

compensation and which reduces the manipulative component. Also, in the UK, parties who prove their insolvency in advance may not pay the court fee.

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Дзюба Ю.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Скриник М. В.**

A MODERN VIEW OF LEGAL PROFESSIONS IN UKRAINE

The current understanding of the legal profession is due to historical factors, in particular the Soviet system of justice, in which the criminal component was dominant. However, the adoption of the new Constitution of Ukraine in 1996, accession to international treaties, primarily the Charter of the Council of Europe and the Convention on the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, improved national legislation and brought it into line with European standards. These standards contain

sufficient guidance for understanding democratic doctrines, principles and institutions, including the institution of the legal profession.

The legal field includes a large number of professions: lawyer, investigator, judge, notary, etc. - some of them have peculiarities.

Special requirements for judges are established directly in the Constitution of Ukraine. In particular, part three of Article 127 stipulates that "a citizen of Ukraine, not younger than twenty-five years of age, who has a higher legal education and has worked in the field of law for at least three years, can be recommended for the position of judge by the qualification commission of judges, lives in Ukraine is at least ten years old and speaks the state language" [1].

Part four of Article 64 of the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges" somewhat details the requirements defined by the Constitution, in particular specifying that:

1. a higher legal education is a higher legal education obtained in Ukraine at the educational and qualification level of a specialist or master, as well as a higher legal education at the corresponding educational and qualification level, obtained in foreign countries and recognized in Ukraine in accordance with the procedure established by law;

2. work experience in the field of law - the work experience of a person in a specialty after obtaining a higher legal education at the educational and qualification level not lower than a specialist" [2].

In addition, the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status of Judges" additionally establishes requirements for special theoretical and practical training of candidates for the position of judge (Article 69) and passing a qualification exam (Article 70).

The second part of Article 2 of the Law of Ukraine "On Advocacy" defines that "a lawyer can be a person who has a higher legal education, confirmed by a diploma of Ukraine or, in accordance with international treaties of Ukraine, a diploma of another country, experience in the field of law for at least two years, has a state language, passed qualifying exams, received a certificate of the right to practice law in Ukraine and took the Oath of a lawyer of Ukraine" [3].

Regarding the notary public - the first part of Article 3 of the Law of Ukraine "On Notary Publicity" specifies that "a citizen of Ukraine who has a higher legal education, speaks the state language, has work experience in the field of law for at least three years, has completed an internship for one year in state notary office or a private notary, passed a qualification exam, received a certificate of the right to engage in notarial activity"[4].

Based on this information, several levels can be outlined in the problems of access to the legal profession in Ukraine.

First of all, there are no criteria for access to legal professions, other than judge, lawyer and notary, such as age, knowledge of the official language, work experience, mandatory internship or qualification exam. This means that a diploma of higher legal

education is a sufficient basis for access to other legal professions. According to the Law of Ukraine "On Higher Education", "persons who have completed their studies at higher educational institutions, successfully passed state certification in accordance with higher education standards and received a corresponding document on higher education of the state model have higher education" [6].

The Ukrainian experience in this sense is unique, as European practice provides for mandatory internship and passing a qualifying exam not only for access to certain legal professions, but also for obtaining the status of a "lawyer" as such. Even if we consider the state certification as a qualifying exam, European practice provides for the active participation of the professional environment of lawyers or the Ministry of Justice in the formation of requirements for such an exam.

Therefore, the current legislation interprets law as a branch of knowledge or direction, and not as a profession or profession. In addition, such a "classification" of law as a field of knowledge undoubtedly brings confusion to the understanding of the content of the legal profession, at the same time making it impossible to form a single standard of legal education, because it is impossible to formulate an approximate list of educational disciplines from the field of knowledge "Law" (the appropriate minimum the amount of knowledge of a lawyer), if the content of the legal profession itself is unclear, and therefore the purpose and tasks of the educational process in the legal system.

Among other criteria for access to the legal profession, defined in the legislation, it is worth paying attention to work experience. The criterion of having "work experience in the field of law" requires a certain interpretation of the legal profession. Today, for example, the practice of selecting judges from the circle of former employees of internal affairs bodies is widespread, which, given the nature of these two professions, can have a negative impact on the quality of judicial proceedings. This example shows that it is worth giving a clear definition to the concept of "legal profession", since the very fact of belonging to it can be a criterion for professional progress [5].

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Жулкевська О.,

здобувач ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра

Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Скриник М. В.**

ANTI-CORRUPTION COMPONENT IN COMPENSATION FOR STATE DAMAGES

One of the critical aspects of current state legal policy in Ukraine is the system's reform for preventing and combating corruption. Achieving success in this process is a prerequisite for the formation of public confidence in the authorities, the growth of the state's economic potential, and the improvement of the welfare of Ukrainian citizens.

Over the last decades of modern history, such a socially dangerous phenomenon as corruption has undergone a qualitative change, turning from the category of individual independent crimes committed by some dishonest officials into a mass social reality that has become a standard component of socio-economic life in modern Ukraine. Moreover, corruption has become a systemic and highly profitable business for most officials at various levels. Corruption has become a social institution, streamlined and acquired stable organizational forms, a complex branched structure [1].

It involves multiple interconnected groups of people holding positions both in power structures at various levels and in numerous business structures. At the same time, corrupt activity has already become the "business style" of our century, familiar to state and municipal employees, entrepreneurs, managers, as well as ordinary people trying to profit from corruption [2].

The state, which is at the transitional stage of its development, is characterized by the presence of crisis phenomena in almost all sectors: political, economic, social. The post-Soviet countries, including Ukraine, did not escape this either. Recently, organized crime is gaining momentum, new qualities, and successfully functioning in connection with successful "cooperation" with officials. Moreover, not only public relations protected by law are violated, but new negative antisocial relations and ties are also formed. Of particular danger is the expansion of criminal formations, which contain a specific part of public servants for committing any actions favoring these groups [3].

The growing level of corruption, the merging of the criminal element with authorities at various levels, judicial and law enforcement agencies cause a reasonable