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THE STATUS OF THE SUBJECTS OF ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL REGULATION ON THE FORMATION OF LAND MARKET IN UKRAINE

At present the state faces the issue of improvement of the status of subjects of administrative and legal regulation of the free land market in the context of improving the understanding of the authority as a government entity.

In the legal literature the term legal status (from Lat. "status") is usually understood as established by the norms of law provision of subjects, a set of rights and obligations.

The category "administrative and legal status" is not only multivalued but also multielement. It consists of the following main elements: goals and objectives, competence, authority, responsibility, formation and procedure of their activities, and others.

The status of subjects of administrative and legal regulation of the opening of the land market in Ukraine should also contain certain components, which allow them to perform the tasks established by legislation. Such structural components by analogy should also include jurisdiction and powers of the authority, which become its functions and allow to provide: internal organization of the activities of public bodies in the field of the opening of the land market turnover; regulatory effect on the activity of subordinated legal entities; implementation of accordance of subordinated entities; implementation

of the entire spectrum of state powers by authorities.

The combination of these powers, functions that allow public authorities to carry out administrative and legal regulation of the process of opening a free land market in Ukraine, forms their administrative and legal status.

System of subjects in the field of administration of the land market turnover in Ukraine is quite an extended structure. They act within the powers defined by the existing laws of Ukraine and function as a single interconnected mechanism.

The system of authorities with general jurisdiction include: the President of Ukraine, the Parliament of Ukraine, the Parliament of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local governments and local executive bodies. The system of authorities with special competence in this area include: the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine and the State Agency of Land Resources of Ukraine.

The powers of subjects of administrative and legal regulation of formation of land market in Ukraine are determined by the Constitution and laws of Ukraine. Recent years, there is a transition to method of "exhaustive list," that means that legislation sets a clear list of powers and only in rare cases establishes the

possibility of giving the subject additional powers, but strictly within the law.

Therefore, the status of subjects of administrative and legal regulation of the free land market in Ukraine is a combination of their rights (competence) and duties (responsibilities), goals, objectives, and functions of their activities, the responsibility for violation of the requirements; it is specified in the norms of

the current legislation of Ukraine; guaranteed by the state, which delegates its functions to the subject of authority in a particular area and is systemic.

In view of the European integration process, there is a need for rethinking the essence of the legal status of this group of subjects on the basis of theoretical developments and practices taking measures to open a free land market in Ukraine.

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LEGAL REGULATION OF ONLINE MEDIA IN UKRAINE: ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF FUNCTIONING

While working on the Internet, web media should take care of the data received and sent, particularly information of a confidential nature, so that it is reliable and not available to outside users. Internet is not just a network, but a network of networks, each of which can have its personal legal, ethical and political norms.

Today, the printed media are at risk when making reference to the network articles. After all, if information they published is false, no links to online publication as the source of original information relieve responsibility from the newspaper or broadcasting company. Even though online media owners have the right to officially register their newspapers, as well as printed ones, they do not do that because they do not want to

voluntarily take on a threat of court processes as well as their “off-line” counterparts. The reluctance of most online media to develop an aligned position to regulate their activities is an additional obstacle to the solution of the problem.

However, online media may still obey the laws which regulate the activity of the press. It is necessary just to encourage them to self-adjust to the requirements put forward to the traditional media. Instead, for some reason, the state refuses to solve the problem this way and offers to create a host of limitations for providers, to adopt a special law on the matter, demonstrating clearly which problems arise in the few registered online media. The draft law “On State Information Policy”, which passed its first reading in Parliament in June 2009, states