

ABSTRACTS

POLITOLOGY

Andriychuk T.S. The institutions of civil society in Ukraine up to Independence.

The features and factors that influenced the formation of civil society in Ukraine up to Independence and became the foundation of the national tradition of community life are examined in the article.

In particular, the author considers development of public associations in the Ukrainian lands which were the part of the Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires. Development of the first institutions of civil society in these lands was influenced by both external (common European ideas of the Enlightenment, regulation imperial states) and internal factors (the desire Ukrainian national self-determination, development of science and professions, attempts of certain groups join forces for a common cause). However, in the XVIII – XIX century social movement failed to reach broad strata of Ukrainian society.

Soviet authorities managed to involve in public activities majority of the population of Soviet Ukraine. Intensive development of public associations took place in 1920-1930's. However, these public associations completely were depended on the state like the part of the communist system. Most people were involved in public activities with coercion. At the same time there were some illegal public associations which fought for independence of Ukraine, democratic reforms, respect for workers' rights.

The author comes to the conclusion that the major factors and features of the formation of public associations in Ukraine during several centuries have been associated with the national issue and low level of public activity. The attitude of the state was particularly important factor that influenced the creation and activities of public associations.

Therefore continental European model of civil society with bureaucratic control and centralization of public sector have been formed in Ukraine.

Bielashko S.O. Political Parties and Political Participation as Factors of the Formation of the Ukrainian Political Nation in the XX-XXI's: Historical Retrospective and Contemporary Trends.

From the moment of their emergence, political parties became one of the main subjects of the formation of nations, the providers of ideas of state-building in the national format. Under the universal suffrage they are the primary mechanism for political participation. Parties articulate the values of the national community at the political level, formulate and implement the national interests. They can perform this function through the work in the state and local governments, as well as through the anti-system activities.

In the era of globalization the issue of the formation of nations acquires a qualitatively new relevance. The problem of political stability in Ukraine is not so much in the field of international relations, as in the area of ethnic and national identity of its citizens. Political identity is becoming an increasingly dynamic category. In today's Ukraine the synchronization of the processes of state-building, national development and value-civilizational choice causes the widest range of identities. This creates additional opportunities for Ukraine, but at the same time brings new challenges to which society should be prepared.

The purpose of this research is to determine the most important factors of political participation and activities of political parties at different stages of formation of the Ukrainian political nation, to justify the significance of their impact on this process.

Since the beginning of the XX century, political parties are the determining factor of formation of the Ukrainian political nation. At different stages of historical development they proposed (and more often imposed) to the Ukrainian society one or another model of political nation. Those nation-building practices depended more on historical circumstances, rather than on ideological backgrounds of the political parties.

The attempts to hyperbolize the ethnic factors of formation of the political nation and state-building inevitably lead to the internal split in Ukraine. And the length of this path inversely depends on the openness of society: in a totalitarian one any opposition is brutally suppressed, in an authoritarian one the situation escalates slowly but steadily, in a democratic one the centrifugal tendencies appear quite quickly.

In different historical circumstances, the non-systemic and anti-systemic activities of political parties play an important role in the formation of the Ukrainian political nation. Nationalists, liberals, anarchists, communists, greens, autonomists – all of them take an active part in the processes of national creation, challenging, criticizing, destroying the existing state and political system.

In the post-Soviet period of Ukraine's development political parties actively encouraged the formation of the Ukrainian political nation. At the same time they stabilized socio-political

processes, including in the context of nation-building. The activity of political parties, mainly the leftists and left centrists, prevented possible distortions in the state-building that could exacerbate conflicts on ethnic grounds.

An important factor of the formation of political nation and civil society in Ukraine is the anti-party activities. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Leonid Kuchma's "Parties of Power", "Orangists", the Party of Regions – all these political forces became powerful irritants of the protest moods. It's significant, that in each case the conflict went beyond the framework of political conflict and acquired existential characteristics, exacerbating the contradictions to the dilemma: "Ukrainian nation: To be or not to be".

