

ABSTRACT&REFERENCES

DOI: 10.15587/2523-4153.2020.207873

LEGAL BASES STATUS QUO CHILDREN WHO WERE UNAFFICIENTLY CARRIED OUT OF UKRAINE

p. 4-10

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The article is devoted to analysis of international law and norms of the operating civil legislation of Ukraine, which regulates the order of removal of a child from the country of permanent residence. The content of the principle of the best interests of a child identified a number of issues, which in practice can lead to the adoption of unreasonable decisions to return a child from abroad.

Separately stated that the child should grow up in conditions of care and responsible parenting in an atmosphere of love, moral and material security; juvenile children, except when there are exceptional circumstances, should not part with their parents.

The article analyzes the issues that arise, when the court is considering the cases of "the return of the children", when some courts mistakenly determine the jurisdiction of the following categories of cases, not paying attention to the fact that the court may consider the case both at the location of the defendant and the child, and at the location of the Ministry or its territorial bodies (alternative jurisdiction).

The attention is paid to the fact that an important issue in the consideration of this category of cases about the return of a child is too long, in accordance with international law. These things are subject to quick consideration, in practice, there is a violation of the reasonable time of proceedings.

Ukraine became party to the Convention on the civil aspects of international child abduction, has made a commitment to take all necessary measures to join the international cooperation mechanism that allows to solve questions of the organization in an orderly and rapid return of illegally removed or retained children, who have suffered from the consequences of wrongful conduct of one of parents or other family members, actions, which vi-

olated the rights of parents regarding child care, because the immediate return of the child allows to protect his\ her rights and to prevent the infliction of moral harm and suffering

Keywords: rights of a child, illegal export of a child, principle of ensuring the best interests of a child, mechanism for the return of children

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DOI: 10.15587/2523-4153.2020.198457

**PROTECTION OF HUMAN'S DIGNITY IN THE
LEGAL SYSTEM OF THE EUROPEAN UNION
(SPECIFICATION OF SEPARATE RIGHTS)**

p. 11-18

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The article is devoted to fundamental freedoms such as the right to respect for human dignity and the right to health protection in the legal framework of the European Union.

Respect for the human being as the unique bio-psychosocial value, recognition and ensuring his/her rights and freedoms, dignity and honor, in particular by providing an access to minimal social benefits which can enable an adequate living standard as well as guaranteeing by a government of its country the protection against encroachments on above mentioned legal categories, these are the unwavering standards on which is based the legal ideology of the developed European countries.

The effectiveness of a certain inherent human right is defined by real results which can be achieved by the implementation of legal rules. A government should carry out legal and organizational arrangements in order to accomplish desirable results.

Obviously, the democratic legal framework should protect human's right and freedoms, reproduce and implement the principles of the rule of law, ensure a «quality» of a law on the level of national law. All above mentioned should be done because a legal framework should implement legal provisions on the idea that a human is the highest social value.

The quality of the European legal framework is in the protection of the values, common to whole mankind, cultural heritage, both at the level of primary and secondary legal rules as well as at the level of constitutional legislation.

The major task of the legal framework is creation, implementation and realization of the clearly-defined and stable legal ground for the full range of social relationships and its dynamics

Keywords: democratic state, constitution, legal act, fundamental freedoms, human rights, dignity, the right to life, health protection, quality of life, environment, primary law

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DOI: 10.15587/2523-4153.2020.200169

THE CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATIONS OF JUDICIARY IN UKRAINE

p. 19-23

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The article is devoted to the constitutional foundations of judiciary in Ukraine. According to article 6 of the Constitution of Ukraine, state power in Ukraine is divided into three main branches – legislative, executive and justice. For each of these branches there is a corresponding system of foundations and principles that determine their essence and specific features of organization and functioning of the mechanism of the state. They play a key role for the judiciary in Ukraine. Appropriate due to the main objective of the national judiciary – a provision of the capacity for each person to exercise their right to a fair trial, based on the rule of law.

Considering the issues, it is first necessary to pay attention to the essence of the concepts “foundations” and “principle” as constitutional categories. It should be noted, that these concepts have the same meaning for the expression of fundamental ideas and leadership directions of the organization and functioning of all basic constitutional legal institutions in Ukraine. The concept of the constitutional foundations of justice in Ukraine, given the position on the advisability of securing the appropriate category in the position of art.129 of the Constitution of Ukraine, which is a basic norm in the system of foundations and principles of the judicial branch of power and its legal effect on the reflection, is refined in laws and procedural codes.

Now the issue of the constitutional foundations of justice in Ukraine and their impact on the judiciary is considered in a significant amount of research in the field of science of constitutional law of Ukraine. The corresponding trend and the relevance of the question of the constitutional principles of justice are due to the constant development of constitutionalism and the pro-

cess of reform of the judiciary in Ukraine. However, it must be concluded, that the constitutional foundations of judiciary, which are presented in art.129 of the Constitution of Ukraine is the basis of the foundations and principles of justice in Ukraine, which determine the organization and functioning of judiciary at the constitutional level, and are also constitutional guarantees of protection of rights and interests of people in court proceedings

Keywords: *the constitutional foundations of the judiciary in Ukraine, the constitutional foundations and principles, judiciary, judicial power in Ukraine*

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DOI: 10.15587/2523-4153.2020.208016

**VIDEO CONFERENCING IN COURT
PROCEEDINGS BY EUROPEAN UNION
LEGISLATION LEGAL REGULATION**

p. 24-28

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The scientific article is devoted to the videoconferencing in court proceedings by international law and the law of some European Union countries. The videoconferencing definition, the right to justice protection on the main international legal sources about the trial regulation and human rights to justice protection bases are studied, the procedural stages of court hearings by videoconference are analyzed.

