

National Council, which would allow for the prompt blocking of dangerous channels.

Obviously, the world is changing, and forcing people to receive news exclusively through websites or television is impractical if they are more comfortable using social networks. It is important to find an effective mechanism for controlling such sources of information and, at the same time, increase the level of media literacy of the population.

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PUBLIC CONTRACT

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Problem Statement. Public contracts are one of the most important instruments of modern civil law, guaranteeing equal access to goods and services for all members of society. The importance of studying public contracts lies in their wide practical application in the field of consumer relations, public services and commercial activities, where businesses interact with an unlimited number of consumers. In today's market economy, public contracts serve as an important mechanism for balancing the interests of service providers and consumers, in particular, to protect the latter, who are traditionally in a weaker position in contractual relations. As commercial entities become increasingly active in the market for mass services, proper legal regulation of public contracts becomes increasingly important to maintain market fairness and social justice.

Scientists have studied the peculiarities of public contracts, their relationship with other forms of contracts and the specific protection they provide to consumers. Despite the research, questions remain unanswered regarding the optimal balance between mandatory regulation and freedom of contract, the scope of obligations of the parties, and the effectiveness of consumer protection

mechanisms in public contractual relations. These ongoing debates emphasize the need for further research into this important legal system.

Objectives. The purpose of this study is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the legal nature, characteristics and regulatory framework of public contracts with a focus on the mechanisms for protecting the interests of the parties. The main objectives of the study are as follows:

- to identify the theoretical and legal foundations of a public contract;
- to analyze the peculiarities of concluding and performing a public contract
- to characterize the termination of a public contract and liability for breach of its terms.

Methods. General scientific and special legal methods are used for a comprehensive and systematic analysis of the subject matter of the study. In particular, dialectical methods are used to study a public contract as a legal phenomenon in its development and interconnection with other legal institutions and social processes. Formal and logical methods – used to formulate clear definitions of concepts, identify essential features of public contracts and logically classify their types. Systemic and structural methods – used to analyze public contracts as an integral part of the contractual system of civil law and to study the relationship between various elements of public contractual relations.

Results. The theoretical and legal framework of a public contract reveals its essence as a special type of civil law contract designed to guarantee equal access to goods and services. As a result of the analysis of its concept, essence and features, it becomes clear that a public contract is the most important mechanism that allows combining commercial freedom and social responsibility. Such characteristics of a public contract as the obligation to conclude a contract with everyone who applies, uniform conditions for all consumers and a ban on preferential treatment make a public contract an important legal instrument for consumer protection.

The rights and obligations of the parties to a public contract reflect a carefully calibrated balance between the commercial interests of the service provider and the consumer's right to equal treatment and quality services. This balance is achieved through mandatory contractual provisions, transparency requirements, and the imposition of specific obligations on business entities that limit the traditional principle of freedom of contract. The problems identified in this study, especially with regard to adequate notice of contractual terms and consumer complaints, emphasize the need for continuous improvement of the regulatory approach to ensure effective protection of the legitimate interests of both parties.

Conclusions. Thus, this study provides a comprehensive analysis of a public contract as an important institution of modern civil law and shows that it plays an important role in ensuring equal access to goods and services while protecting consumer rights in transactions on the mass market. The study successfully solves the tasks set to study the legal nature, features and regulatory framework of public contracts, emphasizing both their theoretical significance and practical importance in modern commercial relations. The practical value of the study lies in the systematic identification of problems and gaps in the current legal framework

governing public contracts, and in the development of specific recommendations for improving legislation which can increase the certainty of doing business and at the same time strengthen consumer protection.

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CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN A SOCIALLY DANGEROUS ACT AND SOCIALLY DANGEROUS CONSEQUENCES: CONCEPT AND FEATURES

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The problem of establishing a causal relationship between a socially dangerous act and socially dangerous consequences is of fundamental importance for criminal law. Determination of such a connection is a critical stage in the qualification of criminal offenses with material elements, since without establishing a causal relationship between a person's act and the consequences that have occurred, it is impossible to bring a person to criminal liability. In the current context of the development of legal science and law enforcement practice, special attention should be paid to the issues of correct interpretation and application of the rules on causation in criminal law.

In addition to its theoretical significance, this issue has an equally important practical aspect. Courts and pre-trial investigation bodies, when considering criminal cases, often face the need to prove the presence or absence of a causal relationship between the actions of the accused and the consequences that have occurred. This is especially relevant in cases of criminal offenses related to negligence, inaction and other cases.

A causal relationship between a socially dangerous act and a socially dangerous consequence can be defined as an objective relationship in which a