

Trading Commission (CFTC) in the United States officially designated Bitcoin as a commodity. Bitcoin became popular because of several reasons:

1. Bitcoin can actually be used to make anonymous peer-to-peer transaction.

2. It is detached from the international monetary exchange system.

3. Bitcoin has a rogue character. It is clear that Bitcoin is gaining interest and use around the globe. Every four years, this reward is halved meaning no more than 21 million bitcoins will ever be produced.

In 2016, the majority of Bitcoin transactions occurred in China. In fact, the massive volatility in Bitcoin's value at the beginning of 2017 that took the price from \$1129 to under \$800 on the same day was likely due to speculation from Chinax[1]. Bitcoin, and its operational child, blockchain technology, have a future in the world markets. However, it is likely that governments all over the world 97 will resist a pan-global asset that operates beyond their reach and can facilitate activities that run counter to their laws and rules or political agenda.

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MAGNA CARTA: ITS SIGNIFICANCE AND CHARACTERISTICS

The Great Charter of Liberties (Magna Carta) is one of the fundamental documents in which probably for the first time such ideas as the rule of law,

the court of equal rights, equality of all before the court, protection of human rights were embodied.

It was drafted by the Archbishop of Canterbury to make peace between the unpopular King and a group of rebel barons, it promised the protection of church rights, protection from illegal imprisonment for the barons, quick access to justice, and limitations on feudal payments to the Crown, to be implemented through the council of 25 barons.

This document is retained in the British constitution, although formally there are only three articles (protecting the rights of the English Church, granting rights and freedoms to the city of London and its surroundings, and article 39 on lawful prosecution).

King John, the third of the Angevin kings ruled England in the same way as his predecessors using the principle of *vis et voluntas*, or "force and will", taking arbitrary decisions, often justified on the basis that the king was above the law. His war with France made him lose the duchies of Normandy and Anjou, among other territories. An argument with Pope Innocent III, which started in 1208, further ruined John's reputation, and he became the first English sovereign who was punished by the obligation to pay taxes to the Pope. After another embarrassing military defeat by France in 1213, John attempted to refill his treasury and rebuild his reputation by demanding scutage (money paid in lieu of military service) from barons who had not joined him on the battlefield.

With negotiations stalled early in 1215, the civil war broke out. Forced into a corner, John surrendered on June 15, 1215, at Runnymede he accepted the terms which were fixed in the document entitled the Articles of Barons. Four days later the king and the barons issued a formal version of the document, which would become known as the Magna Carta.

The document itself is divided into three groups of provisions: confirmation of freedoms of various groups of free population, the prohibition of their violation by the king and his officials, guarantees in case of non-fulfillment of the charter. There are rights and freedoms of the English Church, Barons, Knights, townsmen and merchants, the English and foreigners, as well as all free people.

By the subject of regulation, the provisions of the charter relate mainly to the procedure for the transfer of feudal rights (inheritance, guardianship, service, entry of widows into a second marriage), administration of justice,

the procedure for collecting feudal taxes and the execution of duties, trade and credit relations. The document prohibits those abuses of the crown against which the British Barons and their allies rebelled.

It is believed that the basis for the Great Charter was “baron articles”. The final edition in June 1215 was made with the participation of Archbishop of Canterbury Stefan Lenton, who edited the demands of the barons and added articles to protect the church.

The main provisions of the charter are:

1. Magna Carta guarantees the freedom of the English Church. Article 1 was specifically included to stop the king from interfering in the Church matters, and gave the Church the right to elect its own leaders.

2. Taxes and fees can only be levied on the basis of the decision of the general council of the kingdom.

3. Each arrest may be based on the testimonies that "deserve credibility of witnesses."

4. No free man can be imprisoned, expelled from the country, deprived of estate, outlawed, etc.

5. The committee of Twenty Five is a group of barons in the forefront of the opposition to King John. They have to monitor the King and his rule.

At the same time, some of the Charter's resolutions protected the interests of other participants in the movement, i.e. the privileges and freedoms of the church and the clergy, in particular the freedom of church elections, were confirmed. The Charter also confirmed the long-standing freedoms of London and other cities, as well as the right of merchants, including foreigners, to freely travel from and to enter England, to trade without any difficulty. What is more, the Charter established the measure of length and weights.

In my opinion, if the charter had been implemented into life, England would have become the arena of feudal arbitrariness, a country as fragmented as Germany. However, this did not happen, mainly because neither the city nor the country population wanted the fall of the central government. For the first time in history, the power was limited by law, not by custom or by religious or moral standards; for the first time in the history the royal power was limited to a certain body, however it wasn't democratically compiled, and for the first time in the Middle Ages, free people received certain guarantees from the tyranny of power.

Historians are still arguing about this document. Some scholars state that this is the first constitution in the world. Others say that we have the list of feudal privileges that are advantageous only to higher aristocracy. To a certain extent, both of them are right. The bulk of the articles of this Charter protects the interests of great feudal lords and at the same time limits the power of the king.

All in all, its true existence the charter began in the period preceding the English Revolution, in the 17th century, when famous judge Coke extracted it from the archives, and shaking the "dust of the ages", interpreted it in the interests of eliminating absolutism, expanding parliamentary and judicial powers.

Recognized as the official political doctrine of the post-revolutionary government, the Charter becomes a symbolic part of the unwritten English constitution.

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SOCIAL AND LEGAL ISSUES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN UKRAINE

As of today, our rights as citizens of Ukraine are contained in the Constitution and other laws of our country. Our human rights are inherent to all human beings regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status. These rights include a right to life and liberty, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and get education, but