

currently we can more often see changes in the legislative processes of the canton, which are aimed at improving the process adaptation.

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PROBLEMS OF MASS MEDIA REGULATION

During the years of Ukraine’s independence, an extraordinary number of laws and orders were adopted, which contributed to the development of legislation specifically in the field of mass media. Article 34 of the Constitution of Ukraine regulates the right of every citizen to freely search, receive, transmit, process and distribute information in any legal way [1]. The relevance of this work lies in the fact that an increase in the use of information technologies gave rise to a greater process of using them in political, economic and other spheres of society. That is, the sphere of activity of the mass media in Ukraine is expanding, while the methods by means of which this regulation will be carried out are too few or they do not cover all elements of this sphere.

Analyzing the legislative regulation of the mass media, a voluminous definition of the legislative framework is displayed. The Law of Ukraine “On the National Council of Ukraine on Television and Radio Broadcasting” defines the legal basis for the activity of the National Council of Ukraine as a constitutional, permanent, collegial, supervisory and regulatory state body in the field of television and radio broadcasting. The activity of the National Council consists in the supervision of compliance with the laws of Ukraine in these field, as well as the exercise of regulatory powers.

The first problem concerns part 1 of article 3 of the above-mentioned law, which states the principles of the collegial body's activity: legality, independence, transparency, accessibility to the public and consideration of cultural, ideological and political diversity. The latter contradicts Part 1 of Art. 15, namely, the authority of the National Council, whose activity consists in the development and implementation of state policy in the field of radio broadcasting [2]. That is, the opinion about what is relevant and necessary is accepted by the state, not by the citizens of Ukraine. The need for the auxiliary apparatus of the People's Council in relation to coverage and observance of public opinion is growing.

Another legal act that regulates the activity of state bodies in the field of mass media is the Law of Ukraine "On Printed Mass Media (Press) in Ukraine" [3]. Administrative regulation of activity consists in the state's guarantee of economic stability, provision of economic support, prevention of abuse of monopoly position by publishers.

According to part 2 of Art. 5 of the above-mentioned law, there is another problem of legislative regulation of mass media activity. This article states that the law applies to printed mass media of other countries that are distributed in Ukraine. It is precisely in this that the need for administrative and legal methods of regulation is observed, because the information of other countries may not be tracked, may be aimed at undermining the national security of Ukraine. Therefore, the legislative framework should have a more detailed legal regulation of everything that is disseminated in the field of mass information, in particular, regarding the administrative responsibility of state authorities for the admission of illegal information from other countries into the information circulation of Ukraine.

In general, it can be stated that the legislation of our country in this field meets all the needs of international standards in the legal field. But, unfortunately, compliance of our legislation with international standards does not yet mean guaranteeing real protection of information and ensuring a high-quality mechanism of activity of state authorities. Therefore, the problem is that it is necessary to

eliminate the gaps in the legislative regulation of the mass media with the help of administrative and legal regulations and a single normative legal act.

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ENGLISH AS A CONSTITUENT OF THE HUMANITARIAN AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION OF LAW STUDENT

Today our country is developing dynamically and Ukrainian legislation is constantly changing. Jurisprudence does not stand still and tries to keep up with the trends of society and the world. The English language plays an important role in this process.

One of the most important elements of the professional competence for future lawyers is knowledge of a foreign language at sufficiently high level that is accessible for perception. That is why learning a foreign language as a means of communication in the process of future professional activity is a priority task for the teacher. So, the formation of foreign language professional and communicative competence of future lawyers, using and possessing information in a foreign language is relevant today.

Conditions for professionally oriented training of foreign language for students of law faculties are the following: to acquaint them with the general and legal terminology of law, reading authentic texts, formation of independent work skills in creating an individual dictionary, mastering oral professional communication skills using examples of the most common situations of everyday communication.