

mittal proceedings must be held. This right to elect is very important and one of the guarantees of the observance of the accused's rights during the criminal trial.

In the case when magistrates consider that trial on indictment is more appropriate, the accused is told of their decision, and the case will be sent to the Crown Court. Where two or more defendants are jointly charged, each has an individual right to elect his mode of trial.

So we can conclude that the two modes of trial are different and have both the advantages and disadvantages. The trial on indictment is held by a judge and jury, it means that this type of trial will be more independent and unprejudiced than the summary trial. As opposite, summary trial is held by magistrates, but it is less expensive and less time-consuming than trial on indictment. But the right of the accused to elect the mode of trial plays the key role and is the one of the basic principles in criminal procedure in the democratic, social government.

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THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL BASIS OF ENSURING RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Development and improvement of national legislation in the sphere of ensuring rights of persons with disabilities are organically linked with the orientation on international standards. A significant role in this process is played by the corresponding normative documents adopted by the international community.

Ensuring the rights of persons with disabilities for a long time was given enough attention by the United Nations and other international organizations. In 1971, the United Nations adopted the Declaration on the rights of persons with disabilities, which was founded on the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International covenants on human rights, the Declaration of the rights of the child and the Declaration on the rights of mentally retarded persons and the standards of social progress, already enshrined in the constituent instruments, conventions, recommendations and resolutions of the International labour organization, United Nations, world health organization, United Nations Children's Fund and other organizations concerned. In this Declaration, a disabled person is defined as any person who is unable to fully or partially necessities of a normal individual or social life due to congenital or no blemish, or physical or mental abilities. Along with this it is emphasize that all persons with disabilities have the right to enjoy all rights granted to them, regardless of sex, color and other features.

Resolution (resolutions 37/52 of 3 December 1982, the General Assembly of the United Nations) adopted the world programme of action concern-

ing disabled persons. The aim of this action programme is to promote the operation of effective measures for prevention, rehabilitation and the realization of the goals of "equality" and "full participation" of disabled persons in social life and development. The importance of this program is hard to overestimate. The large attention is dedicated to the prevention of disabilities and prerequisites for the achievement of Programme objectives in different countries of the world are determined by the economic and social development, expansion of services provided to disabled people and to improve the level of life of persons with disabilities.

It is important to draw attention to ensuring the rights of people with disabilities in the field of vocational rehabilitation and employment. The international labour organization in 1983 Convention concerning vocational rehabilitation and employment disabled persons which states that each member shall, in accordance to national conditions, practice and possibilities, formulate, implement and periodically review a national policy on vocational rehabilitation and employment of persons with disabilities. According to this Convention, each member should ensure a disabled person the right to receive, retain suitable employment and career growth, thereby contributing to their social integration or reintegration. It is important to stress that each country depending on its nature, has the possibility to develop and establish the policy on vocational rehabilitation and employment of the population independently, but must adhere to the Convention's principles and prevent discrimination against persons with disabilities in this sphere.

In 1993 on the basis of the experience acquired in the course of the Decade of the United Nations (1983 - 1992) rules on the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities have been developed and adopted in Resolution 48/96 of the General Assembly of the United Nations Standard. Political and moral basis for these Rules is the international bill of human rights, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the world programme of action concerning disabled persons. These Rules are not compulsory, they shall be non-binding for the States that adhere to international law. According to this document States in the formulation of national policy in the sphere of ensuring rights of persons with disabilities must adhere to the moral and political obligation to ensure equality of opportunities for persons with disabilities. It is important that it specifies the directions that are of crucial importance for ensuring the quality of life, the full participation of persons with disabilities in society and their equality.

To improve the situation of persons with disabilities in December 2006, the UN Committee developed and approved the Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities. As Marinets said rightly, this Convention is the main international document that challenges old social attitudes and implies radical changes in the existing approaches to disability. The aim of this Convention is to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment by all

persons with disabilities of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity.

In December 2009, Ukraine ratified the Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities, which had a significant impact on the changes and development of new state programs on maintenance of the rights of persons with disabilities. This was the new way to promote and protect the rights and freedoms of persons with disabilities, has affected more effective integration into society, confirmed the principle of non-discrimination, equal opportunity and respect to the peculiarities of persons with disabilities.

Today an important factor in the formation of domestic legislation regarding the rights of persons with disabilities is the analysis of features of the international legal basis in this sphere. The taking into account of international experience of developed countries contributes to a more perfect and efficient protection needs of persons with disabilities. Implementation of the basic principles and commitment to international standards of course leads to the improvement of national legislation, improved livelihoods and better integration of disabled people into society, thus enabling these persons feel needed and inalienable from the society.

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INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS AND THEIR INFLUENCES ON PHYTOCENOSIS

The anthropogenic loading on the environment has been defined from the activity of the industrial enterprise specializing in polyvinyl chloride plastic profiles production. Polyvinyl chloride plastic profiles are plastic structures used in the construction industry for finishing treatment of buildings.

The basic technological process is the process of the profile production by means of extrusion. The extrusion is the structure production process when a moulded material is forced through a forming hole.

Fifteen sources of environmental discharge and five ingredients of pollutant emissions have been regarded at the enterprise. They include such substances as carbon oxide, chlorine vinyl, polyvinyl chloride dust, titanium dioxide and calcium carbonate. There are no hazardous substances relating to the first class of danger. Crushers, extruders and mixers are believed to be the sources that release pollutant emissions.

Estimation of the class of danger of the enterprise has been made on such substances as carbon oxide, chlorine vinyl, polyvinyl chloride dust, titanium dioxide and calcium carbonate. To determine a class of danger of an enterprise data of discharge of pollutant emissions into the atmosphere are taken from statistical reports of air conditions (form 2 ТП). So, according to the calculations made the class of danger of the enterprise equaled the