business letters.

Business letters are strategic instruments that convey messages, proposals, and inquiries with precision. The process of crafting a business letter is a systematic way. According to Sheryl Lindsell-Roberts there are the following steps [2]:

1. Getting started
2. Creating headlines and strategic sequencing
3. Writing the draft
4. Designing for visual impact
5. Honing the zone
6. Proofreading

Each step, from creating headlines to the final proofreading, plays a vital role in ensuring the effectiveness and professionalism of the message. Therefore, let's consider these steps in details.

Step 1: The journey of crafting a powerful business letter begins with a clear understanding of the purpose and audience. Before putting pen to paper, it is essential to identify the key message and desired outcome. Researching the recipients and understanding their expectations can significantly influence the tone and content of the letter.

Step 2: Crafting compelling headlines and strategically sequencing the content ensures that the reader is engaged from the beginning. The headline should encapsulate the main idea, while the sequencing of information should follow a logical flow, guiding the reader effortlessly through the letter.

Step 3: In this crucial step, the writer transforms ideas into words. A well-structured introduction, body, and conclusion are essential. Each paragraph should focus on a specific point, maintaining clarity and coherence throughout. Precision in language is the key point and unnecessary jargon should be avoided.

Step 4: The visual appeal of a business letter should not be underestimated. Proper formatting, the use of bullet points, and strategic placement of key information contribute to the visual impact of the letter. A well-designed letter is not only more appealing but also easier to navigate.

Step 5: Honing the zone involves fine-tuning the language, ensuring that the tone is appropriate for the audience and purpose. This step also involves checking for consistency in style and addressing any ambiguity or potential misunderstandings. Clarity is paramount.

Step 6: The final step in crafting a business letter is meticulous proofreading. Spelling and grammatical errors can undermine the professionalism of a letter. Taking the time to review the content ensures that the letter is polished and ready for presentation.

Understanding the qualities that define powerful writing is crucial for anyone seeking to make a lasting impression through the written words. "For effective communication, the writing should be practical, factual, concise, clear, and persuasive" [1,32]. Business letter, filled with sense of audience, right tone, informative content, movement (a well-crafted business letter should have a sense

of movement, guiding the reader through the content seamlessly), helpful format, conciseness, originality, correct grammar, punctuation, and spelling, possesses the potential to influence decisions and build meaningful connections [2].

In conclusion, breaking down the process of composing a business letter into specific steps and exploring the qualities that define powerful writing is an efficient way for students to obtain necessary skills for writing business letters. Following a systematic approach and incorporating the qualities discussed, students can enhance their ability to communicate effectively in a professional setting. As we navigate an increasingly digital world, the timeless value of a well-written business letter remains, serving as a testament to the enduring power of words in the realm of business communication.

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PECULIARITIES OF AUDIOVISUAL TRANSLATION OF FEATURE MOVIES

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Audio translation in feature films is a multifaceted task that presents translators with unique challenges and opportunities. As translators undertake the crucial role of conveying the meaning, emotion, and cultural nuances of the original dialogue to audiences in different languages, they must consider several key features to ensure a successful translation process and an engaging viewing experience. In this essay, we will explore the essential features of audio translation in feature films specifically tailored for translators.

One of the primary features of audio translation for translators is linguistic accuracy. Translators must accurately convey the dialogue from the source language to the target language while maintaining grammatical correctness and linguistic coherence. This involves understanding the subtleties of both languages and employing appropriate vocabulary, syntax, and idiomatic expressions to capture the essence of the original dialogue.

Another crucial feature for translators is cultural adaptation. Translating dialogue in feature films often involves dealing with cultural references, humor, and context-specific elements that may not have direct equivalents in the target language. Translators must navigate these cultural differences skillfully by finding culturally appropriate substitutes or explanations that resonate with the target audience while remaining faithful to the original intent of the dialogue.

Furthermore, emotional resonance is essential for translators to consider in audio translation. Feature films often evoke a range of emotions through dialogue, voice performances, and sound effects. Translators must strive to preserve the emotional impact of the original dialogue in their translations, ensuring that the audience experiences the same emotional journey regardless of the language they speak. This requires sensitivity to tone, mood, and subtleties of expression in both the source and target languages.

Additionally, lip-syncing presents a significant challenge for translators working on dubbed versions of feature films. Achieving lip-syncing accuracy involves synchronizing the translated dialogue with the actors' lip movements to maintain realism and immersion for the audience. Translators must adapt their translations to match the timing and rhythm of the original dialogue while ensuring that the lip movements align seamlessly with the spoken words.

Moreover, subtitling conventions are crucial considerations for translators working on subtitled versions of feature films. Subtitles must be clear, concise, and readable, conveying the meaning of the dialogue without overwhelming the viewer with excessive text. Translators must adhere to established subtitling conventions regarding text placement, duration, and formatting while also accounting for factors such as reading speed and scene changes.

Lastly, collaboration with other members of the audio translation team, including directors, voice actors, and audio engineers, is essential for translators to achieve the desired outcome. Translators must communicate effectively with their colleagues to ensure that the translated dialogue integrates seamlessly with other audio elements and aligns with the overall vision of the film.

In conclusion, audio translation in feature films presents translators with a complex yet rewarding task. By focusing on linguistic accuracy, cultural adaptation, emotional resonance, lip-syncing, subtitling conventions, and collaboration, translators can effectively convey the essence of the original dialogue to audiences worldwide. Through their skillful translation work, translators play a vital role in making feature films accessible to diverse audiences and promoting cross-cultural understanding in the world of cinema.

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APPLICATION OF COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS IN ENGLISH VOCABULARY TEACHING

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The foundation of language lies in its vocabulary. As stated by Wilkins (1976), grammar alone is insufficient for effective communication; vocabulary is indispensable [1]. Hence, both the teaching and learning of vocabulary are crucial. Both educators and students devote considerable attention to this aspect. Despite efforts, learners of English as a foreign language often struggle with memorizing vocabulary. Effective strategies in vocabulary acquisition are essential in this regard. Research into these strategies is imperative for all EFL learners. Over the centuries, various methodologies have been proposed for vocabulary learning and teaching, including the Grammar Translation Method and the Audio-Lingual Method. The emergence of cognitive linguistics has led to the exploration of novel approaches to vocabulary instruction, aligned with the principles of human cognitive development [2].

Cognitive linguistics, which emerged in the 1970s, represents both a subset and a newly established field within linguistics, positing language as a tool for processing, organizing, and transmitting information. This approach contends that language is deeply rooted in our bodily experiences and our conceptualizations of the world. In the realm of English teaching, cognitive linguistics has significantly impacted vocabulary instruction, offering a fresh theoretical framework for educators.

Prominent cognitive linguists, such as Lakoff and Johnson [3], have conducted extensive research on vocabulary, revealing that word meanings are not arbitrary but rather grounded in individuals' interactions with the external environment. They emphasize the importance of embodied cognition, the subconscious nature of cognitive processes, and the role of metaphor. Additionally, cognitive linguists have introduced mapping principles, including schemas, which facilitate the understanding of abstract concepts through concrete experiences.