Today in Ukraine, in fact, the two doctrines of political nation are simultaneously confirmed. Each of them is formulated and implemented by a certain group of political parties. And the future of the Ukrainian political nation largely depends on whether these groups will be able to reach a compromise and develop a unified concept of nation- and state-building, that will get a consensus support in the society.

Key words: political parties, political participation, the Ukrainian political nation, nation formation, ideology, identity.

Biloshytskiy V.I. Methodology of the political science conception of civil-military relations in Ukraine.

Problem of civil-military relations (CMR) in Ukraine in itself appears universal, but is indeed specific in its nature as it is in any other country. Taking into account own historical experience, the country saw the necessity of improvement of civil-military relations in accordance with the world standards.

The article presents civil- military relations as a matter of the proper political science conception, emphasizing that they are the special type of socio-political activity, which main task is the defense of a country. In the conditions of democratic state building, the main mechanism of realization of the proper relations is democratic civil control. Originality, CMR in Ukraine is formed by common mankind moral values, necessity of collegiality of Ukraine, explicit certain orienteers of national spiritual freedom, of independence of people, by orthodox mentality.

With the specialty of the Ukrainian life, victories and sufferings of people, by a fight for independence, by relations with other people, the basic problems of CMR, questions of military history, are mutually connected. The phenomenon of CMR in Ukraine comes forward as the phenomenon of culture of society, expression of public consciousness, mass world view, is determined as an integral national-culture, political-social historical process with the stages of independent, original development:

1. Archaic period which is characterized by natural, elemental-folk creation of communal and individual forms of bellicosity with its connection with defense of community, with magic and earth in the days of Kievan Rus.

2. Period of forming and grandeur of princely military institution with its support by a church in the days of Kievan Rus, when friendly, sympathizing, and benevolent attitude toward an army purchased the type of public moral-ideological imperative.

3. Social self-defense and self-preservation in the days of Lithuanian-Polish occupation, when social, ethnic, national and orthodox self-determination of Ukrainians showed up.

4. Period of Cossacks bellicosity and self-rescue of Ukrainian nation, whose ideological basis was the orthodox religion.

5. Period of imperial guardianship of civil-military relations on Levobereankness and Slobozhanschina in XVII – XVIII centuries.

6. Period of dominations of general CMR of the Russian empire (an end of XVIII is beginning of XX age).

7. Period of struggle for liberation in the first half of XX century on western territories and Pravoberezh'e of Ukraine, which was based on the idea of national folk self-defense and non-acceptance of intervention from other powers in the life of people.

8. Period of dominations of the soviet forms of CMR in Soviet Ukraine.

9. Period of formation and development in the new independent, democratic Ukraine.

Exactly these approaches allow to elaborate the conceptual model of civil-military relations in Ukraine, to see their traditional character, heredity, specific features of their formation, related to the historical factors and specialty of the Ukrainian people, to specify the democratic civil control as a mechanism of realization of such relations in the conditions of democratic state building in Ukraine.

Keywords: Ukrainian national military idea, civilly-military relations, national civilly-military relations, military politics, consolidating activity of socio-political subject, democratic civil control, safety-center model of the world.

Vietrynskyi I.M. Problem of imperialism identification in the case of globalisation.

Despite dynamics and global character of world transformations there is old “inertial” approaches to its construction in the international relation system. Imperialism is related exactly to such of them. The category of “imperialism” and its derivatives are often attributed to economic sphere leaving aside its another important part like politics.

The article researches approaches to the essence of the “imperialism” term via analysis of main study and conceptualization methods of term focusing primary attention on its political aspects. It considers the specific of imperialism correlation with classical geopolitics and dynamics of its transformation in the global conditions.

Question of national security was central for any country – the state began with armed forces and their quantity and quality determined its international-politics weight. According to our mind, the main driver of imperialism is approach to increase power at the expense of territorial expansion, financial interests in this case are driven to the second place. The territory and its benefits given to country on the way to domination is the central object of geopolitics. Geopolitics has conceptual correlation with imperialism and serves as its ideological and doctrinal basement. However, global processes and contemporary factors such as international terrorism, nuclear weapon, multinational corporation development, “isolation” of international system, global information networks undermine efficiency of classic approaches to dominating. Military potential as the main instrument of imperialism is not an efficient mean in political goals achievement. Under globalization conditions there is a need for fundamentally new and different from traditional approaches to the theory and practice of international relations while their “sluggishness” in regard of geopolitical strategies of the past brakes development and make threats to international security globally.

