

homicide rate of three hundred and eighty-one per hundred thousand population was recorded here. Significant successes in reducing the level of murders quantity has been received by the local authorities interaction with the public organizations of mystery and middle movements. Crime prevention measures may be explained by the definition of the greatest forces and means for the disclosure of crimes and the contempt the crimes: establishment of police offices, improvements of social support. This tells us that if foreign police took measures of every petty theft, they would have received a result which any foreign country, any Ukraine as well, would like to be achieve. Foreign police works only to prevent mass tragedies and disasters which probably makes their work more effective.

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Дзюбенко І.,

студентка Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Скриник М.В.**

THE USAGE OF JURY TRIALS IN UKRAINE

The appearance of a jury is the tendency to limit absolute power through the participation of members of the community in the administration of justice. In the Ukrainian lands, in the classical sense, a jury first appeared in 1848 as a result of the Spring of Nations in the Austrian Empire. The constitution of 1849 declared that a jury would hear cases of all political crimes, as well as serious crimes, the list of which was to be established by law.

First of all, it should be noted that in Ukraine a jury can be applied to certain categories of civil and criminal cases. The jury lists are drawn up and approved by the local council upon submission of the territorial administration of the State Judicial Administration for two years. The list consists of citizens who reside in the jurisdiction of the court concerned, meet the following requirements and have agreed to be sworn in. A jury may be a citizen of Ukraine who is 30 years of age or older, 65 years of age, permanently resides in an area covered by the jurisdiction of the relevant court, is not tried, and meets other jury requirements as required by law. Citizens recognized by the court as legally incapacitated or incapacitated, who have chronic mental or other illnesses that impede the performance of jury duties, persons with unknown or outstanding criminal

record, members of the Cabinet of Ministers, members of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, members of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, are not included in the list of jurors prosecutors, law enforcement, military, court staff, other civil servants, local government officials, attorneys, notaries, members of the Higher Qualifications Committee Judges of Ukraine, the High Council of Justice, individuals who are in the last year superimposed administrative penalties for corruption offenses and citizens over sixty five years and those who do not speak the national language. The person on the jury list is obliged to inform the court of the circumstances that make it impossible to participate in the administration of justice, if any. In the event of circumstances preventing the jury from performing his duties, the presiding judge should release the person included in the jury list from performing the jury's duties. The court shall involve the jury in the administration of justice in the order of not more than one month per year, unless the extension of this period is due to the need to finish the case initiated with their participation. Selection of persons to be invited to participate in the administration of justice as a jury in a particular case is done through an automated system. The court sends a written invitation to the jury to participate in the administration of justice before the trial begins. At the same time as the invitation, a written notification is sent to the employer to involve the person as a juror. The employer is obliged to release the juror from his / her work while performing his / her justice duties. Refusal to dismiss is considered contempt of court. Failure to attend a jury in due time without a valid reason is also considered contempt of court. The jury is paid a fee in the course of their duties in court, calculated on the basis of the salary of a local court judge, taking into account the actual time worked. Jurors are reimbursed for travel and housing costs, as well as daily allowances. These payments are made at the expense of the budget program for the administration of justice by territorial departments of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine at the expense of the State Budget of Ukraine. Time for jury duty is counted toward all types of seniority. It is not allowed to dismiss a juror from work or transfer to another job without his / her consent while performing his / her duties.

With the introduction of amendments to the procedural legislation, jurors will be involved in the civil process instead of people's assessors. The civil procedural law stipulates that civil cases in the courts of the first instance are considered by a panel composed of one judge and two jurors, who in the exercise of justice enjoy all the rights of a judge. The court, consisting of one judge and two jurors, deals with cases of restriction of a person's civil capacity, recognition of an individual as incapacitated and renewal of a person's civil capacity, recognition of a person missing or

declaring him dead, adoption, providing psychiatric help with compulsory compulsion to a tuberculosis institution. It is also important that the jury cannot be questioned as witnesses who have become aware of the circumstances of the deliberations in the conference room that arose during the adjudication or of the information during the settlement of the dispute involving them. Criminal proceedings in a court of first instance for crimes for which life imprisonment is committed, at the request of the accused are carried out by a jury of two judges and three jurors. Criminal proceedings against several defendants are considered by a jury against all the accused, if at least one of them has filed a motion for such consideration. The prosecutor, the court is obliged to explain to the accused of the crime for which the sentence of life imprisonment is provided, the possibility and peculiarities of the consideration of criminal proceedings against him by the jury. All issues related to the trial are jointly decided by the judges and the jury, with the exception of whether it is advisable to continue holding the accused in custody until the expiration of two months from the date of arraignment of the indictment, to apply for compulsory measures of medical or educational character or to apply the day. to the accused detention in the form of detention, regardless of the presence of petitions. The written explanation of the prosecutor to the accused about the possibility, peculiarities and legal consequences of consideration of criminal proceedings by the jury is attached to the indictment and the register of pre-trial investigation materials, which are submitted to the court. A person accused of committing a crime for which life imprisonment is punishable is entitled, during a preparatory court hearing, to file a motion for criminal proceedings against him by a jury. After the appointment of the jury by the jury, the presiding judge gives the secretary of the court session the order to summon the jury in the number of seven persons, which are determined by the automated system of the court record of the number of persons included in the jury list. The written summons must be served on the affidavit no later than five days before the hearing.

Therefore, in Ukraine, the jury is obliged to timely, fairly and impartially consider and resolve court cases in accordance with the law in compliance with the principles and rules of justice, to adhere to the rules of judicial ethics, to show respect for participants in the process, not to disclose confidential information, including the secrecy of the meeting room and the closed court session, to comply with the requirements and to comply with the restrictions established by anti-corruption legislation. The main value of the jury institute is that, unlike professional judges who are law enforcement officers, jurors bring to life the system of justice, their life experience, their own understanding of truth and justice. In addition, the

participation of members of the public in the administration of justice is a form of exercising the sovereignty of the people in the functioning of this important branch of government.

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Дмитренко Д.,

студент Національної академії внутрішніх справ

Консультант з мови: **Могилевська В.А.**

**КОМП'ЮТЕРНА БЕЗПЕКА: ДОСВІД БОРОТЬБИ У КНР
CYBER SECURITY: CHINESE EXPERIENCE**

China is resolutely moving forward with development of its own IT industry. It is also isolating itself from international IT technology. By exercising control over major state-run businesses, the PRC is also maintaining its sovereign position in the IT sector. The government supports the international expansion and sales endeavors of Chinese IT companies – the ‘national champions’.

The main tasks of this thesis are to analyze the following points: inadequate quality regulations in China are posing a threat to IT security; censorship and restrictions on internet connections place constraints on China as a business location; concerns about IT espionage and theft of company secrets driving international businesses to transfer personnel or entire departments to other Asian countries; Chinese internet users are threatened by a shadow IT economy; illegal programs are often installed on computers and are not provided with security updates; hackers can gain access to these unprotected computers and use them as a base for worldwide attacks. Instead of insistently calling for fundamental changes in Chinese internet policy, the Federal Government of Germany ought to negotiate specific improvements for German businesses, for example in terms of market access or protection of intellectual property rights.

An alliance of fifteen private Chinese IT manufacturers was founded in the Beijing district of Zhongguancun (中关村), the Chinese equivalent of Silicon Valley. They stepped up endeavors to develop a Chinese operating system based on Linux that would run on government computers and the computers of security relevant businesses such as banks. By taking