The recognition that human understanding stems from bodily experiences, including interactions with the external world, is central to cognitive linguistics. Consequently, these bodily experiences serve as the foundation for conceptual metaphors that link concrete and abstract phenomena. Many theories proposed by cognitive linguists, such as prototype categories and image schemas, have been integrated into vocabulary teaching practices, providing valuable insights for educators.

English vocabulary teaching is a crucial aspect of language education, as vocabulary forms the foundation of effective communication. Cognitive linguistics offers valuable insights and methodologies that can enhance vocabulary teaching

practices. This paper explores how cognitive linguistics principles can be applied in English vocabulary teaching, highlighting its significance and practical implications.

Cognitive linguistics, as a linguistic theory, emphasizes the role of cognitive processes in language learning and usage. It views language as inherently linked to human cognition, perception, and experience. Unlike traditional linguistic theories that focus solely on formal structures and rules, cognitive linguistics examines how language is shaped by cognitive mechanisms such as conceptual metaphor, image schemas, and prototype theory.

One of the central concepts in cognitive linguistics is conceptual metaphor, which suggests that abstract concepts are understood and expressed in terms of more concrete concepts. This principle can be applied in vocabulary teaching by leveraging metaphorical mappings to facilitate understanding and retention of new words. For example, the metaphor “love is a journey” can aid learners in grasping the abstract concept of love by associating it with the concrete experience of a journey.

Image schemas are recurring patterns of spatial and sensory experiences that underlie our understanding of abstract concepts. By tapping into image schemas, educators can create vivid mental representations of vocabulary words, making them more memorable for learners. For instance, the image schema of containment can be employed to teach words like “enclose” or “confine,” evoking the spatial concept of boundaries and enclosure.

Prototype theory suggests that categories are formed around central exemplars, or prototypes, which represent the most typical instances of a category. In vocabulary teaching, instructors can utilize prototype theory to organize and present words based on their prototypical features. By highlighting core attributes and exemplars within lexical categories, learners gain a clearer understanding of word meanings and usage.

Implementing cognitive linguistics principles in English vocabulary teaching involves the use of innovative pedagogical strategies that engage learners cognitively and experientially. This may include incorporating metaphorical expressions, sensory stimuli, and contextualized learning activities into vocabulary lessons. Additionally, technology-enhanced tools such as interactive visualizations and semantic mapping software can enhance the effectiveness of cognitive-based vocabulary instruction.

Incorporating cognitive linguistics principles into English vocabulary teaching holds great potential for boosting learners’ lexical acquisition and retention. By leveraging concepts such as conceptual metaphor, image schemas, and prototype theory, educators can create immersive and engaging learning experiences that foster deeper understanding and proficiency in English vocabulary. As the field of cognitive linguistics continues to evolve, its application in language education offers promising avenues for innovative teaching practices and pedagogical research in the realm of vocabulary instruction.

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INTERCULTURAL APPROACH TO TEACHING ENGLISH

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The O.M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv is a prestigious institution of higher education in Ukraine, boasting over 40 departments that cover a wide range of disciplines including science, technology, economics, humanities, and more. Among its departments, the Foreign Philology and Translation Department focuses on training future translators, interpreters, and English language teachers. With the university's emphasis on international academic mobility programs, proficiency in English is crucial, prompting the department to consider contemporary methods how to teach English and design English language programs.

One of the important aspects of teaching English is to develop intercultural and linguistic competence in learners, addressing their individual needs such as travel, social media engagement, or personal interactions. The importance of mastering the language is emphasized by the practical consequences of the demands of society and globalization. For example, in France, economic and political factors have made learning foreign languages a priority, and English is a compulsory subject in many public schools. Understanding different cultures is crucial for a full exchange of ideas and reflects the changing dynamics of social relations in today's globalized world. [1]

In traditional communicative language curricula, cultural competence was primarily viewed as knowledge about the life and institutions of the target culture. Immigrant learners were often encouraged to adopt the cultural behaviors of the host community to assimilate. However, modern language teaching now emphasizes intercultural communicative competence (ICC), which involves a nuanced combination of knowledge and skills. Byram outlines five key aspects of ICC, aiming to position learners in a 'third place' where they can understand and mediate between their own and the target culture. These include:

1. knowledge of self and others;
2. interpretation skills;
3. awareness of cultural behaviors;

4. ability to discover cultural information;
5. the capacity to relativize oneself and value other attitudes and beliefs. [2]

In considering the desired outcome of successful instruction within an intercultural language learning context, the traditional notion of achieving 'native-speaker proficiency' in the target language becomes increasingly nuanced that is why in implementing the intercultural curriculum, it is important to note that communicative tasks remain valuable tools for raising intercultural awareness. These tasks can range from short activities to long-term projects, all designed to prompt reflection on culturally specific patterns of behavior. Nunan's framework for designing communicative tasks serves as a solid basis for developing intercultural tasks, ensuring that learners engage meaningfully with diverse cultural contexts within the language learning process. [2]

Nunan's concept describes six elements necessary for any communication activity and can be applied to develop communication skills as well as increase cultural awareness.

1. Objectives.

The objectives of cultural assignments usually include a combination of cross-cultural exploration and language development.

For example, the purpose of an assignment may be to study the dynamics of social groups in everyday conversation, analyze language use in an academic community, study patterns of behavior in a diverse community, or study cultural messages.

2. Inputs.

Inputs refer to materials provided by the teacher to facilitate learning. These include written and spoken words, visual images, and media texts. Authentic materials not created for classroom use are valuable resources. However, in intercultural education, being authentic does not necessarily mean using materials in the same way as native speakers. Rather, they serve as evidence of cultural practices.

3. Activities.

A variety of communication activities can be used for cross-cultural tasks, including information gathering, discussions, observations, role-plays, simulations and writing tasks.

4. Learner Roles.

Learner roles vary depending on the activity and level of performance. At first, students may need support from teachers, but over time they become more responsible for tasks such as collecting, organizing, and evaluating cultural materials.

5. The role of the teacher.

The role of the teacher ranges from providing materials and instructions to encouraging student independence and conducting negotiations. The teacher acts as a mediator between the interests of the student and the needs of the educational institution, encouraging the student to personalize tasks within the educational program.

6. Settings.

Intercultural tasks can be done in a variety of settings, including individual, pair, group, or whole class. Different settings have advantages and disadvantages, and a combination of settings allows students to benefit from both peer interaction and individual reflection. [2]

Learners need the opportunity to reflect on the cultural behavior they are experiencing, improve their own simulations, and ultimately improve their intercultural competence while developing language skills.

In conclusion, integrating intercultural competence into language education enhances learners' ability to navigate diverse cultural contexts, fostering not only linguistic proficiency but also deeper understanding and appreciation of cultural diversity.

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BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE FOR TRANSLATING TEXTS ABOUT THE US CULTURE FROM ENGLISH INTO UKRAINIAN

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Translating texts about cultural background of any country, on the one hand, requires deep understanding of the local context and on the other hand translator's awareness of the stylistic features peculiar of this type of texts both in the target language and the source language. In this study we analyzed a text of an article dealing with the culture of the United States of America which has been published on the official web-site of the World Culture Encyclopedia [2].

