

2) визнати положення Закону України «Про правовий режим воєнного стану» від 12 травня 2015 року щодо ознак воєнного стану: а) збройна агресія чи б) порушення територіальної цілісності України такими, що не відповідають Конституції;

3) внести зміни до Конституції та додати до повноважень Президента України щодо введення правового режиму воєнного стану ознаки: а) збройна агресія чи б) порушення територіальної цілісності України;

4) внести зміни до Конституції та додати до повноважень Президента України положення, що Президент України у своїй діяльності керується цією Конституцією та законами України.

Література

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PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP AS A MECHANISM OF PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Recently, public-private partnership as a mechanism of public infrastructure development and related services provision in the world got spread. The point is that the government traditionally transfers its inherent responsibilities regarding the development of highways, bridges, tunnels, airports and sea, public services, etc. under the responsibility of the private sector. Unlike traditional public procurement, this approach involves grouping the whole cycle of works (from design and construction to provision of infrastructure services) under the responsibility of one company or a consortium of private companies, the transfer of risk from the government to private sector, fundraising of latter etc.; the state, in its turn, controls the quality and accessibility of services for end users, their coverage, ensuring social security for workers in case if infrastructure goes into the temporary use of the private operator, performing of investment's obligation by the private business etc.

The main reason of PPP application is a failure of the government to ensure alone the development and maintenance of common use infrastructure and related services provision of the required quantities and appropriate quality since the state of infrastructure and possibilities of the Ukrainian budget for its recovery are not adequate.

Cooperation between the public and private sectors has its own history and has been used for a long time in different countries. It is accordingly reflected in scientific achievements in this field. Specifically, these problems are investigated by such scientists as Joseph E. Stiglitz, Stephen P. Osborne, Edward R. Yescombe, Emanuel S. Savas, Michael R. Reich, Michael Geddes and others.

The use of PPPs in municipal infrastructure will enable:

1. More effective use of limited budgetary resources of local communities in the development of infrastructure facilities and services of local importance.

2. Acceleration of the development of infrastructure complex at local level.

3. Implementation of those municipal infrastructure projects, which would be impossible if to rely only on local resources.

4. Reallocation of existing resources of the territorial unit in favor of other social goals.

5. Introduction of innovation technologies at the local level, requiring additional investments.

6. Improvement of quality of public services provided to end users and reduction of their costs.

7. Implement of managerial experience and commercial approach of the private sector in the provision of local infrastructure services that will improve efficiency in general.

8. Involvement financial and other resources of the private sector, as well as budgetary resources of central government in infrastructure development and related services provision at the local level.

9. Transfer of part of risks to the private party that will stimulate the latter to provide services more effectively to meet the needs of the local community.

10. Ability to group all the stages of development of infrastructure facilities and service provision at local level (from design to operation) under the responsibility of one private operator that would reduce their costs.

11. Involvement of end users, institutions of civil society and other stakeholders in decision-making that will allow taking into account their concerns and ultimately improve the quality of services and to arrange relations with the local community.

12. Distribution of the costs of development and operation of local infrastructure facilities throughout its life cycle.

13. Shortening of the periods of construction and commissioning of utility infrastructure assets.

In addition, participation of the state (as in the case of PPPs for the local

development - local self-governance) will defend not only the private party commercial purposes, but also social interests of end users.

The use of public-private partnership in the development of municipal infrastructure and related services provision in many countries has proven its effectiveness. At the same time, theorists and practitioners of this approach argue that this is not a "panacea" for all problems related to infrastructure development, and utilization of this approach can not always replace traditional public procurement. Therefore, in each case the decision regarding the launch of PPP projects, including at the local level, must consider all the "pros" and "cons" on issues like risks, costs of financing, the total cost of the project, the size of tariffs, accessibility of the services for end user etc.

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МЕТОДОЛОГІЧНІ ПРОБЛЕМИ ПРАВОВОГО РЕГУЛЮВАННЯ ВІДНОСИН У ВІРТУАЛЬНІЙ РЕАЛЬНОСТІ

Розвиток інформаційно-комп'ютерних технологій та їх активне впровадження в усі сфери суспільної життєдіяльності сформувало нову синтетичну реальність, яка отримала назву «віртуальної». Поява цього феномену обумовлює необхідність трансформації системи нормативних регуляторів у новому форматі соціальних відносин, що актуалізує наукові дослідження цієї проблематики.

Метою даної статті є аналіз поняття «віртуальна реальність» та