

## ABSTRACTS

### POLITICAL SCIENCE

#### **Bessarab T. Transformation processes in Latin America: theoretical and methodological aspects.**

In modern political science literature is constantly growing interest in the study of patterns of democratization and transition to democracy in various countries and regions of the world. In today's environment, democracy can act in many different guises, being both a principle of governance in the national political system and universal principle of the constitution of any social organization, ideology and even global scale.

As western analysts who developed transitology, mainly relying on the examples of the transformation processes of Southern Europe and Latin America.

And the experience and the model of transformation processes in Latin America have become an important model for the post-communist transition process in Central and Eastern Europe. As the transition process in the countries of Latin America are considered the classic example for this approach. Therefore, it is important to study in detail the methodological basis to understand phenomena in the region by different scientists in the world.

This article focuses on the definition of the dynamics of development of democratic transit, which focuses on the phases and stages of democratic transition in Latin America. Different approaches to the conceptualization of transition the types of political regimes from one qualitative state to another, highlighting, in particular, the main stages of such transits, their actors with their inherent behavioral strategy nature of conflict between them and the methods to solve them were analysed in this article.

The classic representatives of transitology are considered to be D. Rastou , S. Huntington, J. Linz, F. Shmitter, G. O'Donnell, A. Przeworski and others.

Samuel Huntington identifies the basic principles transitology based on the generalization of experience of Latin America in the book "The Third Wave".S. Huntington identifies three main options for democratic transitions:the transformation / reform; replacement / breakthrough ; trans substitution, after which comes the consolidation of the new regime.

The transformation reflects a certain point in the development of a facility or system , characterized by the transition from the accumulation of certain new features and principles of the destruction of the old , the formation of a qualitatively new state of the system . An indication of the urgency of this change is the emergence of problematic situations that can not be resolved in the former system of relations . Then there is a need to transform - to change shape , move from one form to another, change. This process causes raise the question of the mechanisms of transformation requires knowledge of the original shape , and the characteristics and properties of the original shape. As part of these changes may coexist in parallel , both old and new elements. Thus there is a gradual transformation of the old into the new structures , new social structures.

The theoretical approach of the American researcher A. Przeworski in his work "Democracy and the market. Political and economic changes in Eastern Europe and Latin America "was most popular during the third phase of transitology, characterized the first attempt to test transitology.

In his analysis A. Przeworski identifies four major political forces involved in the democratization process: 1) "the supporters of hard line," 2) "reformers" within the authoritarian bloc, 3) "moderates" and 4) "radical" opposition.

According to him, liberalization is usually the result of interaction between the divisions within the authoritarian regime and the pressure of civil society, liberalization can be done in two ways (above or below), depending on what is manifest earlier and brighter: the split in the power or mass movement.

Projects of liberalization from above always assume a controlled "open" of political space, their goal is to reduce the level of social tension and the strengthening of the social base of the regime by using the inclusion of new legitimate groups and / or organizations. If liberalization does not cause reverse strengthening of authoritarianism, then a transition to the first stage of democracy - namely, the release from the authoritarian regime.

Transitology as a classic example of the transition process in Latin America in the context of which we analyze different approaches to conceptualizing types of political regimes transition from one qualitative state to another , highlighting , in particular , the main stages of such transits , their actors with their inherent behavioral strategy nature of conflict between them and methods of their solutions , as well as the establishment of a consolidated democracy , to allow for further research theoretically and empirically adequate analysis of current political processes of the Latin American region , political regimes which are objectively are at a new level.

**Keywords:** transitology, transformation, theory of dependent development, Latin America.

### **Valiushko I. Corruption in political modernization.**

The general description of the concept of political modernization is given in this paper. The different variants of political development in the transition are examined. In this article relationship between the spread of corruption and political modernization process has been investigated. The necessity of involving civil society in the policy is proved.

**Key words:** corruption, political modernization, civil society.

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### **Vasilchuk Y.O. The ideological doctrine Ukrainian right-wing extremist groups in the context of postmodern discourse (for example UNA-UNSO).**

Activation of the ideological right-wing extremist groups is due primarily democratization of social relations that accompanied the opportunities for access to the ideological legacy of leaders of the national liberation movement in Ukraine 1920–1950 years, representatives of Ukrainian émigré movement, developments of European right-wing ideologues movements 1920–1940's.