American cultural texts often show special writing styles that reflect the many different parts of the country. They often talk about being independent, feeling positive, and trying to achieve big goals. One main thing is that they use strong images and detailed words to show what life in America is like, from busy cities to pretty countryside.

These texts also usually mention things like history, popular culture, and social problems, to help us understand what America is all about. They might mix casual and more proper language to show how America is a mix of many different types of people. American cultural texts are big on celebrating differences and

including everyone's point of view, which makes America such an interesting place. With different ways of telling stories and organizing ideas, these texts make us think about important issues in today's world.

In short, the special writing styles in cultural texts about the US show how lively, complex, and enduring the American way of life is.

In terms of linguistics, styles in the English language can be broadly classified into four main categories: formal, informal, technical, and poetic. Formal style is characterized by sophisticated vocabulary, complex sentence structures, and adherence to grammatical rules. It is often used in academic writing, professional communication, and official documents.

Conversely, informal style is more relaxed and conversational, using simple language, contractions, and slang. It is commonly found in everyday conversations, personal emails, and social media posts. Technical style focuses on specialized terminology and precise, detailed explanations, commonly seen in scientific papers, manuals, and reports.

Poetic style is characterized by its creative use of language, imagery, and rhythm to evoke emotions and sensory experiences. It is commonly found in poems, song lyrics, and other forms of creative writing. These distinct styles serve different purposes and audiences, allowing writers to effectively communicate and express themselves in various contexts.

In the Ukrainian linguistic tradition, however, this differentiation of styles is more complex [3]. Thus, the following sub-styles of the scientific style are distinguished: scientific and technical, scientific and business, popular science, scientific and journalistic, and educational and scientific.

The text being analyzed is an article and it contains all the features of the popular science style, namely, a logical sequence of statements, accuracy, brevity and unambiguity while maintaining the richness of the content. The text also contains terms, general scientific and cultural vocabulary.

The importance of background knowledge in translation has been highlighted by many author [1]. When translators are more familiar with the cultural features of target language, they can translate the rendering more efficiently than those who are not familiar with them. It has been shown that levels of accuracy are highlighted in the production of a good translation. The knowledge transfer of translators is also emphasized. When the translator lacks experiences of the issues that they have witnessed, they cannot perceive their lexical meaning comprehensively. And that is easy to lead them to such indispensable problems as ambiguity, poor interference, and lack of equivalence [3].

Based on the study of the vocabulary used in the analyzed text, we identified the following categories of key words that form the translator's background knowledge for ensuring adequate translation: historicisms (civil war, abolitionist), nationalities (Puerto Ricans, native Americans), toponyms (Corn belt, Silicon Valley), people's names (Frederick Jackson Turner), geographic notions (glacier, estuary), political notions (colonial power, civil rights), languages (Yiddish, Dutch).

Thus, the background knowledge as a sum knowledge of facts on history, culture and politics is extremely important for translating cultural texts and should be taken great care of by each translator.

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THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLINGUISTICS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING

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Psycholinguistics is a science that describes the psychological processes that occur when a person produces sentences and understands the sentences he hears when communicating and how humans acquire the ability to speak. The limits of psycholinguistics to studying language and the mind (MacIntyre, Gregersen, & Mercer, 2019). Psycholinguistics is a field of study that connects psychology with linguistics (Tatlilioglu & Senchylo-Tatlilioglu, 2020). The main goal is to find the structures and processes that underlie the human ability to speak and understand language (Surber & Stauffacher, 2022). Psycholinguists are not interested in language interaction among speakers of a language. The main focus of their work is to dig into what happens when individuals speak. Psycholinguistics is a science that studies the mental processes that humans go through when they speak.

In detail, psycholinguistics examines four main things, namely

- a) comprehension (the mental processes that humans go through so that they can catch what people are saying and understand what is meant);
- b) production (the mental processes in us that make us able to speak as we speak);
- c) the biological and neurological foundations that make humans able to speak; and
- d) language acquisition (how a child acquires his or her language).

English language learning has four principles (Wang, 2020) that include:

- a) Contextual principles: Contextual learning is learning that relates the material taught to the real world of learners and encourages learners to make connections between the knowledge they have and knowledge in everyday life;

b) Functional principles: Functional principles of language learning are essentially in line with the communicative approach to learning. The concept of the communicative approach implies that teachers are not the rulers in the classroom. Teachers are not the only givers of information and learning resources. Instead, teachers as recipients of the information;

c) Integrative principles: English learning must be integrated. For example, teaching vocabulary can be combined with learning to read, write, or speak. Teaching sentences can be combined with listening, speaking, reading, and writing; d) Appreciative principle: The appreciative principle is more emphasized in the study of literature. The term appreciative principle comes from the English verb "appreciate", which means to appreciate, assess, and becomes the adjective "appreciative", which means happy).

Learners are subjects in learning. In this case, students are considered individuals who are active in achieving the realms of psychology, cognitive, affective, and psychomotor. A variety of deviant speech (wrong) caused by speaking errors by the speaker, including the load requirements (overloading), namely feelings of anxiety (facing the exam or an encounter with a feared person) or because the speaker lacks mastery of the material, is affected by effective feelings, has difficulty pronouncing words, and lacks mastery of the topic. From the causes of the above errors, we can classify them based on the realm of psychology. The cause of the offence is a feeling of apprehension related to the affective realm. Lack of material mastery related to the cognitive domain may cause errors in the form of difficulty pronouncing words related to the psychomotor domain.

The examples of errors and causes of errors described earlier show that the role of psycholinguistics in language learning is significant. The general purpose of language learning is for students to use English well and correctly in oral and written language (Lemeshchenko-Lagoda, Kryvonos & Kolodii, 2020). For students to speak English well and correctly, knowledge of the language rules is required. By understanding psycholinguistics, a teacher can understand the processes in students when students listen, speak, read, or write. While the ability in language skills is problematic, teachers can see it from a psychological point of view as the alternative solution. Thus, it is clear how vital the role of psycholinguistics is in language learning.

In conclusion we can say that psycholinguistics is very important in learning English, it can help the teachers understand all of the conditions and context of learning, such as how the students listen, speak, read and write. So from the perspective of psycholinguistics, a teacher may tackle students' difficulties in learning English.

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SOCIAL NETWORKS AND THEIR IMPACT ON MODERN SOCIETY

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Social networks are Internet platforms designed for the exchange of information and content, for communication and other social interactions.

By survey data from Research & Branding Group the most popular social networks in Ukraine are Facebook (58% of all respondents), YouTube (41%), Instagram (28%) and Telegram (14%). In most social networks, there are no significant differences between the involvement of men and women in them. But approximately a fifth of users do not use social networks at all as a source of socio-political information. So, social media are mainly used by everyone in a daily routine. Social media are used for relaxation, work and entertainment. As a rule, they have a wide variety of functions and provide the opportunity to post and consume content, unlike simple messengers. There are a lot of advantages of social media for a long time, but there is some possible negative influence, because of a lot of information that can be good or bad, and even harmful for our health.

It should be mentioned that social media were created for the comfort of communication and information in modern society. The main advantages of social networks are:

- Increasing opportunities and space for communication. The overwhelming number of social networks allow us to easily find new acquaintances not only within a city, for example, but even within a country. We can exchange information in the form of text, photos, videos or voice messages.