Key words: empire, imperial policy, imperialism, geopolitics, globalization.

Denysenko V.M. Policy in the context of anthropological measurements.

The disclosure of the relationship between politics and man is aimed at better understanding of his role in the cognition and practical transformation of political reality. The essence of such understanding relies upon the disclosure of active role of man as the subject and creator of political reality.

The humanitarian necessity of constituting political anthropology as a distinct branch of anthropological knowledge can be derived from the same principle of co-existence between man and the surrounding natural and social environment. It determines understanding of the inseparable connection between specific issues of political science and studying the cognitive subject itself along with conditions of his life and activity.

Constituting of political anthropology into a new branch of anthropological knowledge is determined not by just needs of humanitarian necessity of development of political science, but also by the processes of differentiation of traditional general anthropology.

Several subsystems of anthropological knowledge have been formed by now, including theological, philosophical, cultural, ethnical, social and epistemological. Each of them claims on having an integral vision of man, based on its own subject of research. Political anthropology conceives the nature of man on the grounds of achievements of political science, constituting a relatively distinct subsystem of humanology.

Main issues of political anthropology within framework of development of modern Ukrainian political and anthropological thought are the following: the issue of conceptual attitude of man toward the World and the development of his life and political position; the issue of overcoming the traditional alienation of man from power; the issue of representation by power of not just general, but also group, corporate and personal interests of man.

The main task of political anthropology is development of grounds for outlining frontiers for applying power and policy in private life of a man.

Keywords: political anthropology, political reality, political institutions, institutions, transformation of political institutions, political activity.

Iltyo G.F. Determinantal bases of forming of symbolic-iconic structures of policy.

This article aims at studying the principles of transformation of political symbols into a system of rhetoric signs of political communication in the structure of human consciousness. Since this transformation takes places in human mind, solving of the task of conversion of a political symbol into a rhetorical sign depends on solving the problem of formation of regenerated forms and dimensions of human existence, including the dimension of the political. Such political dimension models the human existence, replicating in its own rhetorical-sign system the principles, laws, mechanisms, the unique configuration of which determines life of a specific human.

The demands of transcendental way of establishing the human identity out of its self in the political dimension are followed by the concept of political sign, which essentially anticipates the appeal to the Other.

The political sign allows to produce a complex and dynamic system of communicative layers in the process of establishing identity, the transcendental orientation of which could ruin the integrity of symbolical "political Me" and break the linkage between the existence itself and the transformed form of being, as it is represented in the political dimension of rhetoric-sign system. Essentially, the re-established identity of a person within structures of the rhetoric-sign system of political reality preserves its identity to itself, as it is followed by the establishment of relation to "the Other", which is "Me myself" at the same time. In other words, it refers to continuation of oneself in the shape of political sign system.

Keywords: actual condition, volitional creation act, identity, "Me – Other", transcendent output.

Palinchak M. Catholic fundamentalism in contemporary Poland: the political dimension.