The ideology and practice of the largest right-wing extremist organizations of the 1990s «Ukrainian National Assembly–Ukrainian National Self-Defense» is a kind of postmodern art project that combines eclectic ideas Ukrainian integral nationalism with the traditions of European counterculture of the 1960s, cultural, philosophical ideas of radical left philosophers and politicians revolutionaries slogans Western extremist and terrorist groups 1960–1980's, elements of ethics and aesthetics of domestic criminal subculture and eastern mystical teachings.

For updated ideological doctrine of the organization theme is the presence of a large number of reminiscences, allusions, textual borrowing from the works of theorists left radicalism and specific features – focus on creating and maintaining a provocative image, broadcasting the most controversial slogans.

Ideological doctrine UNA-UNSO evolved from the traditional Ukrainian nationalism to an eclectic set of the most revolutionary ideas, most of which are borrowed from various sources. The specifics of their application focuses on creating distinctive kind of mystical doctrines such as religious sermons, meaning that difficult subject to rational thinking and focused solely on the emotional perception of the individual.

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### **Hryra G. The essence of “Color revolutions” and their influence on the political systems evolution using the examples of Ukraine and Georgia.**

The article illustrates color revolution issues and challenges covered by A. Gilyov, D. Dorofeyev, I. Maksimov, N. Orekhovska, G. Pocheptsov, M. Trotsyuk, D. Yusupova-Farzaliyeva, and others. It describes, and gives the analysis of, the point of such color revolutions and their key features. The Author covers different approaches to what a color revolution should mean, with such a difference affecting the reality. This research paper describes the post-revolutionary political system development issues both in Ukraine and Georgia, and outlines the said countries' political changes caused by the revolutions. The Author covers the problems and obstacles that the said post-Soviet countries face when building the democracy, and gives the analysis of some features of post-revolutionary political activity in Ukraine vs. Georgia.

**Keywords:** colour revolution, political system, democracy, democratic transit, political elite.

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### **Maksymets B.V. Influence of national identity on the results of local elections in early XXI century in Ukraine.**

The results of local elections beginning of the XXI century of ukrainian national-democratic parties were analyzed. The existence of a socio-political cleavage in Ukraine on a regional basis was proved, which is due to different degree of development in some parts of the state national identity. The brighter it appears, the higher the electoral success of national-democrats. The close relationship between the results of the participation of centre-right parties in the presidential, parliamentary and local elections was shown.

**Keywords:** local elections, results of the elections, national identity, regional identity, socio-political cleavage on a regional basis, electoral success of the party, ukrainian national-democratic parties.

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### **S. Orlov. Political culture as a basis for the formation of parliamentarism.**

The present article deals with the peculiarities of political culture, its structure and components. The stages of formation and development of political culture have been investigated. The political culture as an important non-institutional component of parliamentary and complex interaction of factors has been proved.

**Keywords:** political culture, legal culture, parliamentary, parliamentary culture, model of consensus, political orientation.

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### **Sukhova K. Attitudes formation towards the EU by the EU delegation to Ukraine.**

The European Union actively involves the EU Delegations to target states into the activities aimed at enhancing visibility and promoting the EU positive image among the foreign audiences.

There is an extensive academic debate concerning the normative and regulatory framework of the public opinion formation by the EU. While correct, the literature omits the observation of the influence it has on target societies.

The article illuminates the range of attitudes towards the EU and EU-related issues which are formed by the EU Delegation to Ukraine as the official diplomatic representative of the European Union in the relevant country among the local society. Since in Ukraine the complicated circumstances of communication with government and political elites made general public the most reliable target actor for foreign policy persuasion, the observation of influences the EU has on Ukrainian society is extremely relevant.

The article presents the general observation of work and environment of the EU Delegation to Ukraine as well as the content-analysis of the statements of the EU Delegation to Ukraine, Eurobulletins, newsletters and EU Co-operational news, mass-media statements of the Head of Delegation. The results of the research highlighted the major trends in attitudes formation, which is conducted by the EU Delegation to Ukraine as a whole among the Ukrainian society. Firstly, the EU is pictured as the example to be followed by Ukraine, both in political and cultural spheres. Secondly, the EU is supposed to be viewed as reliable partner and assistant for Ukraine. Thirdly, the EU must be observed as prosperous and and wealthy "federation of national states" which could be joined by yet not developed Ukraine.

