bails shall be fulfilled immediately after the announcement and is not subject to appeal.

The investigator monitors the performance of the obligations of personal bail or the prosecutor does if the case is in court proceedings.

In case of the guarantor’s denial of his/her obligations, he/she provides the suspect (accused) appearance of pre-trial investigation agency or the court to address the issue of replacing this preventive measure by another one. [1, с. 96-97,114; 4].

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SOME PROBLEMS OF REGULATION
OF FLORA USING IN UKRAINE

The adoption of the Law of Ukraine «On Flora» is an important step in the regulation of the relevant type of environmental public relations. The implementation of this law fills gaps in the regulation of relations on usage, reproduction and protection of flora.

The current legal regulation of plant life is provided by such acts as international agreements on environmental protection, the Constitution of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine «On Environmental Protection», Law of Ukraine «On Flora», Forest Code of Ukraine and other normative acts of environmental
legislation and specific legal acts of other branches of law.

Also, the sources of law on flora include acts of subordinate nature. For example acts of the Cabinet of Ministers such as: Procedure for keeping state records and inventories of flora, provisions of the Green Book of Ukraine and others.

About 15 legal acts which are recommended for the adoption by the main piece of legislation in this area - the Law «On Flora» but which are still do not exist.

It should be noted that most of the regulations, the adoption of which directly provided by the Law of Ukraine «On Flora» has not yet been developed. Therefore, further development of legislation on flora is seen also in the development and adoption of a large number of sub-legal acts provided for blanket rules Law « On Flora», in particular, The general use of natural plant resources of the citizens of Ukraine, is The Special use of natural plant resources (relation to different types of such use) and other acts.

The main problem of legislation on flora is expressed in the insufficiently developed and extensive regulation of relations by laws. This is due to significant branching between general, special and local level regulation and excessive number of reference standards. These shortcomings must be addressed immediately and legal acts or amendments to the Law of Ukraine «On Flora» are to be passed.

Regulatory and legal requirements that govern the use and protection of flora contained in acts of the various areas of the law and, often, in the acts of varying validity, which affects the efficiency of regulation. Ensuring rational use and protection of flora and appropriate legal regulation of these relations is inextricably linked with the codification of legislation on plant life.

So, unfortunately, not all issues are regulated by the Law «On Flora» and normative regulations in this area. But it fills a gap in the adoption of the current regulation of floral relations, and the future importance of legislative regulation of the legal regime of the plant world has to be assigned to the Environmental Code of Ukraine.

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THE ROLE PARLIAMENT IN POLITICAL SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN

In 1259 the Provisions of Westminster reformed the common law. Henry eventually renounced both sets of provisions and challenged the barons. Civil war broke out in 1264, initially going well for Simon de Montfort. During the conflict he sought to boost his baronial support by summoning knights of the shires and burgesses to attend his parliament. This was the first time