

Administrative Procedure regulates this issue. According to it, electronic evidence is submitted in the original or in an electronic copy certified by an electronic signature, equivalent to a handwritten signature. The participants in the case have the right to submit electronic evidence in paper copies, certified in the manner specified by law. A paper copy of electronic evidence is not considered written evidence. As for witness testimony, it is important to note that testimony cannot be evidence, in the case when a person cannot name the source of his knowledge, nor is testimony from someone else's words recognized as admissible evidence.

Evidence can be classified into direct and indirect. On the basis of direct evidence, a reliable conclusion can be made about the existence or absence of a circumstance, on the basis of indirect evidence, only an indirect conclusion can be made. Depending from circumstances aggravating or mitigating the responsibility incriminating and exculpatory evidence.

Conclusions. After conducting an analysis of legislation and scientific literature, it becomes clear that proofing is a complex cognitive intellectual process that plays a leading role in solving cases of administrative offenses. It is possible to solve the case of an administrative offense qualitatively and fairly only after establishing the evidence in accordance with the prescriptions of the law, the principles of law and the laws of logic.

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NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS IN THE CINEMA AS A BASIS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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Since time immemorial, the enemy has been working against us in various spheres to undermine our nationhood, identity and democracy. And the field of cinematography was no exception. Through Russian propaganda, stereotypes and

clichés were attached to Ukraine and the Ukrainian people, which were broadcast not just for our audience, but also globally. In certain previous periods of our history, from the outside perspective we were seen as part of Russia, our state was most often associated with the criminal authorities (attachment to the then authorities), Ukrainians were broadcast as uneducated people from distant villages, as a labor force. At the time, from 1991 to 2014, for most of us these negative narratives did not cause much concern. But everything changed in the winter of 2014. The events of the Maidan and the occupation of Crimea forced us to reconsider and reevaluate all of this. And immediately there was an urgent need and desire to counteract this propaganda, both within the state and in the world, for the sake of our future and our democracy. And Ukrainian cinematographers took up the challenge and are doing it to this day.

If in 2011 only one Ukrainian-made film was shown in Ukrainian cinemas, whereas in 2018 almost 50 such films were shown [2]. There are two reasons behind this phenomenon. Firstly, there has been a surge in demand for live topics that are relevant and interesting to the Ukrainian audience. Secondly, the ban on Russian media content in Ukraine has created a need for domestic content production. The third reason was the increase in state funding of film production.

Ukraine mainly produces films in two genres: drama and comedy. The drama is filmed mainly on military and historical topics of our people. Such films are currently at the peak of popularity, because they bring closer to the events that took place and tell the history of our people through artistic cinema. For example, the drama series "And There Will Be People" based on the novel of the same name by Anatoly Dimarov, directed by Arkady Nemytalyuk. The tape is built in the format of a saga and through the prism of the simple life of Ukrainians, shows the difficult periods of the 20th century: the First World War, the revolution, the arrival of Soviet power.

Another Ukrainian film masterpiece is the war drama "Cyborgs. Heroes Don't Die" was filmed in 2017 by directed Akhtem Seitablayev. The film shows the heroic defense of the Donetsk airport by Ukrainian soldiers against the Russian invader. There is no need to talk about the uniqueness of this film, because it became the absolute record holder of the Ukrainian box office for the entire time of Independence, the mass of its viewings was large. In the 2019 film "Home", the debut feature of director Nariman Aliyev tells about the annexation of Crimea and the problems of parents and children. In the film, the son and father take the body of the older brother/son, who died in the war in Donbas, home to Crimea for burial. There are many such films in Ukraine, for example: "Guide", "Cherkasy", "Kruty", "Numbers", "Loyal", "Wild Field", "Forbidden", "Zakhar Berkut", "When Trees Fall" and many others. Heroes, heroic struggle for their land, sacrifice for the future of their descendants, freedom and fearlessness are key images in the modern image of Ukraine. Many films from this direction achieve high scores in the world, thereby showing and declaring the image and identity of Ukraine and Ukrainians, and successfully debunk hostile narratives.

It is unlikely that anyone will consciously say that comedies can educate a nation. But there is an interesting opinion of Pylyp Ilyenko on this genre. For him, a patriotic film is not necessarily a historical or heroic one, but one that will contribute to the formation of the viewer's national identity. Comedy, in his opinion, is capable of creating cultural symbols and myths that will be specific to the Ukrainian community [1]. Comedy genres have been characteristic of our culture since ancient times, because no matter what the difficult times and situations were, we always left room for humor, mentally, this is protection against stress. Comedies are mainly released for domestic demand, because the films use humor and life situations that only our people, our mentality, understand, but, of course, there are exceptions that encroach on international distribution as well.

The sensational and one of the most popular comedies in Ukraine is considered to be the series "Catch Kaidash". From the very beginning, the series captures the viewer's attention and maintains it throughout: the flavor of the Ukrainian village, excellent acting and music. All this worked perfectly for the Ukrainian audience and the series was successful.

Another popular film "Hutsulka Ksenia" is the work of director Olena Demyanenko, according to the genre, the authors defined it as a film-musical, but it is permissible to call it a comedy musical, because despite the musical accompaniment of this film, it is very comedic. The beautiful landscapes of the Carpathians in symbiosis with the brilliant musical accompaniment of the "Dakha Braha" band and Hutsul motifs create a wonderful picture. Taking into account all the films of this genre, we can say that through comedy we broadcast our folklore, our culture, traditions, music, even certain mental factors that nevertheless create a good image of Ukraine.

All these films listed above subconsciously project patriotism in us and people who know their history and culture. Thanks to such films, national consciousness is promoted and constructed. Images used in movies, heroes, plots, costumes, music and unspoiled historical facts - all this helps to reject hostile stereotypes, myths, clichés, first of all in our midst - in the Ukrainians themselves, because over the years they have absorbed and settled psychologically deep. It can be said that by maintaining national consciousness, we will maintain and strengthen our state democracy. National consciousness is the way and guarantee of democracy in Ukraine.

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