A significant part of Polish society and Polish church met a communism collapse in 1989 being confident in their political impeccability. There are two faces of this impeccability: one is a moral absolutist and absolute justice searcher and the other one is a rebel who overthrew communism and strives for power. But in both forms there was a distinctive feature that makes them alike to a man from a previous era of Soviet Communism - the habit of Manichaeism thinking. Is "Catholic fundamentalism" possible? Was the term invented by church opponents? It seems that a certain sort of Catholic fundamentalism which added common to all varieties of religious fundamentalism tactic to its armoury has arisen in Poland. In particular, it uses to its advantage all the benefits and convenience offered by the democratic system, with the financial benefits inclusive. However, he blames the democratic order in the loss of values and seeks a way to impose its own system of values to the democracy. This means that society as a whole, even if it adheres to the principle of pluralism, must live by these rules. Catholic fundamentalism acutely exposes the "plague of liberalism" in the bosom of the church. An expression of Polish Archbishop M. Lefebvre: "Once the aim of church and state relationship was to create a Catholic state, the perfect realization of the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ. Today the society of pluralism became a result of creation of the illegitimate union of Vatican Church with atheistic state, religious Tower of Babel, a neutral state, the ultimate dream of Freemasonry "[16, p. 201] may serve as an example of such extreme forms. Nothing indicates that European democracy has found a solution to this problem. Democracy takes all relativity of absolutes and brings to the absolute only democratic procedure of ideological disputes resolving and compromise search in the conflict of interest. The dilemma of choosing between the ability of authoritarian solutions and logic unlimited freedom, will obviously always accompany the democratic civilization. A religious panorama view of modern Poland is the following. The country has over 150 recognized or registered churches and religious communities. The most numerous among them is, of course, the Roman Catholic Church. The amount of its adherents has reached almost 34.5 million people. According to the materials of Statistics, there are more than half a million of Orthodox people in Poland. The Ukrainian Greek Catholics and Jehovah's Witnesses in the register of churches and denominations by number of their believers share the third and fourth positions.

There are some firmly rooted sects in Poland, among which the first place belongs to the most numerous group, its Jehovah's Witnesses. There are also new religious movements that seek their place in the country. Thus, Poland has become religiously and ideologically pluralistic country now. However, the pluralistic view faiths range and as well as non-believers do not diminish an eloquent phenomenon of Catholics absolute majority in the country: of 38% of residents 95% are Roman Catholics (i.e, there are even more of them than those who declare their faith in God.) That's why the Catholic Church has always been an authoritative spiritual power in the political arena Poland.

Keywords: church, catholic fundamentalism, democracy, liberalism, interfaith ties.

Pakholok V. M. Specific features of local authority functioning within Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

In the article, a political analysis of special features of local government in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea is performed and the features due to its autonomy status are revealed.

Constitution of Ukraine denies the existence of any other legislative bodies, except Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, including at the local level, assignment of legislative powers to the level of local autonomy is prevented.

Thus territorial autonomy is actually reduced to the decentralization of executive power only that characterizes the phenomena of ordinary local government.

We conclude that in modern conditions democratic decentralization of state power should not reduce only to distribution of the functions and powers in the executive branch. Regarding to the separation of powers theory, rule-making function is an exclusive prerogative of parliaments, this means it should not exist any bodies that are authorized to issue regulations in the state

mechanism. There is a question, why governments can issue regulations that have power of the law and representative bodies of territorial autonomy are deprived of right to exercise certain powers of legislative nature within the limits set by the constitution and laws?

Verkhovna Rada Autonomous Republic of Crimea has a subordinate nature, and therefore territorial autonomy should be classified as a decentralization form of state power. However, the scope of its authority is broader than the scope of powers ordinary of local governments.

Verkhovna Rada Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regarding to Art. 93 of the Constitution of Ukraine, is not recognized as a subject of legislative initiative in Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Giving to it such rights would strengthen the status of Verkhovna Rada Autonomous Republic of Crimea, and would bring it closer to the Parliament rather than to the representative body of regional level. Moreover, such standard is typical for European countries among which are autonomies.

Keywords: autonomy, self-government, city with special status, government autonomy, parliament, separation of powers.

SOCIOLOGY

Kazakov V.S., Shevel I.P. Conflict «struggle for hegemony» in the theory of system cycles accumulation of Giovanni Arrighi.

Central to this study of global conflict is a conflict that can fairly be called "the struggle for hegemony." Conflict "struggle for hegemony" - a fairly long period of time, rather than short-term action, not a separate unit or any separate action between subjects, not a single historical event, albeit very significant. This struggle interstate, its subjects are states, big states. This fight two-dimensional, rather, dvostilova: a) control over the most important sources of excess capital, b) for "organizational capabilities" (power) required to conduct, organization and regulation of a new, broader and scale, phase of capitalist expansion in general. This conflict is unfolding and happening on stage (stage) financial, not physical expansion of each systemic cycle of accumulation, ie at the beginning of each cycle and at its completion. Arrighi explores his behavior, goals and motives of action. Since this phenomenon is diverse, highly variable, is historical in nature, different forms and variations, in the works of Arrighi, as he and his behavior, actions, denoted by different terms. The most common of them - "mizhkapitalistychna competition" and "interstate competition" that are part of the conflict "the struggle for hegemony. He emphasizes that hegemony is a "theoretical and practical" principle. It is not just limited to some theoretical considerations, it is a practice in political activities aimed "to have to bring the mass of the passive voice, that break the law of large numbers", achieved in the phase of "hegemony" of "active consensus.