Carrying out comparative legal research at our country present stage legal transformation and development, especially related to the emergence of new, modern legal relations, is primarily due to the need to receive international and foreign experience and, consequently, improve current national legislation.

It has been established, that the latest technologies introduction in the judicial process at the national and international levels has both advantages and disadvantages and is closely related to the protection and implementation of the right to justice. Normative legal acts about the right to justice consolidation are primary regarding the right of participants in court proceedings to participate in it by videoconference.

The attractive side of conducting court hearings online includes: the availability of litigation for all participants, regardless of their location, saving time and money, compliance with legal requirements for the duration of litigation, and so on.

Despite the general legal consolidation of the possibility of holding videoconferences in Ukraine and the EU, the procedural features of the rights and obligations of participants in such proceedings remain unclear; as well as unspecified issues regarding the application of different types of technical equipment depending on the conditions of video calls, the possibility of holding meetings outside the court in emergency conditions, etc.

Keywords: videoconference, litigation, law of the EU countries, European law, international law

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DOI: 10.15587/2523-4153.2020.199930

RULEMAKING OF THE NATIONAL AGENCY OF UKRAINE FOR THE IDENTIFICATION, SEARCH AND MANAGEMENT OF ASSETS OBTAINED FROM CORRUPTION AND OTHER CRIMES: CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL ASPECT

p. 29-33

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The article analyzes the legal nature and constitutional status of the legal acts of the National Agency of Ukraine for finding, tracing and management of assets, derived from corruption and other crimes (abbr. – Asset Recovery and Management Agency or ARMA) as a central executive body with special status. The features of the central executive bodies with a special status as an integral component of the executive branch and the state mechanism as a whole are considered. It has been established, that the special status is determined primarily by the special social role of this category of central executive bodies. The place and role of the National Agency of Ukraine for finding, tracing and management of assets, derived from corruption and other crimes in the system of executive authorities is determined. It has been established, that this body occupies an intermediate place between law enforcement agencies, engaged in the fight against corruption, and organized crime, as well as other government bodies. It is this circumstance that is the reason for the existence of a rule-making function in this body. In particular, this concerns the right of the ARMA to issue by-laws - an order – on matters, referred by law to its jurisdiction. The main problems on the implementation of the legislative function of this authority and ways to solve them are determined. In particular, it is proposed to

expand the legislative capabilities of the National Agency of Ukraine for finding, tracing and management of assets, derived from corruption and other crimes, in order to avoid possible conflicts with the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and other central executive bodies. In particular, it is proposed to consider the possibility of endowing the said agency with the right of direct legislative initiative to regulate public relations in the field of identification, search and asset management

Keywords: property, corruption, crime, state authority, lawmaking, rulemaking, executive branch, special status of authority

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DOI: 10.15587/2523-4153.2020.198659

SOME ASPECTS OF THE PROCEDURE FOR PROVIDING ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES IN THE FIELD OF TAX AND COLLECTION MANAGEMENT

p. 34-42

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The scientific article is devoted to the characteristics of the procedure of providing administrative services in the field of taxation and fees. In Ukraine, the procedure for providing administrative services in the field of tax and levying needs to be improved. After all, in the Law of Ukraine "On Administrative Services", the characterization of the mechanism of the procedure of providing administrative services in the field of taxation and collection contains only formal aspects and is reflective of other normative legal acts, which, in turn, leads to its own and quite opposite interpretation of norms by subjects of public administration.

Regarding the directions of improvement of the procedure of providing administrative services in the field of taxation and collection there are: development and adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On Administrative Procedures"; the amount of payment for types of electronic services should be determined solely by laws, not by-laws; development and adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On Administrative Fee", which should unify the name of the fee for administrative services; it is necessary to define uniform rates of administrative fees for all types of administrative services.

The stages of the procedure of providing administrative services in the field of taxes and fees are established:

- 1) acceptance of documents and applications, their registration in accordance with the Model Instruction in the Central Executive Bodies, the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local executive bodies, approved by resolution Ministers of Ukraine dated November 30, 2011 No. 1242;
- 2) check of the completeness of the documents, the accuracy of the information provided, which can be carried out by inspecting and photographing the storage facilities, the surrounding area, checking the compliance of the storage facilities with the information, specified in the documents, attached to the application for authorization. According to the results of the "actual" inspection, an act

is drawn up. The term of verification of both documents and compliance of future objects of conducting permitting activity is general and should not exceed 10 working days on the day of registration of the application;

3) making a decision on granting a permit or refusing to grant a permit, issuing a relevant decision by an order occurring within no more than 3 working days from the date of drafting the act;

4) registration of the object of permitting activity in the respective Register;

5) sending to the applicant an extract from the Register

Keywords: legal act, procedure of providing administrative services in the field of taxation and fees

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