

the employee) is also the termination of the employment contract defines the procedure for termination of employment of an employee.

Termination of the employment contract is valid only if the following conditions are met:

1) on the grounds provided by law termination;

2) according to a certain order of dismissal for a specific reason;

3) is a legal fact of termination of the employment relationship (Order of the owner, the request of the employee, the act of a third party – the court, the draft board).

Grounds for termination are those circumstances determined by law as legal evidence for termination. Labour legislation of Ukraine provides the only common grounds for termination of employment contract (Article 36 of the Labor Code). For some categories of workers in the legislation established a number of additional grounds (Article 37, 41 of the Labor Code and other Acts). Grounds for termination are classified by subjects

and divided into general, applicable to all employees and applications that apply only to certain categories of workers defined by law. The grounds for termination must be distinguished from removal. The term «suspension of work» does not mean termination of employment with the employee and their suspension of legislation envisaged in exceptional cases, usually without payment of wages during that time. With the removal of the employee from work temporarily perform their work functions. Exceptional cases of suspension from work of employees defined in article 46 of the Labor Code and other legal acts.

Thus, the legal regulation labor contract extends for an indefinite amount of employment, regulating behavior by means of contracts, the application of labor law, which is designed for a particular situation, relationship, which is intended to provide a single order, the stability of the legal regulation of the employment contract, takes into account certain legal situation.

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SPECIFICS OF THE JUDICIARY IN UKRAINE: THEORETICAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF SEPARATION OF POWERS

Characteristics or even mandatory element of modern democracy and legal state is the separation of power's branches. In Ukraine, this system at the constitutional level provides separation of powers into three branches – legislative, executive and judicial. Proper im-

plementation of the principle of separation of power is carried through system of checks and balances, which is a set of forms and methods of the mutual influence of one branch to another. Due to this such institutes are used as: impeachment of president, dissolution of Parliament,

the recognition of legal acts unconstitutional, distrust to Cabinet of Ministers. That is, each branch of government has some leverage over the other.

Participation in formation of one of such branch to another is one such means of influence. In particular, both branches of power are involved in the formation of the judiciary – the legislative and executive, firstly the President of Ukraine appoints a person to the judge's position, and for lifetime – the Parliament. Personnel support plays important role in shaping the judiciary. Parliament of Ukraine identifies issues of personnel policy through legislative activity and parliamentary control.

Labour relations include elements of occurrence, duration and termination. Labor Relations Judges starts after a number of procedures (training at the National School of Judges, exams, etc.).

Direct implementation by the judges of their professional activities are associated with such government agency as the State Judicial Administration.

Thus, in Ukraine there is a system of division of power in the branches, what describes it as a constitutional, democratic, legal state. The challenge of the state is to ensure judiciary branch by highly skilled, professional judges.

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SOME ASPECTS OF THE USE OF THE TERM «DISABLED PERSON» AND ITS INTERPRETATION

The article emphasizes that today often the concept of «disabled person» is replaced or is identified with other terms, which leads to confusion in the conceptual framework of social welfare. Noted that such a situation complicates the legal regulation of legal relations in the sphere of social security for disabled people, which creates barriers to adaptation of the disabled in society. As a consequence, conducted the study to analyze the interpretation of the concept of «disabled person» and the clarification of the question of the adequacy of its use in relation to persons who have a physical or mental disability. During the implementation of the scientific pa-

per presents a historical overview of the emergence of the concept of «disabled person», are legislative approaches to its definition, a review of the international legal instruments of the chosen direction, based on the analysis of both national and international legal acts defined uniform interpretation of the category «disabled». It is proved that the question of the adequacy of the use of the term «disabled person» in relation to persons with physical and mental disabilities is, first of all, the ethical problem of contemporary society, and not legal. The conclusion is made that the term «disabled person» is the most adequate for determining a person with physical or mental