- Opening up great opportunities for obtaining new information. Online libraries with free access to any book or article are gaining popularity every year. Due to this factor, the format of presenting instructive information in the form of videos, pictures or text has become very popular. We can find information on any topic by simply entering a search query.

- Space for self-expression and creativity. Social networks provide a great deal of space for everyone to express themselves in the way they want to realize their abilities and find like-minded people, and maybe even business partners.

In general, social networks bring people closer together through their functions, helping them to become educated and social in a comfortable environment. But we can understand that there are many important nuances to consider when using social media. There are some of them.

- Due to the large amount of entertaining, superficial and, most often, completely unnecessary information, the time spent on social networks increases significantly, which has a great impact on health, both physical and mental, so overloading with unimportant information affects the nervous system, impairs sleep and contributes to a decline in motivation and concentration.

- Another big disadvantage is the deprivation of real social experience. As often as a user is on the Internet, he or she often denies himself or herself the traditional form of meetings and communication, preferring virtual friends and text messages. Our psyche is arranged in such a way that we choose the «easiest» way of realization, i.e. online, while the «difficult» way, i.e. in real life, becomes less favorable and uncomfortable.

- With the advent of text messaging and the emergence of Internet slang, the problem of social illiteracy is spreading. Using short, meaningless text messages, thereby reducing vocabulary, expressing emotions with emoticons, and thus not living them to the fullest, users (mostly teenagers) are increasingly confining themselves to the Internet and, as research shows, becoming Internet addicted.

- With the advent of anonymous use of the Internet, the problem of «hate» is spreading. This causes many nervous disorders in unprepared users, often children, who are not ready to face the rejection of their opinions and negative comments. The spread of such «haters» leads to general human callousness. People simply forget that they are communicating with the same living people with their own feelings and dignity. It is appropriate to mention a quote from an article by E.T. Lutz and V.O. Kakovsky on this topic: «From a psychological point of view, the Internet is perceived by people as something at the level of a crowd. And in a crowd, as you know, the face and individuality disappear, and with it responsibility». So, the reverse of the comfort of using social media is the massive spread of a sense of impunity and permissiveness for one's words and actions on the Internet.

Of course, this is not the whole list of good and bad qualities of social networks, the list is much longer. But it is very important to understand all the risks and be able to protect ourselves from harmful effects. It is important to regulate the time spent online, not to violate the rules of privacy and security, to monitor the amount and individuality of the information you post online, and to monitor your emotional state and its stability to minimize health risks.

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GENDERED LANGUAGE IN ONLINE COMMUNICATION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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In the digital age, online communication platforms have become integral to daily interaction, offering spaces for socialization, collaboration, and expression. One fascinating aspect of online communication is how gender influences language use, shaping patterns of interaction, self-presentation, and linguistic expression. This paper presents a comparative study of gendered language in online communication, examining differences in linguistic styles, discourse strategies, and interaction patterns between genders in various digital contexts.

Gendered Language in Online Communication

Online communication platforms, including social media, forums, and messaging apps, provide fertile ground for exploring how gender influences language use. Studies have consistently found differences in linguistic styles and interaction patterns between men and women in digital spaces. These differences manifest in various ways, such as:

1. **Communication Styles:** Research suggests that women tend to use more expressive and emotive language, while men often adopt a more assertive and direct communication style online. This difference may reflect broader societal expectations regarding gendered communication norms.

2. **Self-Presentation:** Gender plays a significant role in how individuals present themselves online. Studies have shown that women are more likely to share personal experiences, emotions, and interpersonal relationships in their online posts, whereas men may focus more on factual information and achievements.

3. **Language Strategies:** Gendered language strategies in online communication include politeness strategies, such as hedging and mitigating language, which are more commonly employed by women. Men, on the other hand, may use assertive language and humor to establish authority and dominance in online discussions.

Methodology

To conduct a comparative study of gendered language in online communication, a mixed-methods approach was employed. Data collection involved the analysis of public posts, comments, and interactions from popular social media platforms, including Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. Additionally, surveys and interviews were conducted to gather insights into participants' perceptions and experiences of gendered language online.

Findings

The analysis revealed several key findings regarding gendered language in online communication:

1. **Linguistic Features:** Women were found to use more emotive language, emoji, and expressive punctuation marks, whereas men tended to use fewer emotive expressions and more assertive language.

2. **Interaction Patterns:** Women were observed to engage in more supportive and collaborative interactions, such as offering empathy and validation, while men often engaged in competitive or argumentative exchanges.

3. **Self-Presentation:** Women were more likely to share personal anecdotes, feelings, and experiences in their online posts, while men tended to focus on sharing information, opinions, and achievements.

The findings of this study highlight the complex interplay between gender and language in online communication. While gendered language patterns may reflect societal norms and expectations, they are also influenced by individual differences, context, and online platform dynamics. Understanding these nuances is crucial for promoting inclusive and respectful online communication environments.

Conclusion. In conclusion, this comparative study provides valuable insights into the role of gender in shaping language use in online communication. By examining differences in linguistic styles, discourse strategies, and interaction patterns between genders, we gain a deeper understanding of how gender influences online communication dynamics. Moving forward, efforts to promote gender equality and inclusivity in digital spaces should consider the nuanced ways in which gender intersects with language online.

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APPLICATION OF COGNITIVE LINGUISTICS IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING

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In recent years, the integration of cognitive linguistics (CL) into English language teaching (ELT) has gained significant attention. This approach, which

aligns language teaching with cognitive processes, offers a comprehensive understanding of language function and acquisition [1]. As English continues to dominate as a global lingua franca, employing cognitive linguistic strategies in ELT can substantially enhance learning outcomes by aligning instructional methods with natural cognitive processes.

The primary objective of employing cognitive linguistics in ELT is to foster a deeper understanding among learners of the intrinsic connection between language and cognition [2]. Cognitive linguistics suggests that language transcends a mere system of signs, intertwining closely with human conceptualization and everyday experiences. By applying this perspective, ELT can transcend traditional memorization tactics, adopting a more integrative and understanding-based approach, which facilitates not only language acquisition but also the development of critical thinking and cultural competence.

Direct interaction with the subject engages students with tangible aspects of language learning [1]. For example, instead of merely discussing theoretical concepts, the teacher may use real-life objects, videos, or interactive activities that relate directly to the students' lives and experiences. This method encourages students to connect new vocabulary and grammatical structures with their own experiences, making learning more memorable and meaningful.

Teachers are encouraged to build upon what students already know (students' existing experience) [2]. By linking new language material to the students' previous knowledge and experiences, educators can make lessons more relatable and easier to understand. This approach can help students form stronger mental associations between new and existing knowledge, which aids in retention and recall.

Students are encouraged to apply abstract thinking and creatively solve linguistic or communicative problems [2], thereby directly engaging with their own thought processes. Moreover, by participating in tasks that require higher-order thinking skills, such as analysis, synthesis, and evaluation, students can develop their cognitive abilities alongside their language skills. This method is particularly effective in promoting critical thinking and problem-solving skills in language learners.

