Закомірна Ю.,
студентка Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Лопутько О.А.**

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF THE PROPERTY RELATIONS' STUDY AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE U.K.

Central and decisive role in the development of the science and practice of civil law has always belonged to relations that are devoted to property. Underestanding the legal nature of the «property relations» category as well as identifying the characteristics of those relationships should be researched within the sphere of civil law.

Of property relations at all times occupied a leading place in the sphere of civil law (S.S. Alekseev, N.G. Alexandrov, M.M. Agarkov, S.N. Bratus, D.M. Genkin, N.D. Egorov, O.S. Joffe). In recent years, A.D. Koretsky, T.M. Lijuhan, and others have addressed this problem. The Ukrainian science of civil law also addresses the problems of property relations. Extensive research of O.K. Vishnyakov which deals with the possibilities of adaptation of property relations to the realities of European civil law, the problem of real rights to foreign propertywas studied by V.V. Tur, and private and public aspects of property relations were investigated by V.V.V. Zhilinkov.

There is a clear understanding that the main category of relations governed by civil law are property relations n the modern science of civil law [3, p.225]. These relationships are of great scientific, practical and methodological importance to the science of civil law.

In our opinion, property relations are volitional relations concerning things and other material goods which determine the powers of the owner of the property, connected with the possession, use, disposal of property, provided that these powers are acquired legally.

Let's analyze property relations in England. English law does not know the division of private and public law, has no sectoral structure, so the usage of categories «civil law», «mandatory law» is quite conditional, although it concerns the regulation of property relations.

English law operates other legal categories, distinguishing: 1) «real property» (real property, real estate), which include rights to landas well as documents establishing the right to land and objects related to land and 2) «personal property», which includes other objects and rights. The latter category is, in its turn, divided into two types of objects: a) "choice of possession" – bodily things (and this group generally corresponds to the continental concept of mobility) b) «things in action» (choice in action),

rights that have no substantive substrate, such as copyright, patent law, rights arising from the contract, the right to compensation, damages, participation in the company, etc.

Subjects of civil legal relations were individuals – only citizens whose legal capacity was not equal (for example, married women were restricted in rights), and legal entities (private and public companies, commercial companies with a number of founders of at least seven shareholders). The objects of civil legal relations were things, property, suits. English law did not know the division of things into movable and immovable. Depending on the form of protection of property interests, the use of real or personal claims that things were divided into real and personal. A similar distribution of things occurred in the Middle Ages. Personal belongings included: (a) owned property; b) claims (copyright, patent law) [5, p. 89].

"Land rights", on the one hand, and «personal property», on the other, are governed by substantially different rules. The legal position of land for a long time came from the feudal notion that land ownership belonged to the king; and individuals are only entitled to land. In practice, however, this right of individuals was not different in its meaning from ownership: it was indefinite and established the possibility to use the land and alienate it without any permission. The transfer of the right to the land plot required the completion of complex formalities. However, inheritance of land was determined by substantially different rules than inheritance of personal property.

As for the ownership of movable property, the English law regarding the extent of the owner's rights, does not represent any noticeable differences from other systems of law.

All property rights in England are considered as varieties of property rights, existing in different forms: rent, easement, trust property, securing property rights (mortgage) [1, p. 134].

Trust property as a system of property relations is established in English law and is reflected in the law of justice . The Trust property is especially widely used s a means of organizing large associations.

The Institute of Trust Property is governed by the rules of case law, as well as by the English Law on Trust Property (1925) and the laws on certain types of trust property.

Trust property arises in various ways: on the basis of the personal will of the founder during his life (inter vivos) or in the event of death (mortis causa), as a result of law (resulting trust; constructive trust), on the basis of a contract. The specifics of the trust property institute are that the property right in this case seems to be split: one part of the powers of the

owner (management and disposal of the given property) belongs to one person (the trustee), and the other part of the powers (obtaining benefits from the operation of the property, Income) – to another person or persons (one, several, or many beneficiaries).

Список використаних джерел

1. Вишнякова О. К. Апроксимація правового забезпечення цивільних майнових відносин в Україні до умов внутрішнього ринку Європейського Союзу: автореф. дис. докт. юрид. наук / О. К. Вишнякова. – Одеса, 2014.−459с.

2. Гражданское и торговое право зарубежных государств: Учебник. Отв. ред. Е.А.Васильев, А.С. Комаров. – В 2-х т. – Т.1. – М.: Международные отношения, 2016.−560 с.

3. Кох Х. Международное частное право и сравнительное правоведение / Х.Кох, У.Магнус, П. Винклер фон Моренфельс; пер. с немецкого Ю.М. Юлдашев. – М.: Международные отношения, 2013. – 476 с.

4. Международное частное право / [Л. П. Ануфриева, К.А. Бекяшев]; под. Ред. Г.К. Дмитриевой. − [2-е издц.]. – М.: Проспект, 2017. – 687 с.

5. Шимон С.І. Цивільне та торгове право зарубіжних країн: навч. посіб. (Курс лекцій) / С.І. Шимон. – Вид. 2-ге, без змін. – К.: КНЕУ, 2016. −240 с.

Зозуля М.,
студентка Національної академії внутрішніх справ
Консультант з мови: **Богуцький В.М.**

A STRATEGIC VIEW OF CRIME FIGHTING

The core mission of the police is to control crime. No one disputes this. Indeed, professional crime fighting enjoys wide public support as the basic strategy of policing precisely because it embodies a deep commitment to this objective. In contrast, other proposed strategies such as problem-solving or community policing appear on the surface to blur this focus.

Professional crime-fighting now relies predominantly on three tactics:

1) motorized patrol;

2) rapid response to calls for service; and

3) retrospective investigation of crime [1, p. 138]. Over the past few decades, police responsiveness has been enhanced by connecting police to citizens by telephones, radios, and cars, and by matching police officer schedules and locations to anticipated calls for service.