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### **PRINCIPLES OF FUNDING FREE LEGAL ASSISTANCE IN UKRAINE**

To sum up the content of the article it should be noted that the principles of funding free legal assistance are aimed at ensuring its efficient provision and operation of the legal phenomenon at all. The analysis of theoretically and practically accepted principles of funding, possibilities of their adaptation to the sphere of legal assistance allows creating a system of principles of funding free legal assistance, having both general and specific features. These principles include: 1) the principle of partial budget financing; 2) the combination of different sources of funding legal assistance (budget and public funding); 3) the principle of irreversibility and gratuitousness of funding process; 4) the principle of purpose (targeted) funding; 5) the principle of funding respectively to implementation of plans; 6) the principle of combining austerity in funding legal assistance with sufficient financial resources for its provision; 7) timely financing; 8) the principle of controllability of funding process; 9) transparency and openness of information about funding free legal assistance.

None of the principles has predominant character. Only systematic adherence to the basic principles of funding free legal assistance will lead to the proper implementation of guaranteed constitutional right of individuals to legal assistance.

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### **CAUSES, FORMS OF THEIR IMPLEMENTATION AND SANCTIONS OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL LIABILITY OF REPRESENTATIVE BODIES AND OFFICIALS OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT**

Implementation of responsibilities of local self-governments and their officials with relevant before local communities for the exercise of authority to solve local issues is provided by valid legislative acts in two ways: through the mechanism of the electoral process and by applying general rules of civil, administrative and criminal liability.

Officials of the local self-government for corruption offences may be brought to disciplinary, administrative and criminal liability, which results in the onset of constitutional and legal liability as well.

Thus, in our view, approval of the status of territorial community is an “extra” factor and a guarantee of recognition of territorial community. Charter has essential codification value. Legislation regulating the activities of local self-governments is sufficiently large and not always accessible for simple people. Therefore, the solution of this issue requires a lot of work.

