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LEGAL REGULATION OF INTERNATIONAL ADOPTION

Legal regulation of adoption as one of the forms of realizing the child's right to live and be raised in a family is an essential component in the system of measures to ensure the protection of the rights and interests of children. There is a need to address many legal and organizational issues related to identifying and accounting for children left without parental care, preventing the negative consequences of untimely adoption of these measures, and improving the quality of life of the child.

Today in Ukraine there are the following ways of raising children who have been deprived of parental and orphan care: guardianship or custody, adoption, family-type orphanages, foster and adopted families. However, adoption is a priority state policy in Ukraine.

Adoption as a legal category is a process of adoption of a child from the family as a daughter or son, which is carried out by a court decision, except when the child, who is a citizen of Ukraine, lives outside Ukraine [1, p. 91].

The adoption procedure in Ukraine is regulated by the Ukrainian Family Code. In Ukrainian legislation, there is a division of the adoption procedure into national and interstate. However, the very concept of adoption is the same for

both procedures.

International adoption is a separate institution of international private law, the main purpose of which is to compensate orphan or children without long-term parental care, family conditions and parents. In the other words, interstate adoption is the basis for the emergence of family relations as a legal act with the participation of foreign citizens.

Upon completion of the adoption procedure, the adopted child is equated in his personal and property rights to the adopters' own children and their relatives, among whom the same rights and obligations arise as between relatives of origin (Article 232 of the Civil Code of Ukraine).

However, there are several requirements for international adoption. First, the adoption by a foreigner of a child-citizen of Ukraine will be carried out as a last resort after all attempts to transfer the child to custody for adoption into the family of citizens of Ukraine have been exhausted, and the adopters must be a married couple by p. 1 art. 212 of the Family Code of Ukraine. This law does not apply if foreigners have a relationship with a child. Besides, according to Ukrainian law, a family of adoptive parents cannot consist of same-sex persons [2, p. 111].

Second, Only a healthy person over the age of twenty-one can adopt a child if he or she is not a relative. Besides, the adopter must be at least fifteen years older than the adoptee.

Another condition is that citizens of other states who have expressed a desire to become adoptive parents of a citizen of Ukraine must submit documents to the Department of Child Rights Protection and Adoption of the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine. Just it should be remembered that under Ukrainian law when adopted by foreigners, the right to adopt is mainly granted to citizens of countries with which Ukraine has concluded international agreements on the adoption of children.

And another and no less important condition is that foreigners who want to adopt the child must obtain his or her consent to the adoption if the child's development and age allow such consent.

Despite the general rules of interstate adoption of a child, citizens of each foreign state have their own peculiarities of this procedure, which are determined by the provisions of national legislation on their citizenship or international treaties not ratified by Ukraine and not included in national legislation.

For example, when adopting a Ukrainian in Poland, there are additional conditions, according to Polish legislation, namely Article 115 of the Family Code of PR, joint adoption can be done only by a couple. Besides, a person who adopts a child in Poland must take special courses to obtain a special certificate. The adoption procedure in Poland is very long and formalized.

Nonetheless, although the statistics on the number of adopted children are

increasing every year, more and more children are left without proper care, and Ukrainian legislation in the field of adoption needs to be further developed and improved to encourage this.

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ПРАВОВЕ РЕГУЛЮВАННЯ ТРУДОВОЇ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ САМОЗАЙНЯТИХ ОСІБ: ЗАРУБІЖНИЙ ДОСВІД

Приблизно з 1970-х років й до сьогодні у більшості розвинених країн розробляються й впроваджуються заходи щодо розвитку індивідуального підприємництва у формі самозайнятості. Уряди різних країн приділяють велику увагу вдосконаленню державних програм розвитку самозайнятості, як одного з ефективних способів зниження соціальної напруги в умовах безробіття.

Перші моделі програм стимулювання самозайнятості серед безробітних з'явилися у Франції і були спрямовані на придбання загальних навиків, необхідних для початку індивідуальної діяльності. Французька модель призначена лише для тих, хто користується страхуванням по безробіттю і був примусово звільнений з роботи або знаходиться в списку осіб, що підлягають звільненню в недалекому майбутньому [1, с. 32].

Великобританія була другою країною, яка впровадила національну програму розвитку самозайнятості. Британська модель заснована на періодичних виплатах по безробіттю, що дозволяє безробітному поступово отримувати необхідну кваліфікацію і створювати власний бізнес. Аналогічно французькій моделі, в британській програмі самозайнятості відсутні інструменти примусового відбору претендентів на надання допомоги в отриманні власного бізнесу [2, с. 5].

Крім того, основними напрямками державної підтримки самозайнятості молоді Великобританії є створення сприятливого клімату в країні для здійснення підприємницької діяльності, що полягає в зменшенні бюрократичних процедур та сприянні зниженню витрат на створення