

from Western Europe. The majority of Ukrainians used the Internet or communicated with representatives of our people who moved abroad a long time ago and managed to get used to the new environment in order to adapt to the country as well. Most of the people who returned to Ukraine after Europe left it precisely because of the unfamiliar and unpleasant environment for them. It is terrible when a person chooses danger because of communication issues and barriers.

As the war continues, Ukrainians are likely to continue leaving their country to pursue opportunities in European nations. To support them, it is essential to expand the availability of accurate information online and create resources that present an unbiased depiction of different countries. By offering easily accessible and user-friendly sources of information, we can help alleviate the stress that Ukrainians face during their transition abroad, especially given the significant hardships they have already endured. Although cultural differences exist, understanding and acknowledging these distinctions can help foster successful communication and interaction between different cultures.

References:

1. Europe: The Psychological Gap Between East and West. URL: <https://carnegieeurope.eu/strategieurope/77648>
2. Eastern and Western Europeans Differ on Importance of Religion, Views of Minorities, and Key Social Issues. URL: <https://www.pewresearch.org/religion/2018/10/29/eastern-and-western-europeans-differ-on-importance-of-religion-views-of-minorities-and-key-social-issues/>
3. Olga Alexandrova Ukraine and Western Europe: Studies in the International Relations and Security Structure of a Newly Independent State / Olga Alexandrova, Harvard, Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, MA, USA, 1996. 26 pages.
4. Annette Vowinckel, Marcus M. Payk, Thomas Lindenberger Cold War Cultures: Perspectives on Eastern and Western European Society / Annette Vowinckel, Marcus M. Payk, Thomas Lindenberger, Berghahn Books, NY, USA, 2012. 396 pages.
5. Jacqueline de Bony Dutch decision as rooted in Dutch culture: An ethnologic study of the Dutch decision process / Jacqueline de Bony, 21th EGOS Colloquium, Berlin, Germany, Jun 2005. 19 pages

LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN UKRAINE

MARIIA TURCHENKO, PhD student

VITALIY SERYOGIN, Professor, Doctor of Science in Law, Scientific Adviser

IRYNA TKALIA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser

V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University

Local self-government, just as the entire legal system of any country, is in constant development. The change in social relations in the state, the development of new approaches in the understanding of law and law enforcement lead to the

revision of and improvement in existing approaches to the development of local self-government.

Ukrainian local self-government has been characterized by an attraction to European positions on the development of local self-government since it was formed. It depends on the peculiarities of the formation of this institute in our country. In Europe, trends towards greater development of territorial self-government based on the principles of subsidiarity and decentralization, innovation, and sustainable development are increasingly taking shape. These and other characteristic features relate to the implementation of the strategy of «good governance»[2]. Moreover, Ukraine is part of these world processes.

While the restructuring of the local self-government system in itself does not ensure normal development, a systematic law enforcement practice of proper governance is needed [1,1]. «Good governance» is directly related to the observance and protection of human rights.

Innovations in local self-government can be of different nature. This is not only the involvement of the achievements of science and technology (especially in the computer field). It also includes the use of new practices of legal regulation of existing social relations at the local level, the involvement of different categories of the population in the development of the community, the optimal use of existing resources in the village, town or city or searching for new ones.

One of the manifestations of innovation in local self-government is the emergence of "smart cities", which can be defined as cities that use a number of technologies to solve social, economic, environmental and other problems [3]. At the same time, questions arise regarding the protection of private life of citizens, cyber security, dependence on energy supply and stable Internet.

Decentralization processes play an important role in reforming the institution of local self-government. Decentralization can refer to various aspects of governance, therefore there exists a distinction among political, administrative, fiscal, and market decentralization [4,2]. Various types of decentralization characterize Ukrainian local self-government, but these processes are still incomplete and require further development.

No mentioned processes and opportunities can be found beyond the boundaries of a capable and proactive community. The community of local residents drives the development of the local self-government institute. It is noted in the literature that local self-government affects the process of civil society formation, but at the same time these processes can also work in the opposite direction [5,147]. Without civil society, the development of local self-government is hardly possible. Local self-government as an institution achieves its goal only with active participation of the population in all processes taking place in the community, including constant control of local self-government bodies and opportunities to influence decisions on local issues.

Finally, a conclusion can be made that local self-government in Ukraine is in the process of reforming and developing in accordance with modern trends. The

ongoing processes are characterized by knowledge-intensiveness, decentralization and innovativeness. At the same time, there is a need for legal justification of existing social processes.

References:

1. Prabakaran M. What is good governance? *SSRN electronic journal*. 2011. URL: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/228123335_What_is_Good_Governance.

2. Strategy for Innovation and Good Governance at Local Level : Declaration of 16.10.2007. URL: <https://rm.coe.int/1680746f16>.

3. Smart cities. *The Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology. Postnote*. 2021. No. 656. URL: <https://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/POST-PN-0656/POST-PN-0656.pdf>.

4. Yuliani E. L. Decentralization, deconcentration and devolution: what do they mean? *Interlaken workshop on decentralization*. 2004. URL: https://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/interlaken/Compilation.pdf.

5. Бондар, В. Роль органів місцевого самоврядування у формуванні громадянського суспільства в Україні. *Розвиток громадянського суспільства в Україні: проблеми і перспективи. Громадянське суспільство*, Вип. 7 . Вид-во НаУОА, Острог, 2014. pp. 147-156.

PROCEDURAL STATUS OF THE SUSPECT AND THE ACCUSED IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

VIKTORIIA TVERDOKHLIB, student

MYKOLA V. BAGRII, Associate Professor, PhD in Law, Scientific Adviser

NATALIYAO. HRYNYA, Associate Professor, PhD in Philology, Language Adviser
Ivan Franko National University of Lviv

Introduction. The relevance of the research topic is determined by the fact that the field of criminal procedural law is characterized by the largest number of restrictions on the constitutional rights and freedoms of a person, which are mostly accompanied by a coercive nature. Considering the fact that the suspect and the accused are special subjects of the criminal process and are endowed with a special status consisting of rights and obligations, however, this status does not fully ensure their improper implementation.

Methods. According to the provisions of Art. 42 of the Criminal Procedural Code of Ukraine a suspect is a person who was notified of the suspicion in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure (the CPC); a person who was detained on suspicion of committing a criminal offence; or a person in respect of whom a notice of suspicion has been drawn up, but it has not been served on him due to the person's whereabouts not being established, but steps have been taken to serve it in the manner provided by the CPC for serving notices.

The Suspect is a certain procedural decision that is taken by an authorized entity during pre-trial proceedings and is based on the evidence that was collected