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## **CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL STATUS OF THE BAR OF UKRAINE**

In any legal society advocacy occupies special place. The person who practices advocacy represents not just the interest of a certain individual but both the fundamentals and the supremacy of law as well. Furthermore, it is determined in the law that the practice of law shall be based on the principles of the rule of law, legality, independence, confidentiality and avoidance of the conflict of interests.

The Constitution of Ukraine guarantees that everyone shall have the right to legal assistance. In case, permitted by law, this help is free [1].

Article 131-2 of the The Constitution of Ukraine acclaims that in Ukraine The Bar acts as a social and legal institution which provides professional legal help [1].

By the law of Ukraine On the Bar and Practice of Law , “The Bar of Ukraine is a public, self-governing institution ensuring provision of legal defence, representation and other types of legal services on the professional basis and independently resolving issues of organization and operation of the Bar of Ukraine in accordance with the procedure provided for by this Law.”[2]

Organization and activities of the Bar of Ukraine shall be regulated by the Constitution of Ukraine, the law of Ukraine On the Bar and Practice of Law and other laws of Ukraine[2].

According to the previously mentioned law of Ukraine On the Bar and Practice of Law, the types of advocate activities are the following:

- Provision of legal information, advice and explanations on legal issues, legal help;
- Drafting applications, statements, complaints, pleadings, procedural and other legal documents;
- Protection of rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of the defendant, a suspected, accused, convicted or acquitted person;
- Provision of legal services to a witness in criminal proceedings;

- Representation of interests of a victim in the course of administrative offence proceedings, rights and obligations in criminal proceedings;
- Representation of interests of individuals and legal entities in courts, in other governmental bodies, in relations with other individuals and legal entities;
- Representation of interests of individuals and legal entities, the state, governmental bodies and bodies of local self-government in foreign and international courts;
- Provision of legal services in the course of enforcement and serving criminal sentences.

By paragraph 2 of the chapter “Participants of civil process” of the Civil Procedure Code of Ukraine, a representative in court may be attorney or legal representative[3]. The main point here is that attorneys get an exclusive right of representation in trial. It should be noted that this innovation has been approved recently and changed some moments in the activities of The Bar. The results of the innovation should be:

- Enhancement of the quality of justice;
- Improvement of unified professional standards of legal representation;
- Contribution into securing rights and guarantees during the process and realization of the principle of fair trial;
- Contribution into the principle of equality (equal rights) of the parties;
- Increasing the role of the Bar in society and enhancing its independence;
- A step forward to the formation of the unified legal profession.

The innovation is described as corresponding to European and international standards of justice. There are examples of similar legal regulation in some European countries (Austria, Germany). Also, the innovation is corresponding to the similar trends in the development of the legislation of the post-Soviet countries. Finally, the Constitutional Court of Ukraine gave it positive conclusion[4].

Summing up we state that the Bar of Ukraine is one of the main tools of ensuring rights and freedoms, lawful interests of individuals and legal entities. The activities and competence of the Bar are covering many legal questions. The Bar and the practice of law is still in the process of a development and improvement.

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## **CONTRACT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS: DEFINITION AND CHARACTERISTICS**

Agriculture as a type of economic activity occupies a prominent position in the legal framework. Contract of agricultural products contracting belongs to a variety of contracts for the sale of property, but at the same time combines some elements of the organizational agreement (concerning the provision of a one party to assist the other party to the contract, which produces and sells agricultural products, the coordination of the parties' actions to fulfill their contractual obligations).

Under this contract, the producer of agricultural products undertakes to transfer to the processing enterprise or organization the products manufactured by him in terms of quantity, range provided by the contract, and the contractor undertakes to assist the manufacturer in the production of the specified product, accept and pay for it.

The main purpose of the contracting contract is the use of agricultural products in entrepreneurial activity, and not for personal, family, domestic consumption.

The parties to the agricultural product contract are agricultural producers and their purchaser (contractor):