

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

that „the vast majority of printed nationwide media, a significant number of media of regional and local circulation have electronic versions of their publications on the Internet. Broadcasters also transmit their programs via the Internet.” In March 2010, the project was withdrawn.

In contrast to online sources, the legal status of Internet sites of “off-line” media is legally regulated. Thus, according to the article 1 of the Law “On Printed Mass Media (Press) in Ukraine” publications “may include the other media (disks, floppy disks, audio– and videotapes, etc.), which distribution is legal under the cur-

rent legislation of Ukraine”. Advanced interpretation of this article allows considering Internet as another media.

Thus, regulation of printed media is governed by several laws of Ukraine, while the legal regulation of online media to is not considered by any specific act. This is the reason of the constant spread of false information and information of unauthorized nature, and those who spread this information usually do not carry any responsibility. Therefore, it is necessary to carry out the legal definition and consolidation of online media on a legislative level.