Activities that promote dialogue, debate, and public speaking help in forming communication competencies [2]. These activities encourage students to use language actively in real-life situations, helping them to develop fluency and confidence in using the target language. By engaging in discussions and expressing their opinions, students can practice language in a dynamic and interactive context.

During independent language units' cognition students are encouraged to independently explore and understand language structures and vocabulary [2]. By researching and discovering language rules themselves, students can develop a deeper understanding of language usage and grammar. This approach promotes autonomy in learning and helps students become more self-directed in their language acquisition process.

In conclusion, adopting cognitive linguistic approaches within ELT offers promising enhancements to language education [1]. The transition from conventional teaching methods to a cognition-centered approach underscores the contemporary recognition that language learning is inherently rooted in cognitive processes. Future efforts should aim to further explore and refine these strategies, focusing on their application in classroom settings and evaluating learner outcomes. Through such endeavors, educators can develop more profound linguistic and cultural competencies among English learners, preparing them for effective global communication.

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LEGAL TEXTS FOR ESL STUDENTS IN AN EDUCATIONAL CONTEXT

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In today's globalized world, navigating legal situations, both personal and professional, has become increasingly common for ESL learners. Understanding legal texts, from contracts to court decisions, is crucial for informed decision-making and protecting one's rights [1]. However, legal English presents a unique challenge due to its distinct characteristics.

The Challenge of Legal English

Legal English is characterized by several factors that can make it difficult for ESL learners, including:

- Specialized vocabulary: Terms like "consideration," "breach of contract," and "tort" have specific legal meanings that differ from their everyday usage [2].
- Complex sentence structures: Legal writing often employs lengthy sentences with subordinate clauses, making them grammatically intricate [2].
- Formal tone: Legal texts maintain a formal tone, devoid of contractions and informal language [2].
- Focus on precision: Every word in a legal document is carefully chosen, making even minor errors potentially problematic [2].

These characteristics can leave ESL learners feeling overwhelmed. However, incorporating legal texts into the ESL curriculum offers significant benefits.

Unlocking the Benefits

Integrating legal English into ESL learning provides several advantages for students:

- Develops legal literacy: By studying legal texts, students gain essential knowledge about their rights and obligations under the law [1].
- Enhances critical thinking: Analyzing legal arguments and dissecting complex language structures promotes critical thinking skills [3].
- Expands vocabulary: Exposure to specialized legal terms broadens vocabulary and improves comprehension across contexts [3].
- Prepares for professional settings: Understanding legal English is vital for working in fields like international trade, business law, or human rights [1].

Building Bridges to Legal Literacy

To overcome the challenges and maximize benefits, educators can employ a multifaceted approach:

- Building Foundational Legal Vocabulary: Introduce key legal terms through visuals, flashcards, and real-life examples. Create glossaries specific to the legal topic being studied. Utilize cloze exercises where students fill in missing legal terms from a provided word bank.
- Practicing Close Reading Techniques: Teach students to identify key elements of a legal document, such as headings, clauses, and definitions. Equip students with strategies like underlining key terms, annotating the text, and summarizing main points. Engage in sentence deconstruction exercises to unpack complex legal language.
- Engaging in Active Learning Activities: Role-play legal scenarios, such as negotiating a contract or presenting arguments in a mock trial. Facilitate group discussions and debates on legal issues. Encourage students to draft short legal documents such as simple wills or contracts.
- Incorporating Authentic Legal Resources: Supplement classroom materials with authentic legal resources, such as simplified versions of legal documents or news articles about relevant legal cases [4, 5].

By incorporating legal texts into the ESL curriculum with a focus on vocabulary building, close reading techniques, active learning activities, and exposure to authentic resources, educators can empower ESL learners to navigate the complexities of legal language. This not only enhances their overall language skills but also equips them with the knowledge and confidence to participate effectively in legal situations.

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TEACHING LEXICAL CREATIVITY: CHALLENGES AND PECULIARITIES OF BLENDING

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A prominent word-formation process determined blending has garnered significant attention in linguistics due to its role in lexical innovation and language evolution. However, despite its linguistic significance, blending poses numerous challenges and presents peculiarities, especially in the realm of translation. Our study examines the complexities associated with blending, including identification ambiguity, semantic variability, computational hurdles, and the unique challenges posed by translating blends.

Blending characterized by the fusion of segments from two or more words to create a new word with a combined meaning represents a fundamental aspect of lexical creativity in language. Blended words permeate everyday discourse reflecting cultural shifts, technological advancements, and societal trends. While blending offers linguistic versatility and innovation, it also presents numerous challenges and limitations in language analysis, particularly in the context of translation.

One of the primary challenges in blending analysis lies in accurately identifying and categorizing blended words, a challenge that is amplified in the realm of translation. Translating blended words across languages poses unique challenges due to differences in linguistic structures, cultural nuances, and semantic associations. The boundary between blends and other word-formation processes can be ambiguous, leading to classification discrepancies and potential mistranslations. Furthermore, distinguishing between translation blends and culturally specific expressions or neologisms requires nuanced linguistic analysis and cross-cultural understanding.

Blended words often exhibit semantic variability, adding layers of complexity to the translation process. Translating the nuanced meanings and connotations of blended words requires careful consideration of cultural context, pragmatic factors, and target audience preferences. Semantic opacity and polysemy further complicate the interpretation of blended words in translation, necessitating contextual analysis and domain-specific knowledge. Disentangling the nuanced semantic relationships within translation blends poses a significant challenge for

translators, highlighting the need for specialized linguistic expertise and cross-cultural competency.

In the era of computational linguistics, leveraging automated techniques for blending analysis and translation presents both opportunities and challenges. Computational models must grapple with the variability, productivity, and evolutionary dynamics of blended words, requiring sophisticated algorithms and linguistic resources. However, translating blended words computationally introduces additional complexities, including language-specific syntactic structures, idiomatic expressions, and cultural nuances. Data sparsity, lexical ambiguity, and cross-linguistic variations pose significant hurdles for computational approaches to blending analysis in translation, underscoring the importance of human expertise and cultural sensitivity in translation tasks.

Translating these blended words requires a delicate balance between preserving the original meaning and ensuring target language fluency and cultural relevance. Additionally, blends may undergo semantic shifts or phonological adaptations in the translation process, further complicating their analysis and interpretation.

Blending in translation presents unique challenges, leading translators to employ various strategies such as transliteration, blend tracing, descriptive translation, and translation using an analogical model. Transliteration maintains the graphic characteristics of blend words, preserving their structure and cultural components. However, it may obscure the meaning for the recipient, necessitating the use of explanatory comments. Another approach, blend tracing, involves translating each component separately before assembling them into a coherent whole. While this technique avoids borrowing foreign lexemes, it may not fully convey the original blend's structure. Descriptive translation offers a universal solution, especially when no equivalent concept exists in the target language. Though it provides a detailed interpretation, it may diminish the pragmatic value of blends. Translation using an analogical model aims to preserve the original blend structure, particularly suitable for blends, ensuring both structural properties and pragmatic components are maintained.