Summing up, in the course of practice, while remaining voluntary consent, hegemony becomes consent (consensus) created and organized.

You can in some sense generalize the foregoing - there is a significant and diverse number of forms and types of hegemony, they are quite different to each other, which is probably understood and documented. Arrighi.

In terms of Arrighi conflict "struggle for hegemony" escalates, taking various forms, including world wars, the phase of financial expansion, especially in times of financial crises.

Kutuev P.V., Gerchanovsky D.L. Intellectual sources of modern neoliberalism and sociological discourse on development.

In the modern world neoliberalism attained status of hegemonic ideology in all social spheres. This mighty ideology actually eliminated contradictions between conservatism and social democracy, converting these different ideologies to very similar forms of the same ideology. One of central ideas of modern neoliberalism is a category of "development", implying dichotomy to the "developing" vs. "developed" nations. The method of realization of such "development" is related to the other liberal category, "free market" that means non-interference of the state into an economy. Thus, the recipe for the achievement of the "developed" society is a laissez-faire.

We usually see modern society as developing, but such idea was conceived relatively recently. Before the epoch of modernity, a good society had been located in the "Golden Age" of the past. Modern vision of progressive social changes first appeared within the framework of the quarrel of the Ancients and the Moderns at the end the XVII century in French literature, and the association of "development" and "free market" appeared within the framework of English utilitarianism of XVIII - XIX centuries.

The basic assumptions of the liberal ideology were formulated by the English social theorist Thomas Hobbes, who was the author of theory the social contract. He was the first social theorist to come up with an idea of a rational individual member of the society. In its classic form liberal ideology appeared later, during the epoch of "Glorious revolution" of 1688-1689. John Locke became the ideologue "Glorious revolution".

One of the most well-known adherents of liberalism in English sociology and the last representative of classic English sociological school was Herbert Spenser. Representing the school of the organicism, Spenser identified society with a living creature. His positions were rather conservative, in his interpretation any reforms were unnatural and inadvisable. Such vision made the laissez-faire a kind of social panacea.

After the peak of popularity of Spenser at the end of XIX century English sociological tradition for long years, actually to the mid-XX-th century, fell into a decay due to intellectual, ideological and structural reasons. Fundamental transformations of modern capitalist world-system led to the rise of the USA which became a linchpin of modern sociological discourse and neoliberal hegemonic ideology.

Keywords: development, modernization, sociology of development and modernization, liberalism, neoliberalism, laissez-faire, English utilitarianism.

Tancher V.V., Derechina A.V. Regional features of the quality of life in Ukraine. Sociological and geographical aspect of research.

Nowadays in Ukraine is growing disparities in different spheres of life, which greatly affects the overall citizens of Ukraine. The level of satisfaction / dissatisfaction with life is formed from the interaction of several factors: economic, political, socio-cultural, etc.. All this affects the overall emotional state, fertility, mortality, crime, population, etc. As you can see - the quality of life is an important indicator by which you can trace the degradation of the nation as well as the rapid development of the country. It is therefore important to investigate and monitor the dynamics of changes in the level of quality of life, and time to take the necessary measures to balance the imbalances.

The main purpose of article is to identify imbalances and overall life satisfaction rating population of different regions of Ukraine and of the ranking on the quality of life of individual regions.

Based on the purpose of research, it was established the following objectives:

research and analysis imbalances quality of life through a comprehensive description of the problem.

When writing articles are used such methods: analytical, sociological interview, mapping, mathematical, comparative descriptive, system analysis.

SOCIAL WORK

Migalush A.A. World strategy of inclusion education for children with special needs: social-historical aspect.

