

In conclusion, in psychological diagnostics, validity is a crucial aspect of psychological diagnostics, as it provides information on the degree of agreement between test results and other information obtained from various sources about the individual being diagnosed. Moreover, validity determines the focus of the methodology and the conclusions drawn under specific conditions when using the test.

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## FEE-BASED PRACTICE OF A LAWYER: PROBLEMATIC ASPECTS

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The existence of a modern civil society is impossible without a properly developed institution of advocacy, which provides the protection of the legitimate interests and rights of citizens by providing protection, representation and legal assistance.

The Bar acts as an independent institution that should not bow to the state, protected from any outside interference. At the same time, it acts as a specific human rights institution, and its independence is guaranteed by the state.

In this regard, the functioning of the civil state is impossible without the proper functioning of the institution of advocacy. One of the issues that can be problematic from the point of view of intervention in the activities of the institute may be the problem of setting the attorney's fee.

The fee-based practice of a lawyer in Ukraine is regulated by the Law of Ukraine "On Advocacy", the Rules of Lawyer Ethics, as well as the Civil Code in the context of concluding, changing or terminating a contract on the provision of legal assistance between a lawyer and his client.

As for the foreign countries, the issue of attorney's fees is usually resolved by specific legislation that regulates the activities of the advocacy institute, namely, the Law on Courts and Legal Services in England, the Law "Law on Advocacy" in Poland, the Basic Law on the Status of Advocates in France and the Federal Provision on Advocacy and on Payment of Services of a Lawyer in Germany.

One of the most urgent issues in the context of attorney's fees is the problem of calculating the amount of the fee. At the same time, this issue was discussed

during the reign of Emperor Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander, when the criteria were formulated for the court to be guided by while determining the amount of the lawyer's fee, if there was no agreement between the lawyer and the client (the amount depended on the nature of the case, the talent of the lawyer, the customs of the bar and the importance of the court), but could not exceed the established fee [1, p. 42]. In the future, supplementing these provisions, Emperor Constantine obliged to exclude from the list every lawyer who will demand or demand excessive amounts or a certain part of the disputed property under the guise of a fee [2, p. 62].

In Ukraine, the members of the Bar tried to solve this issue, a vivid example is the estimated minimum hourly rates for the work of a lawyer, which were adopted by individual regional branches in 2018 and since then have been changed annually in accordance with the change in the living wage for able-bodied persons (for example, Kharkiv region). At the same time, such a decision was aimed at solving several aspects at once – on the one hand, establishing the rate as a method of regulating the overestimation of the fee rate by lawyers. On the other hand, it was influenced in such a way that the amount of the fee was not too low, which in turn affects the market situation.

Talking about the foreign experience in matters of setting certain rates, we should mention the USA, where the ratings of the leading campaigns are formed, where the hourly rates of work of partners are indicated, which can be relied on when forming the price for services. But at the same time, there are no clear or specific principles regarding the payment of a lawyer's services.

The restrictions in fee practice are quite interesting in England, where the maximum amount of the "success fee" is established, which cannot exceed 100% of the expenses of the party that lost the case. It is also worth noting the rule that the solicitor, before challenging the client's actions regarding non-payment of the fee, must contact the Taxin-Master, who will establish the reasonableness of the fee and its compliance with the complexity of the case [3, p.97].

Germany also has its own procedure for the formation of attorney's fees, because there are federal statutes on attorney's fees. Deviation from the federal statute of attorney fees is allowed in two cases: if the lawyer enters into a written fee agreement with his / her client, which stipulates an increased amount than the client would have to pay according to the fee rate, and when long-term agreements provide for an hourly fee [4].

Separately, it is important to note the factors that can generally affect the amount of a lawyer's fee. In Ukraine, in accordance with Article 30 of the Law, the complexity of the case, the lawyer's qualifications and experience, the client's financial condition and other significant circumstances are taken into account.

In England, the amount of the fee can be affected by the following factors: the time spent, the value of the object of the agreement, the complexity of the case, the special knowledge or skills of the lawyer himself, which are necessary in solving the case, the number and complexity of the documents involved, as well as

the importance of the case itself for the client . All these circumstances can lead to an increase in the cost of the lawyer's services.

In Germany, while forming the cost of a lawyer's services, the price, complexity of the case, and its essence are taken into account. A separate additional factor can even be the conclusion of a settlement agreement, which leads to a doubling of the fee. The amount and importance of the evidence collected by the lawyer, the conduct of negotiations or participation in court hearings can also have an impact.

According to French legislation, the amount of the fee may be affected by the amount of losses incurred by the lawyer; scope of work; the extent to which the lawyer is known and his diligence in the case; certain additional requirements set by the client to the lawyer; from the state of the client.

Thus, it can be concluded that the factors that can affect the formation of the lawyer's fee can be conditionally divided into two groups - objective (value of the deal, qualification and experience of the lawyer) and subjective (financial condition of the client, complexity of the case). At the same time, it should be noted that depending on the state, the list of such factors may differ.

Separately, it is worth noting the existence of tariffs and rates that affect the formation of attorney's fees – they exist in Ukraine and Germany, but are not widespread in other countries – for example, they are absent in the USA, France, England and other countries.

So, in conclusion, it should be pointed out that only the self-government bodies of the Bar can develop tariffs and rates for the payment of lawyers' services in order to prevent interference in the organization of the activities of the Bar institute. At the same time, the practice and experience of European states can be relevant in such matters, which will be useful on the way to the formation of a civil society and at the same time will help in the adaptation of Ukrainian legislation to EU legislation in connection with the European integration of our country.

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