

local self-governments performs specific cognitive functions. It gives primary information on local self-government, reflects the substantial that is inherent in this institution in various specific historical periods are characterized by and especially for countries that recognize it. That is reflected in the ideas of general and specific elements of any model of local self-government in their dynamics. The scientific potential of the idea of self-disclosed together these theoretical constructions of basic legal concepts and categories that are most relevant and contribute to the design theories of the origin of local self-government.

The existence of the idea of local self-government bodies associated with the spiritual heritage (general self-governing idea, the doctrine of natural rights and the civil society, utopian socialists, representatives of other lines of thought), it absorbed the most valuable social achievements of mankind.

The ideological source of local self-government is the doctrine of nat-

ural law, which since antiquity an important ideological currents. Evolving from naive to fundamental ideas of science-based opinions and legal principles, natural law, of course, had a significant influence on the idea of local self-government. The essence of the theory of natural law is the expression of ideas about justice, embodied in the universal principles of freedom and equality.

However, it is difficult to imagine such activities in the state government, which was held contrary to the national interest, which expresses a state. Therefore, the content of self-government legislation in each country proves that it can only be so special, how special is each of the rights of almost two hundred of the world community. Sure in this view of life territorial collectives modern foreign countries can be only if scientific analysis of local government and self-government and establishment fundamental differences between them, although both systems are aimed at solving problems at the local communities.

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IN RELATION TO DETERMINATION OF COMPETENT COURT AT CONSIDERATION OF SOME ADMINISTRATIVE DISPUTES

Judicial practice in administrative businesses testifies to the presence of errors of practical application of norms which behave to jurisdiction definiteness, so with the cognizance of disputes

administrative courts. In same queue, errors of courts during the decision of this question and jurisdiction conflicts, which relate to the kinds legal proceeding, influence on the improper providing of

principle of availability in a court.

On our persuasion under a subject cognizance it is necessary to understand distributing of administrative businesses between administrative courts which operate as courts of first instance, depending on the category of businesses (subject of an action).

As a result of the conducted research from this problematic we are do the row of conclusions, in particular such.

To the county general courts, as to the administrative courts defendant, administrative businesses concerning decisions,

actions or inactivity of state performer or other public servant of government executive service, in relation to implementation by them decisions of courts.

Administrative lawsuits to the organs of the Antimonopoly committee of Ukraine are examined administrative courts, as this committee is a public organ with the special status, the purpose of activity of which consists in providing of state defence of competition in entrepreneurial activity which answers the necessary signs of organ of imperious plenary powers.

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LEGAL REGULATION OF STATE STATISTICS IN UKRAINE: PROBLEMS AND WAYS OF IMPROVEMENT

This paper attempts to systematize the main regulations governing the issue of state statistics in Ukraine, there are ways to improve the legislation in this area.

Emphasis on the fact that today the state statistics in Ukraine is developing in conditions of significant social, political and economic change, administrative reform, the transition to international standards for statistical reporting.

Regulations governing the state statistical records, in Ukraine divided into two groups: 1) general regulations-regulations that regulate the organization of the state statistical records in Ukraine in general, and 2) specific acts, ie acts reg-

ulating the activities of public authorities and non-governmental agencies in gathering, processing and dissemination of statistical data.

The analysis of the Law of Ukraine «On State Statistics», formulated the following proposals for its improvement: a) the mandatory submission of all primary statistical data available on this site organizations (legal entities) regardless of ownership, and b) the preparation and submission of official statistical information industrial, commercial, financial, banking, educational, medical and other socially important processes in Ukraine, and c) the relationship of statistical and accounting, and d) the need for system-