In contemporary world people started understand that every child must bring up on family. After staying in private patient facilities it leads to dependents that do not benefit society. People who go out to adult life out of boarding school produce model of communication that they saw in childhood, model that is very different of generally accepted principles of relations. This people become outcast or have low status in society. That is why governments of democratic countries try to do all in order to every person had the opportunity to live in normal environment and don't become separate group. For children with special needs this tactic developed in the form of gatekeeping policies and inclusive education.

In inclusion politics we can see two historical ways: legislative and natural (in scientific literature regarded as forced inclusion). In countries that went through legislation integration education appear gradually owing to reforming of education system. Sometimes these changes introduced under pressure of families and defenders of rights people with special needs (Italy, UK, USA, Denmark) or government initiative (Sweden, France, Canada, etc.). In Italy it is pres accomplish of movement of democratic psychiatry under leadership of priest F. Buscaglia. In UK changes initiated Inclusive education alliance.

There are cases where public policy is detrimental to children with special needs. An example is the situation which has emerged in Canada after the publication of the report of the National Commission on Quality Education in 1983. After this in all country special schools been closed and children with special need had to go learn in public schools but they were not ready for this. Children lost possibility have normal education. It took a while in order to rectify the situation and prepare the public schools for work with children with special needs.

Natural development path of inclusion education we can see in countries where children with special needs learn with "healthy" peers because of the low level of funding and the development of special education. In most cases, the trend in education is seen in some countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and small island countries. Natural way of inclusive education is often simply not visible and therefore little explored.

Key words: people with special needs, inclusion education, natural and legal inclusion ways.

LAW

Jasiuk E. Applying European Union law by European Union member states.

In this paper the author discusses the European Union law as an autonomous legal order independent of international law (which is however part of that law, but stand-alone). The EU system of law named the *acquis communautaire* binds its members. European Union law consists of primary law and secondary law also called a derivative. In this paper the impact of the principle of primacy of EU law into national law of the Member States is presented, as well as the matter of State liability under EU law intended to ensure the full and effective protection of such a law. Scientific description analyzing finds support primarily in the case law of the ECJ, the Polish Constitutional Court, as well as the relevant provisions of Polish law and the European Union.

The author stresses the importance of the accomplishment the obligations coming from memberships European Union. In fact, Member States are obliged to ensure that their citizens can apply EU law, but also the effectiveness of the that law in the area rights of the individual. However, the principle of the responsibility still remains problematic. The European Union has created the entire set of measures in order to ensure full and effective protection of aimed at the protection of EU citizens, which is also capable by institution liability of a Member State for breach of EU law. Procedure of breach by a Member State its obligations is governed by art. 258 - 260 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. The essay discusses closely the procedure that applies to the situation of committing breaches of the obligations that the Member States under the treaties. In that cases, the breach by a Member State its obligations arising from EU membership and provided by the law of the European Union, may lead to the initiation of proceedings by the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU).

Holosnichenko I.P. Technical progress as a basis for reforming the legal regulation of public relations.

The article reveals the question of the technical progress relationship with the legal regulation of public relations in the present conditions of the Ukrainian state. The particular attention is paid to the specialization of different legal institutions in relation with the appearance of public relations under the influence of the innovation processes.

It is noted that the protection of the intellectual property rights in the sphere of innovations is a task not only of the civil right, the increasing of funding for the research and experimental development in the industry, the increasing of the financial expenditures from all sources for scientific and technical work of the business sector need new approaches of the regulation of public relations norms of the financial law. In the support of the domestic producers of the intellectual property there can be distinguished a specific role of the information and administrative law.

The specialized courts have become the subjects of the intellectual property protection. The creation of the specialized patent courts and empowering the administrative courts in relation with the need to enforce the intellectual property rights is offered.

Trut D.V. Civil Obligations with Multiplicity of Persons in Roman Law.

In this article the author analyses the civil obligations with plurality of persons in Roman law. The scientists who researched these kinds of obligations insufficiently studied the varieties of obligations with plurality of persons under Roman law, which had an impact on the development and legal regulation of these relationships in modern legal systems of the world.

