

which prohibits the employment of women underground and in mines, is still not ratified in Ukraine.

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COMMON LAW IN THE UK

The relevance of the topic is that common law dominates or holds one of the leading positions in the states of the Anglo-American legal family whose legal systems were formed under the influence of the law of England, in particular, such as the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Northern Ireland and the Commonwealth of Nations.

The purpose is to identify the features of English common law, its sources, structure and development of common law.

Common law developed autonomously, and relations with continental Europe had little effect on it. There is no consensus on the impact of Roman law on common law among researchers. If, in the opinion of some, this influence is insignificant in comparison with Roman-German

law, then in the opinion of others, in its development, English common law has not been able to avoid the strong influence of classical Roman law. [1]

K. Osakwe, examining the influence of Roman law on the formation of common law, notes that Roman law inevitably influenced the development of English law. English law borrowed a lot from Roman law: terminology, legal methods, general concepts, general principles, common values "[2]

As GJ notes. Berman, on the formation and development of the common law was greatly influenced by canon law. In other words, it is difficult to overestimate the role of canon law in shaping the legal systems of Western countries, including common law. [3]

Common law first originated in England and then spread to other territories. Therefore, the formation of this legal system is closely linked with the development of law in England.

In the history of the formation and development of English common law are several major stages.

The first stage in the formation of English common law is related to the formation of law as a nationwide, the rules of which were drawn up in the practice of royal judges.

From this period began the formation and development of common law, which was valid throughout England. Common law was created by the royal courts.

The next stage, which encompassed the fourteenth and mid-nineteenth centuries, is associated with the reformation of archaic common law and the formation of justice.

From the middle of the XIX century. a new phase in the development of English common law begins, and continues to this day. It is associated with legal reforms of the XIX century.

Common law family is called differently: Anglo-Saxon legal family, Anglo-American legal family. Features of common law are:

- English law was developed by legal practitioners;
- the common law of England was formed as an unwritten law, based on professional tradition and later on the reasoning of judges when deciding cases;
- criminal cases and most civil cases are heard by a jury;
- Common law regulates, through precedents, many issues to be resolved by a court.
- common law - a set of rules that contribute to the stability of the principles formed in court decisions;
- common law is a set of cases dealt with orally;
- historically common law rules have been shaped by royal courts;

- common law rules are an integral part of the legal system. [4]

The main source of English common law is judicial precedent. Precedent is defined as the behavior in a particular situation, which is treated as an example in similar circumstances.

Judicial precedent is a general formal rule established by a judge in a particular case when he finds that none of the applicable legal rules is appropriate in the case. Recognition of the precedent as a source of law allows the judicial authorities to perform law-making functions, since they are in fact have the right to create new rules of law [5]

Judicial precedent is formed only by decisions of the High Courts. Other courts' decisions may serve as an example, but are not a binding precedent. The High Courts of England (High Court, Crown Court and Court of Appeal) not only apply but also create legal rules.

The most important sources of English common law are justice.

Important role as a source in the development of English common law was played by court reports produced by eminent English lawyers.

The statute is an important source of modern English common law. In England, laws have taken the form of statutes, which are adopted in due course by Parliament and must be approved by the King.

Currently, jurisprudence and statute (law) are the main sources of English law [5]

Another source of English common law is delegated legislation, whose role in the twentieth century. increased. Delegated legislation is a normative regulation exercised by executive authorities.

The next source of law is the custom of great historical importance for the formation of the common law.

It should be noted that custom is not a primary but rather a secondary source of common law. This is because according to the established rule custom can to be considered obligatory only if it has the character of an ancient custom.

There are three elements to the common law structure: common law, right to justice and statute law.

Common law is the set of judicial precedents produced in the course of consideration of various cases by the courts of England since the formation of the common courts. [6]

The rules of common law directly regulate the most important institutions of modern law in England, related to such areas as criminal law, contract law, civil liability (offenses) and others.

The right to justice is a set of rules created by the court of the Lord Chancellor to supplement the common law system. Justice includes the resolution of real estate disputes, trusts, commercial partnerships,

insolvency cases, the interpretation of wills, and the elimination of inheritance. [6]

Statutory set of legal rules enshrined in the laws (statutes) adopted by the English Parliament, beginning in 1215 on various legal issues. [6]

Consequently, the common law of England is very important in the history of all mankind, because today, in fact, one third of the world's population lives largely on the norms of English common law.

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INTERACTION BETWEEN POLICE OFFICERS IN UKRAINE

The National Police of Ukraine (police) is a central executive body that serves society by ensuring the protection of human rights and freedoms, combating crime, maintaining public safety and order. Police activity is directed and coordinated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in accordance with the law.

The police shall be composed of:

- 1) criminal police; 2) patrol police; 3) pre-trial investigation bodies;
- 4) police protection; 5) special police; 6) special purpose police.

All police units interact with each other to fulfill the tasks set by the Law of Ukraine on the National Police. Consider examples of their interaction.

Activities of criminal police units aimed at identifying and retrieving promptly meaningful information about preparation or deed committing crimes, as well as the persons preparing them. Effectiveness of interaction