

Increasing the weight of the presumption of innocence in Ukrainian legislation is an important step in its development, and to ensure the rights and

freedoms of social relations. Implementation of this category should be implemented through regulatory consolidation principles that emphasis by author.

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## LEGAL ADJUSTING OF PRIVATE GUARD ACTIVITY AS SERVICE BUSINESSES IN RELATION TO PROVIDING OF SAFETY OF PHYSICAL PERSONS AND GUARD OF RIGHT OF OWNERSHIP

The scientific article is devoted by the necessity of the administrative and legal adjusting of guard activity. The features of status of subjects of non-state guard activity are examined, namely private guards, criteria to their selection for realization of guard of rights and property of physical and legal persons.

With inuring on October, 18, 2012 Law of Ukraine «About guard activity», organizational and legal principles of realization of economic activity in the field of the grant of services in the guard of property and citizens, set limits of activity of private guard structures are certain. In particular, from now guard private structures that have corresponding licenses of Ministry of Internal Affairs got a right to apply tear gas, official dogs if necessary, on the consent of customer of services in a guard to examine territory, houses, apartments, property, that guarded (a century of a 9 Law of Ukraine is «About guard activity»).

By the law of Ukraine «On guard activity», clearly certainly, that the sub-

jects of guard activity, specialized guard subdivisions can in the order set by a legislation, in accordance with a list that is envisaged by resolution of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine from 11.02.2013 № 97, to acquire right of ownership on the special facilities, and also pistols, revolvers, cartridges to that are equipped by rubber or analogical on the properties.

Without regard to absence of authorities for a shooting-iron this law, gives sufficient possibilities to the personnel of guard to provide the proper implementation of obligations before the customers of guard services.

However, want to mark that at legislative level it is necessary to set the rules of the use of power methods of influence. Labour of workers of guard must be skilled as labour is dangerous, certain measures of social and legal defence of workers of guard. A law must define equal right and duties workers of public and non-state guard institutions and enterprises, avouch for the Ukrainian citizens, that to work in guard

structures will be suffered exceptionally professionally prepared, tested medical and professionally suitable persons. There must be the decided question of regulation of the use of the technical rigging, use of facilities of signaling, official dogs, measures of access, use of the video systems of supervision private guard structures control, as to the means of prophylaxis.