The obligations with plurality of persons were known in Roman law and were divided into partial, correal and joint and several obligations. The Romans also divided the active and passive multiplicity.

There was discovered that legal regulation of partial obligations under the Roman law which doesn't differ from partial obligations set in modern legal systems of European countries.

There was analyzed the correal obligations, explored the grounds and particularities of their appearance and fulfillment. The correal obligation could arise under a contract or covenant. According to the correal obligations the creditor sued a claim (*litis contestation*) to one of the debtors or one of creditors sued a claim to the debtor. This legal fact terminated the obligation. Also there was explored other ways of termination of correal obligations.

There was analyzed joint and several obligations under the Roman law and found that this kind of obligation could arise under the law or by the commission of the tort. In joint and several obligations only the fulfillment of one of the debtors could terminate the obligation for other debtors. Joint and several and correal obligations should be performed in *solidum*.

There was discovered the particularities of dividing of correal obligations – on the one hand, and joint and several obligations – on the other hand.

Zviagina K.S. Problems of foreign investment in Ukraine.

This article analyses the problem of attraction of foreign investments in the Ukrainian economy. The author therefore begins with the problems of foreign investments in Ukraine through the exposure of factors relating to negative impact on foreign investment process and sets forth own proposals in regard to improvement of mechanism of attracting foreign investments in the Ukrainian economy.

In recent times, there has been a rapid growth of the role of foreign investments in economic development of Ukraine. This result can be explained only on the basis that our country is showing high growth rates of the economy due to inflow of foreign investments into the Ukrainian market. The problems of impact of enterprises with foreign investments on foreign trade and exercise of positive potential of domestic economy in international cooperation have special relevance to the increase of presence of foreign capital.

In modern times, foreign investments serve as an important means to ensure overcoming the economic crisis, structural changes in the national economy, growth of the technical progress, increase of the quality of economic governance. The issue of foreign investments remains a hotly debated and unresolved in Ukraine.

For the above reasons, it is relevant to note that issue of attraction of foreign investments in the Ukrainian economy arises very strongly. Ukraine is interested in attraction and optimal use of foreign investments. The state, however, has to create effective system of investment protection and state regulatory framework. Resolution of the given issue has to become priority, since it will have an impact on production process, condition and level of technical equipment of fixed assets.

Zolotarova N.I. The administrative activity of the law enforcement authorities in the mechanism of legal protection of the environment.

The article deals with the place and role of administrative activity in the mechanism of administrative and legal protection of the environment. It defines the mechanism of administrative legal protection of the environment, means of the defense and the impact of the administrative law norms on the activities of the state bodies that carry out administrative activity in the environmental field.

The administrative activity in the environmental field is a work of law enforcement officials and representatives of environmental public organization that is aimed at preventing violations of environmental laws, their termination and bringing to responsibility persons that violated the law. In the mechanism of the legal regulation it acts as the relationship regulated by the administrative law, regulations and the conduct of their officials that are adequate to the legal facts, to which the lawmaker binds the appearance of the legal enforcement measures.

Borets M. Terms and categories in the study of issues of counteracting legalization of proceeds received in criminal way.

In the article were proposed to survey in two aspects of the Financial Monitoring System in the field of counteraction of money laundering, received a criminal way:

- 1) In wide aspect – as a system of measures of financial and legal, administrative and legal, criminal and legal, operational and investigative and other in the area of the prevention and counteraction of money laundering, received a criminal way; as a System of State Regulation;
- 2) In narrow – as a system of constant tracking of financial transactions of authorized subjects of financial monitoring in accordance with established criteria, namely the system of superintendence in this field; as sort, method of control.

Financial monitoring is one of the components of the system of counteraction of money laundering, received a criminal way, or financing of terrorism (CFT).

The organs who make state regulation and superintendence in the field of the prevention and counteraction of money laundering, received a criminal way, or CFT, are subjects of state financial monitoring.

In the broad meaning, the subject of financial monitoring is an authorized organ on the one of two levels, each of who is implementing a number of measures which directed on counteraction of money laundering, received a criminal way, or CFT.