

найближчій перспективі. Це можна пояснити тим, що проблема рівності чоловіків і жінок, соціально-економічна та політична дискримінація осіб жіночої статі, не може бути вирішена лише реформами з боку держави, так як система норм, що забороняють будь-яке погіршення прав жінок, навряд чи працюватиме без дієвої системи контролю за виконанням цих норм. Аби вирішити це питання, необхідні соціальні зміни, зміни у свідомості людей та відповідно об'єктивний погляд на проблему. Допоки ідея гендерної рівності не буде усвідомлена всією спільнотою, усі кроки на її утвердження матимуть характер тимчасових кампаній та формальних реакцій на вимоги міжнародних інституцій.

Література

1. Гендерна рівність і розвиток: погляд у контексті європейської стратегії України. К.: Заповіт, 2016. 244 с.
2. Гендерна політика Європейського Союзу в Україні (аналітична доповідь) / за ред. О. Кисельової. К.: Інститут ліберального суспільства, 2018. 17 с.

UDC 342.9 (043.2)

Iurynets J. L., Doctor of Law, Associate Professor,
Shykeriava D. S., Student,
Faculty of Law,
National Aviation University, Kyiv, Ukraine

FUNCTIONS OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

No independent state can exist without a Constitution, therefore, the proclamation of Ukraine's independence in 1991 led to the creation of a basic law of the state, which consolidates a set of legal norms. To date, Constitutional Law is a leading, priority branch of national law.

This is evidenced by Article 8 of the Constitution of Ukraine, according to which the Constitution of Ukraine has the highest legal force. Laws and other normative legal acts are adopted on the basis of the Constitution of Ukraine and must comply with it [3, p. 5].

The functions of the Constitution are conditioned and determined by its role, which it exercises in regulating social relations. They are also due to the content of the Constitution itself. The great volume and complexity of social relations, which are regulated by the norms of the Constitution, determine the multiplicity of its functions [1, p. 65].

Functions of constitutional law are the main directions of its influence on social and state relations. They provide the implementation of the basic norms in public and public life. Functions of constitutional law are a direct reflection of the prescribed articles. They have a reflection on the role of law-making process, its purpose.

Constitutional law contains several interrelated functions: political, ideological, predictive, methodological and expert.

The political function of constitutional law is that it forms the political views and convictions of the population. It is a priority, because the main environment for its development is the policy itself. Authorities are the political mechanism involved in the creation of the main law of the state. Political function can also be called the basic function of constitutional law, since the Constitution is the basis for political relations. No political action will take place without the influence and participation of the leading law branch.

Speaking about the political function, one should say about its influence on the relations of society with the state. It is the constitutional right to be the main regulator of such relations. It creates political convictions of the population, which operates which it chooses and influences state activity.

The activity of the ideological function is directed at the fact that it analyzes the ideas and values that are already embodied or need to be embodied in the Constitution of Ukraine. If earlier the scientists used only a narrow-class approach, then to date, such a method has become obsolete. At its turn came the focus on human and moral values. It is this landmark that helps to create a law that represents and protects the interests of its citizens.

It's no secret that today changes are happening very often. This, first of all, concerns legislation. Such needs of the day require the foreseeing of future events and the consequences of the actions we are taking today. It is in this case that one of the most essential functions is the prognostic one. It makes it possible to create such laws that could protect the rights and interests of society in any situation. It is precisely the prognostic function that allows to choose alternative approaches to the creation of legislative acts, which in future will be able to change the state course towards a positive vector, thereby improving the lives of the people.

The methodological function of science of the constitutional law of Ukraine is aimed at helping other social sciences, since the science of constitutional law interprets and operates concepts such as "sovereignty", "the basis of the constitutional system", "the basis of the legal status of a person and a citizen", which are of significant importance to others branches of sciences [2, p. 32].

The expert function of constitutional law is used in attracting specialists from the constitutional law to law-making activity. This contributes to the development of this branch of law, because a large number of professionals will work on the creation of laws. Everyone can express their opinion, which may be better than the previous one. This function provides knowledge resources for the development of a leading branch of law, which in turn provides a better standard of living for the population, protecting its rights and interests [4].

Consequently, constitutional law is a multifunctional branch of law. It combines political, ideological, forecasting, methodological and expert functions. It is important that they are interconnected, and to achieve the desired

result they should be used together. This will make it possible to reveal the most clearly the possibilities of each function and to regulate social relations.

Literature

1. V.F. Pogorilko, V.L. Fedorenko Constitutional Law of Ukraine: Textbook. K.: Precedent, 2009. 344 p.
2. The Constitutional Law of Ukraine: Handbook. / Ed. V.P.Kolisnik and Yu. G. Barabash. Kh.: Law, 2008. 416 p.
3. The Constitution of Ukraine. K.: LLC GDP Notis, 2019. 56 p.
4. I. L. Iurynets Constitutional Law of Ukraine: Manual. K.: NAU, 2019. 262 p.

UDC 342.51:347.823.21:477 (043.2)

Bandar N., PhD student,
Faculty of Law,
National Aviation University, Kyiv, Ukraine
Scientific Advisor: Pyvovar Yu. I., PhD in Law,
Professor, Head of Department

THE FINANCIAL AND LEGAL ASPECT OF REGULATION AIRPORTS' ACTIVITY IN UKRAINE: TOPICAL ISSUES

The importance of air transport in the global economy is constantly increasing. This is facilitated by the technological development and introduction of the latest technologies. The process of globalization is evident, and thus the economic, business and cultural ties between different countries of the world become closer. It is very important for Ukraine to achieve rapid development of infrastructure and air traffic.

In order for Ukraine to successfully use its geopolitical location, not only changes in the economic environment, but also financial and legal issues are needed. The national legislation on airport regulation is required to be updated, a review of the existing regulatory framework for allocating budget funds, attracting investment and paying taxes.

In accordance with the Article 4 paragraph 5 of the Air Code of Ukraine, state regulation in the field of civil aviation and use of airspace of Ukraine is exercised within their authorities by:

- central executive authority, which provides the formation of the state policy in the field of transport – Ministry of Infrastructure of Ukraine
- central executive authority that ensures the implementation of the state policy in the field of civil aviation (the competent authority for civil aviation) – State Aviation Administration of Ukraine [1].

In order to address the current issues of airport development, airport infrastructure reconstruction and development and to meet the needs of the national economy and population in air transportation and to improve the