Blending in translation poses unique challenges necessitating careful consideration and methodological rigor. Ongoing research efforts offer promising avenues for advancements in the field, particularly in the context of translation. Integrating multimodal data sources, developing domain-specific blending models, and exploring cross-linguistic blending phenomena in translation represent promising directions for future research. Additionally, interdisciplinary collaborations between linguists, computational scientists, translators, and domain experts hold the potential to address the multifaceted complexities of translation blends and propel the field of language analysis forward.

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USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN STUDENTS LEARNING

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Artificial intelligence is changing the world as we know it, and the education system is no exception. Artificial intelligence has become an effective tool for solving problems in education and accelerating progress. Thanks to its ability to collect and analyze data, artificial intelligence can inform teachers about student engagement, learning progress, and well-being. It also has built-in digital apps and tools that allow you to interact with the teacher and individually monitor your progress.

Artificial intelligence has the potential to transform education by optimizing teaching and learning processes using personalized learning algorithms. By identifying each student's strengths and weaknesses, artificial intelligence can adapt learning materials to suit individual needs. Virtual reality experiences can be created from the comfort of your classroom to interact with students from distant countries or showcase historical sites that threaten excessive environmental damage if used for a long time; this provides students with an interactive learning environment that improves understanding retention.

One of the most significant advantages of artificial intelligence in the education system is personalized learning. Artificial intelligence-based systems can generate customized lesson plans and assessments for each student based on their unique learning abilities and needs. This ensures that students get an optimized learning experience, resulting in greater engagement and better productivity.

In addition, artificial intelligence can provide better access to learning for students with special needs. Thanks to intelligent learning systems, artificial intelligence-based devices can identify areas where the student needs additional support and provide individual instructions accordingly. This helps students who may need extra time or help in certain subjects keep up with their peers.

Overall, the benefits of artificial intelligence are surprisingly changing the way we teach and learn; it provides a variety of opportunities for students around the world, regardless of their individual circumstances.

Artificial intelligence is changing the educational landscape by providing students with personalized learning methods. Personalized learning increases students' engagement and motivation, which are key factors for their academic success. Artificial intelligence can receive, aggregate, and analyze data to create students' learning profiles. By analyzing data about each person's learning

preferences, strengths, and weaknesses, artificial intelligence can offer personalized learning methods and provide additional training if necessary.

In addition, introducing the concept of artificial intelligence at an early stage can help students prepare for digital technologies for future academic success. Educators play an important role in teaching students the ethics of using artificial intelligence, while demonstrating the practical application of its use in academic areas such as emotional well-being and optimizing educational procedures.

Using artificial intelligence in my personal training is an integral part of my daily life. Advantages include an improved ability to learn material through interactive learning methods, as well as the ability to quickly analyze and use large amounts of data to optimize the learning process.

Moreover, it opens up limitless possibilities for me in-depth analysis of information and creating new connections between concepts. This allows me not only to gain knowledge, but also to think creatively and solve complex problems. The lack of artificial intelligence in learning can enrich my understanding and help develop new approaches to problem solving. It also promotes the development of critical thinking skills and analytical competence, which are extremely important in the modern world.

Despite these concerns, it is clear that artificial intelligence has huge potential to unlock productivity and potential in education. As schools continue to adapt to modern technological advances through artificial intelligence solutions, we can expect further growth in this sector with an emphasis on optimizing effective communication between teachers and students, while creating intelligent constructs that promote socialization among peers – whether remotely or within the physical classroom setting.

Thus, it is clear that artificial intelligence technology has huge potential to improve student interaction and support. From creating unique conversations with each student using chatbots to advanced data analysis for teachers to track each student's learning path, these tools are resources that create personal connections between revolutionary technologies as well as human interaction to achieve optimal learning outcomes in today's classrooms.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF MEDIA SPACE AND A CAREFUL APPROACH TO TRUTHFUL INFORMATION IN OUR TIME

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Words whose first part is media have ceased to be neologisms, and unless representatives of the older generation do not immediately understand their meaning. True, synonyms given as an example: newspaper, magazine, radio – soon orientate them in what it is about. But there will be no return to the above-mentioned synonyms, so media resources are an essential part of the life of everyone who wants to be aware of the events of both the internal and external world.

If everything were as it was conceived by romantics, implemented by professionals, and used by various individuals and their entire strata, among which there are many uncertain people. So, media resources and their brainchild – media space – are phenomena, the attitude towards which should be balanced, thoughtful and analytical. Otherwise, expect disaster, whether personal or social: information can be life-giving, and it can be deadly, sometimes in the literal sense.

«So how?» – someone asks. In our 21st century, the term «misinformation» appeared, which translates as «false information». The vast majority of us like to sit on the Internet, browse our favorite sites, where the contributors are people of different education, decency, and human dignity. And for every dozen educated, honest, worthy people there will be at least one (but there will be) who likes to invent things in order to be better, or to slander in order to be better, or to sow enmity in order to at least seem powerful in their own eyes.

«Information bubble» is another media term of our time, introduced by Eli Pariser, an American political and Internet activist, in order to prevent the receipt of false, unverified and unproven information, which especially easily clings to gullible, infantile, romantic, or superstitious, poorly educated people, etc. This kind of audience creates a media space around themselves that is convenient for them, often distance themselves from society, are unable (or unwilling) to share the impressions of what they read with family or friends, and can become a threat to society. Fanaticism these days is more often a negative phenomenon than a positive one.

«To read or not to read?», «To listen or not to listen?», «To live or to die?» Read! Listen! Live! But with critical thinking! Critical thinking is a system of judgments that allows you to analyze information in such a way as to make rational decisions based on it. Global is the ability to distinguish lies from the truth, which is extremely important in the so-called post-truth era in which we now live.

Unfortunately, elderly people, whose youth passed in the former USSR, are used to trusting the leadership and media resources of that time. What we have is what we have, but as Lina Kostenko wrote: «Time does not pass, we pass» [2, p. 207]. The new generation thinks in a new way, especially now that the war has dispelled those fogs that have clouded many, and there is no better brother than a nationally conscious one. «And what language does he speak?» – someone asks. It is not language that divides people, it is hatred that divides people. In the phrase «Russian-speaking patriot» the main word is «patriot», and many natives of eastern Ukraine know this from life, or already from a place where there is no hatred, war, where there is light, where there is love for one's neighbor.

For some reason, I remembered the saying of Fyodor Dostoevsky about his fellow tribesmen. Do they know how their icon spoke about them? Probably not, because they wouldn't treat his «Idiot» or Raskolnikov as something special. Here it is: «They (Europeans – the author.) see us as barbarians wandering around Europe and rejoicing that something and somewhere can be destroyed – destroy only for the sake of destruction, for the pleasure of just watching how it all falls apart, like a horde of savages, like the Huns, ready to invade ancient Rome and destroy the sanctuary, without even having any idea of what jewel they are destroying...» [1, p. 63]

By the way, this and many other statements of other Russians about Russians can be read in the media space without editing them.

