***L. Shapenko***

***assistant***

***I. Kostyana***

***student***

**DETERMINATION OF LEGAL FACTS AND THEIR ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS**

The topicality of the research subject is dictated by real practical needs and the need to review theoretical developments in order to improve the methods of legal regulation, which are implemented through legal facts.

Clarification of issues of the connection of the fact and legal consequences should be carried out, taking into account the diversity of ways of the relationship between the phenomena of reality, which is expressed in the notion of determination, which includes both causality and non-causality of the connections of certain phenomena or processes. By studying the determination of legal facts, we can understand how social reality creates situations that are regulated by legal norms, as well as predict the effectiveness of legal norms, to monitor the real possibility of using the rights and obligations. Speaking about the determination of legal facts, one should proceed from the fact that it explains the natural development and interconnection of social life and the social consciousness through the legal relationship between the subjects of law.

Each legal fact has a certain social mechanism of occurrence, which encompasses a set of regularities, preconditions, which cause the appearance of this fact. Study of the structure of this mechanism (its main parts) allows us to distinguish three levels of preconditions:

- general social preconditions, which always lie at the basis of the formation of factual circumstances that will be of legal significance;

- the special preconditions which are necessary for the emergence of legal facts may exist in a more narrow sphere of social relations, which directly leads to the emergence of a certain category of legal facts;

- causes of a single nature, which depend on the will and interests of citizens, officials, organizations.

Equally important question to ensure effective legal regulation is the determination of the circumstances that should be legal facts. From the point of view of its social content, the legal fact, first of all, must adequately reflect the social situation, which is regulated by the legal norm. The second requirement for legal facts is their legal reliability. This property reflects, on the one hand, the constant connection of the fact with the social situation, and on the other – the stability of its social content. Legal facts must also have adaptability, the ability to "adapt" to the transformed conditions of the social environment. At first glance, this principle is contrary to the requirements of reliability, however, it is the ability of the actual system of law to regulate social relations and resolve conflicts, flexibly adapting and evolving without sharp turns, which proves the existence of the regulatory potential of legal facts.

Legal facts are endowed with social content. However, they represent not only social circumstances, their essence can not be limited only to the existence of social ties. It should be remembered that legal facts have also legal (normative) content, as it’s an element of the legal form of social relations, one of the means of legal regulation. Along with social and normative constituents there is also a material component, the essence of which is that legal facts are the phenomena of objective reality, since the environment of their origin is the very life and all of them, first of all, are circumstances. That is, legal facts, on the one hand, are concrete circumstances of social reality, which serve as the basis for the emergence of legal consequences, and on the other – this is a legal model, which is enshrined in the hypothesis of the legal norm (or several norms).

The results of the study indicate that legal facts are phenomena of both social and legal reality. After all, arising in the material world and spreading its effect on all social relations enshrined in the hypothesis of the legal norms.