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NON DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT

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Introduction. As part of the formation of modern business relations, every business develops over time a number of unique knowledge, special skills of its employees or special information that they possess. This is a special resource that significantly distinguishes the company among similar ones, allows you to provide services better than others and directly increases profitability, and a competitive advantage provides the opportunity to receive millions of profit. That is why such information mostly is in need of protection, including legal protection, one of the mechanisms of which is a non-disclosure agreement (NDA).

The purpose of the article. The purpose of the article is to determine the issue of legal regulation of the so-called non-disclosure agreement, in particular, the procedure and features of concluding and termination of such type of agreement, the rights and obligations of the parties who are entering into this contract, and the analysis of domestic court practice on claims regarding the protection of confidential information within concluded non-disclosure agreements.

The object is the features of the legal regulation of the non-disclosure agreement.

The subject is scientific views, ideas and concepts, the Civil Code of Ukraine and other provisions of the legislation, as well as judicial practice of their application regarding the specifics of non-disclosure agreement.

Research methods are system analysis, synthesis, comparative analysis and generalization.

The civil legislation of Ukraine does not contain provisions regarding the definition of a non-disclosure agreement. However, in theory, such a contract is defined as a contract according to which one party undertakes to provide and

implement the regime of a limited access to information received from the second party or access to which is provided by the second party. As it follows from the mentioned definition, the object of this contract is confidential information. The Law of Ukraine "On Information" contains the following concept of information: "information – is all information and/or data that can be stored on physical media or displayed in an electronic form" [1]. Information about a natural person is considered as confidential, as well as information to the access to which is limited to a natural or legal person, except for subjects of authority [1]. Attention should be paid to the norms of Article 21 of the specified law, which excludes the possibility of being limited to certain information [1]. Thus, the object of the non-disclosure agreement cannot be: 1) information that is public and publicly available; 2) information containing information about illegal actions; 3) information, the access to which, according to the law, cannot be restricted.

Commercial secrecy is also a type of a confidential information. It can be information of a technical, organizational, commercial, production and other nature, with the exception of which that, in accordance with the law, cannot be classified as trade secrets.

The legal nature of the Agreement is determined not only by the desire of the participants of the legal relationship to minimize risks and compensate losses in case of information leakage, but also due to the need in:

- provision of legal protection for the information that you or your company considers confidential;

- regulation of issues in the field of information usage in economic and labour relations, which arise from agreements on joint activities, on the provision of services (including software development), labor agreements, etc.

- non-disclosure agreement (NDA) also fulfills organizational (not legal) tasks within the company. Thus, the practice of concluding Non-Disclosure Agreements contributes to increasing "working discipline" within the team. A similar function of "forming responsible work with confidential information" will take place when concluding NDA with outsourced companies or specialists [2].

Conclusion. A non-disclosure agreement is an agreement concluded between two or more parties for the purpose of non-disclosure, mutual exchange of knowledge, materials, or other information, access to which is restricted to the third party, and (or) for the purpose of storage (non-disclosure) of confidential information (trade secret) regarding the third party. This agreement creates a legal obligation to ensure confidentiality and forces those who agree to sign it not to disclose the data defined as "confidential" to third parties and in case of leakage of the last one – to pay damages.

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WOMEN'S RIGHTS: GENERAL THEORETICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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Despite significant progress made in advancing women's rights globally, women continue to face various forms of discrimination and inequality in many parts of the world. The denial of equal rights to women is a widespread problem that affects their access to education, healthcare, employment, political representation, and personal autonomy. Women also face higher rates of violence and abuse, particularly in conflict zones and areas with weak rule of law. This inequality perpetuates poverty and undermines economic growth, stability, and social cohesion. Therefore, it is crucial to address the systemic barriers and cultural norms that perpetuate gender inequality and promote policies and practices that ensure full and equal participation of women in all spheres of life.

The goal of this investigation is to identify the systemic barriers, cultural norms, and policy gaps that perpetuate gender inequality and discrimination against women. The investigation aims to understand the root causes of women's rights violations, including violence, lack of access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities, and limited political participation. The ultimate goal is to recommend evidence-based policy and practice solutions that promote gender equality and women's empowerment, reduce discrimination and violence against women, and ensure full and equal participation of women in all aspects of social, economic, and political life.

The task of the researchers is to conduct a systematic review of academic and policy literature on women's rights, gender inequality, and related issues to identify key concepts, theories, and evidence gaps. To analyze existing data from surveys, censuses, and other sources to understand patterns and trends in women's access to education, healthcare, economic opportunities, and political representation. To analyze existing policies and laws related to women's rights and gender equality, including their implementation and enforcement, to identify gaps and areas for improvement.

Based on the investigation findings, evidence-based policy recommendations can be developed to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, reduce discrimination and violence against women, and ensure the