And in conclusion, Shevchenko is mentioned: «Learn, my brothers, Learn, read, And learn from others, Do not shy away from your own!» [3, p. 97]

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THE ESSENTIAL IMPORTANCE OF NEOLOGISMS IN THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE LEXICOLOGY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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Such a branch of science as lexicology deals with the study of newly formed words. A neologism is an invented or recently created word that has become widely used in society. When such a word becomes frequently used and enters the dictionary, in this case it ceases to be a neologism. Such words play a significant

role and confirm the dynamic development of society and at the same time expand the traditional boundaries of word creation.

Neologisms arise with the help of social events, trends in the world and changes in cultural characteristics against this background. As a rule, they spread with the help of the Internet and mass media, because the modern world is actively globalizing, borders are being erased through digital technologies. The era of technological development and significant changes in politics, economics and culture has fallen upon us, so we can often hear or see newly coined words. This was the impetus for the creation of a new direction of lexicology, namely the science of neologisms, neology.

At first glance, one might think that any newly formed word instantly becomes a neologism. In fact, it is not. This process consists of two stages: socialization (acceptance of the word in society) and lexicalization (its consolidation in the language) [1, p. 73]. The spreaders of neologisms can be people who have a direct connection with education (university teachers, school teachers) or mass media (journalists, actors, presenters). Then they are printed. The next stage of socialization is the assimilation of a new vocabulary unit among a large group of native speakers. And only then the process of lexicalization begins: the frequent use of such a neologism in society, comparing it with the idea where this word was planned to be used with where it is used and in what context, etc. The result is that the formed lexical unit is included in various dictionaries of neologisms.

Specialists working in the field of neology singled out as a key issue the generalization and systematization of theoretical works, the construction of interdisciplinary connections (as with linguistic, as well as with non-linguistic sciences), especially with word formation, etymology, semasiology, lexicology, stylistics, sociology, socio- and psycholinguistics [2, p. 101].

There are many unsolved problems in the field of neology, both theoretically and practically. The majority of authoritative specialists in this field consider the following areas of research to be the most relevant:

- the problem of involving a neologism in neologisms, how long a word must be used in the language in order to be considered a neologism and enter the dictionary;
- the need to create special dictionary articles or notes that allow marking neologisms, since the existing system is inconvenient and does not take into account social differentiation languages;
- vagueness in the stylistic characteristics of neologisms, and therefore in the question of whether slang units, professionalisms, terms and other layers of vocabulary are classified as neologisms.

In confirmation of my words, it is worth adding that every change in the active world of a person is the reason for the appearance of new and, in turn, the expansion of old fragments of the world picture, which need to be fixed and secure a clear place on the «language map of the world». This can only mean that new

words will continue to appear in the language, which will eventually become accepted by society and come to be used in everyday life.

As a conclusion, the vocabulary of the English language is one whole and unstable. It changes and is supplemented with new language units. The development of language, like time, does not stand still, but only improves and gives opportunities for the existence of new and new developments.

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CULTURAL IDIOMS AND EXPRESSIONS: EXPLORING IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS AND SAYINGS

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Language is not just a means of communication; it is also a reflection of culture. Idioms and expressions, in particular, offer fascinating insights into the values, beliefs, and customs of a society. This paper explores the significance of cultural idioms and expressions, focusing on their role in conveying cultural nuances and enhancing cross-cultural understanding.

Idioms are phrases or expressions whose meaning cannot be deduced from the literal words used. Instead, they carry symbolic or figurative meanings that are deeply rooted in a culture's history, traditions, and social norms. Cultural idioms and expressions often draw upon shared experiences, folklore, historical events, and cultural symbols, making them rich repositories of cultural knowledge.

For example, the English expression "raining cats and dogs" does not literally mean that felines and canines are falling from the sky; rather, it signifies heavy rainfall. Similarly, the Spanish expression "ponerse las pilas" (literally, "to put on the batteries") means to get motivated or start working diligently, reflecting the importance of energy and effort in Spanish-speaking cultures.

Cultural idioms and expressions play several crucial roles in language and communication:

1. Preserving Cultural Heritage: Idioms and expressions often have origins in historical events, folklore, or traditional practices, serving as a means of preserving cultural heritage and passing it down through generations.
2. Conveying Cultural Nuances: Idioms encapsulate cultural values, attitudes, and worldview in succinct and vivid ways. They provide deeper insights into a culture's perceptions of time, relationships, emotions, and social interactions.
3. Facilitating Cross-Cultural Understanding: Learning idiomatic expressions enables individuals to navigate and comprehend cultural contexts more effectively. It promotes empathy, respect, and appreciation for cultural diversity.

4. Enhancing Language Proficiency: Mastery of idiomatic expressions is a hallmark of language fluency. Using idioms appropriately demonstrates a deeper understanding of the language and culture, enhancing communicative competence.

Examples of Cultural Idioms and Expressions

Idiomatic expressions vary widely across languages and cultures, reflecting the unique characteristics and values of each society. Here are some examples from different languages:

1. German: "Alles hat ein Ende, nur die Wurst hat zwei" (Everything has an end, only the sausage has two) – emphasizing the inevitability of endings.

2. Japanese: "猫をかぶる" (neko o kaburu) – literally, "to wear a cat," meaning to pretend to be innocent or to conceal one's true intentions.

3. French: "Appeler un chat un chat" (to call a cat a cat) – meaning to speak plainly and directly, without euphemisms or pretense.

4. Chinese: "画蛇添足" (huà shé tiān zú) – literally, "to draw a snake and add feet," referring to unnecessary or redundant actions.

Conclusion. Cultural idioms and expressions serve as linguistic bridges that connect individuals across cultures. They embody the essence of a culture's collective wisdom, humor, and worldview. By exploring and understanding idiomatic expressions, language learners can deepen their appreciation for cultural diversity and enrich their linguistic proficiency.

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METHODS OF WRITING BUSINESS DOCUMENTS: COMPILING CONTRACTS

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With globalization it has become essential professional necessity to possess great communication and writing skills especially for business purposes. In the business world contracts play a significant role, a contract is a document that establishes trust and cements the obligations, rights and duties of all parties involved.

Professional writing is a specialized field of communication, its purpose is to convey information concisely and efficiently. It is important to offer writing strategies for teaching students the basics of business document composition. Teaching students how to prepare a contract is the focus of this article. The article provides writing strategies and guidelines for preparing a contract in a coherent and accurate manner, it will help to equip students with the essential skills. “For effective communication, the writing should be practical, factual, concise, clear and persuasive. In business, every document, no matter how large or small it is, is a reflection of the company” [1,32].

Before entering any agreement, it is significant to be aware of main features of the valid contract, they are:

- offer
- acceptance
- awareness
- consideration
- capacity
- legality

It is helpful to understand the basics of contract drafting, which can add to the confidence in all types of business writing.

It is necessary to start with a simple, typical contract form. It provides a solid starting point for the structure of the contract. The correct legal names of the parties should be stated in the first paragraph. It is recommended to identify the parties by nicknames. Giving each party a nickname in the first paragraph will make the contract easier to read. For example, James W. Martin would be nicknamed “Martin”.

While writing a contract every paragraph heading should be underlined and located in their logically organized order. Related concepts ought to be grouped in the same or in adjacent paragraphs. Here is an example of an employment contract’s initial paragraph headings: 1) Recitals; 2) Employment; 3) Duties; 4) Term; 5) Compensation. Outlining the contract can aid clarity and allow for quick reference to certain clauses. Each paragraph should be completed by writing the contract terms that apply to that paragraph, explaining in words what the parties agree to.

Generally, repetition in a contract should be avoided, except the cases when repetition is necessary to improve clarity. Ambiguity is created by saying the same thing more than once. The contract should be written in short sentences to avoid unnecessary complexity and ambiguity. Besides, short sentences are easier to understand than long ones.

Active voice is preferable rather than passive, since active tense sentences are shorter. Words should be used more efficiently, and their meaning should be more apparent. Numbers should be written as both words and numerals. This reduces the chance for errors.

Contract writing is not creative writing and is not meant to provoke reflective thoughts or controversies about nuances of meaning. That is why an

effective contract should be written in as clear, specific, direct and precise language as possible. Therefore, the use of common words and common meanings is preferable.

Maintaining consistency in contract writing is more important than avoiding repetition. For example, if the subject matter of a sales contract is referred to as “goods”, this term should be used throughout the contract.

While highlighting the meaning of a certain word, one can do it by either capitalizing it or putting it in quotes. The terms and concepts should be defined as they appear in the contract, instead of writing a section of definitions at the beginning or end of a contract.

After the first draft of the contract is written it is necessary to check spelling and grammar in its typed version as well as to proofread it. All parties should sign the contract (all party names should be accurate), including business titles if applicable. Besides, each party has to initial every page of the contract.

To sum up, contract writing is a skill requiring knowledge and experience. Practical aspects of compiling contracts will help students obtain necessary skills in professional writing as a successfully written contract helps parties to establish strong relationships and future cooperation in business.

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FEATURES OF SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE TRANSLATION

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O. M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv is an institution that annually produces a pile of scientific papers, articles and works to share new scientific knowledge and contribute to the further development of science. In this case, translation becomes a tool that enables a crucial intercultural exchange and expands the scientific base for Ukrainian researchers. Thus, the constant evolution of the scientific field and the demand for new knowledge make the subject of our research relevant.

In our previous research we covered the topic “Translation in engineering”, while in this paper we will discuss the specifics of translating scientific articles [5].

To begin with, it is important to define what constitutes a scientific article. Scientific article is a written document that presents the results of scientific research and is typically published in scientific journals.

Scientific articles usually have a fixed structure. It consists of an abstract, introduction, materials and methods, results, discussion, conclusion and references (AIMReDCaR) [2]. However, Veronica Phillips and Eleanor Barker claim in their article "Writing for publication: Structure, form, content, and journal selection" that the structure of a published article is to a large extent dictated by the research methodology, and the reporting standards expected for that particular methodology [3]. It also may vary depending on the requirements of the journal in which the article is intended to be published.

Nevertheless, the translation of these types of articles has its own specifics. The process of high-quality translation of English-language scientific materials into Ukrainian includes several integral components: accuracy of terminology, preservation of structure and format, cultural and linguistic nuances, context and industry specifics [1]. The translator must adhere to these rules in order to achieve an adequate translation.

This is because the main difficulties arise in the most important parts. For example, one of the main problems in translating scientific texts is the wrong choice of terms. This can be avoided by working with experts and using specialized dictionaries. Another challenge is formatting and style, as scientific articles can have different requirements depending on the field and journal. This can be avoided by checking the requirements of the journal to which the article belongs. In terms of style, the translator needs to be familiar with the different styles and types of scientific papers to be able to meet the specifics of the certain style and to use the appropriate translation transformations. As N. Syzonenko and L. Matvienko note in their article "Translation and proofreading of English-language scientific articles into Ukrainian: modern challenges" improving the process of translating English-language scientific articles into Ukrainian requires improving the skills of translators, creating specialized glossaries, and supporting scientific publishers in publishing translated materials [4].

To sum up, scientific articles are written documents that aim to reveal the results of a particular research. In order to be published, they must have a fixed structure and meet the requirements of the journal. In order to achieve a high-quality translation, the translator must have a good understanding of the subject matter and be familiar with all the translation transformations and requirements to ensure that the translated text is as close as possible to the original without distortion, inaccuracy or ambiguity.

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ENHANCING LEGAL EDUCATION: TEACHING ENGLISH AS A MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION FOR FUTURE LAWYERS

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In the increasingly interconnected world, proficiency in English has become indispensable for aspiring future lawyers aiming to navigate the global legal landscape. As the language of international communication and commerce, English plays a pivotal role in legal practice, arbitration, and cross-border transactions. Recognizing the significance of English proficiency, legal education institutions are increasingly embracing English as a Medium of Instruction (EMI) to equip future lawyers with the linguistic skills necessary for success in a diverse and dynamic legal environment.

English proficiency is fundamental for lawyers operating in today's globalized legal arena. From drafting legal documents and contracts to engaging in negotiations and advocating in international forums, lawyers must possess strong English language skills to effectively communicate with clients, colleagues, and counterparts worldwide. Moreover, as English serves as the *lingua franca* of legal academia, proficiency in the language is essential for accessing cutting-edge legal research, publications, and resources.

Integrating English as a Medium of Instruction (EMI) into legal education offers numerous benefits for future lawyers. By delivering lectures, seminars, and coursework in English, law schools provide students with immersive language learning experiences while simultaneously equipping them with the requisite legal knowledge and skills. EMI not only enhances students' language proficiency but also fosters cross-cultural understanding and prepares them for the multicultural nature of modern legal practice.

EMI provides several key benefits for future lawyers. English as a method of instruction enables future lawyers to develop the global competence necessary to thrive in diverse legal environments, including multinational corporations, international law firms, and global organizations. By engaging with legal concepts and principles in English, students improve their communication skills, including legal writing, oral advocacy, and negotiation, essential for effective legal practice.

Proficiency in English opens doors to a myriad of international opportunities, such as studying abroad, participating in global moot court competitions, and pursuing careers in international law. In an increasingly competitive job market, proficiency in English sets aspiring lawyers apart, demonstrating their ability to engage with clients, colleagues, and adversaries on a global scale.

Integrating EMI into legal education requires a multifaceted approach encompassing curriculum development, faculty training, and language support services. Law schools can collaborate with language experts, offer English language courses tailored to legal contexts, and provide students with opportunities for immersive language learning through internships, study abroad programs, and international exchanges.

As the legal profession continues to evolve in an interconnected world, proficiency in English has emerged as a fundamental skill for future lawyers. By embracing English as a Medium of Instruction (EMI), legal education institutions empower students to develop the linguistic, communicative, and cross-cultural competencies necessary for success in a globalized legal landscape. Aspiring lawyers equipped with strong English language skills are better prepared to navigate the complexities of international law, contribute to cross-border legal initiatives, and advocate for justice on a global scale. In harnessing the power of EMI, legal education institutions play a pivotal role in shaping the next generation of globally competent and culturally aware legal professionals.

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ЄВРОІНТЕГРАЦІЙНІ ПРОЦЕСИ ПІД ЧАС ВІЙНИ**

**ЗБІРНИК НАУКОВИХ ПРАЦЬ МІЖНАРОДНОГО ФОРУМУ
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