**Keywords:** European Union, diplomacy, Ukraine, EU Delegation to Ukraine, European Integration.

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#### **Khoma N. M. Modernization of the state social paradigm.**

The features of foreign models of the welfare state due process of modernization. The modern concept of the welfare state is moving towards or criticism or calls for modernization, opposed tolerant and critical approaches to the welfare state. Current models of the welfare state reflect new trends in society related to globalization, new market conditions, technology. The only coherent theory of the welfare state is now available. Differences in approaches have been largely the extent and limits of state intervention, the extent of security and social activities of the state.

Constitutionally secured new approaches on which the welfare state provides only the basic needs of man, and the man himself has to take care of yourself and your family that is embodied in the concept of "employment state," "state, which promotes labor," "social investment state" "preventive model state." Trend XXI century. is, on the one hand, the expansion of the catalog of social rights and civil and on the other - reformatting functions of the state to enforce them. The main content of the welfare state becomes gradually create the conditions for self-working person, primarily because labor activity. The center of gravity of the welfare state is transferred to facilitate the emergence of the highest number of effective jobs, promote entrepreneurship and self-employment to other forms of public support.

Today there has been a common trend in the development of models of the welfare state on the one hand, the reduction of social programs, the desire to improve their cost-effectiveness and impact, and on the other - the expansion of social partnership, decentralization of power, strengthening regional (within the country) and local authorities. Thus there is a change in the role of both the state citizen. A person is not only an object of social policy, but also as an active subject of, user and producer of social services.

In the typology of welfare state models must take into account the convergence of ideologies under the influence of globalization and individualization. The classical paradigm of political liberalism, conservatism and socialism are modified, the current political process captures their convergence, which modifies the classical model of the welfare state. Tendency to mutual liberal, socialist and conservative ideologies.

The main trends in the development of the welfare state in contemporary globalization challenges. Increased individualism, economic competitiveness, withdrawal from social solidarity, social cohesion agenda the issue of the impact of globalization on the social stability of States.

On the basis of the formation of the welfare state in Ukraine parameters outlined promising national model of the welfare state. Formation model of the welfare state in Ukraine is at the start, the regulatory framework on these issues has significant gaps in general there are no conceptual and normative elements of the concept of the welfare state. Constitutional rule of the welfare state is more a guideline than a reality. Not formed institutional environment of social partnership that is not quantitatively significant middle class and initiative from below, Ukrainian society is far from European ethical principles that are the foundation and the rights and welfare of human dignity, not a developed civil society, a low level of political and legal culture, there is some unsystematic legislation. Formation of a national model of the welfare state is complicated by demographic problems, Loss of knowledge and work, deep social stratification, high polarization of income and so on. The state focuses not on active social policy, setting the stage for productive work, and the passive, financially supporting the poor.

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**Yunak A. The role of the media diplomacy in foreign policy strategies of Ukraine.** The article shows the role of media-diplomacy in foreign-policy strategies of our state, the intercommunication between medias and diplomacy is probed, the essence of modern medias diplomacy is opened up as an informative explorer of foreign policy of Ukraine and a new level of diplomatic service.

## **SOCIOLOGY**

### **Kiikov V. Social orientation of value component of cadets' social competence.**

The work is devoted to consideration from sociology perspective the social values in police cadets' social competence structure. The definition of social competence is based on norm and values of professional group members, i.e. police cadets, who is an object of study. Social competence reveals itself and develops in social interaction and therefore ultimately determines the cadets' ability to establish successful ways of interpersonal cooperation. In the article the personal value orientations of police cadets within police educational institutions were examined. The range of social values immanent to police activity was outlined, such as respect for human rights and tolerance. Tolerance in police perspective is considered as rejection of violence and eradication of any forms of racism and xenophobia. The personal values of police cadets were associated with level of tolerance, as a main foundation of democratic society, the principles which police officer has to exercise on and off duty. Additionally, it was clarified that for police officer the professional knowledge and skills in establishing fruitful cooperation, especially with community are indispensable. The social competence likewise tolerance becomes apparent in attainment by individual the social goals. The analysis of social values role in the structure of police cadets' social competence and the relations between social values and social environment of police educational institution were carried out. The quota sample from total quantity of police cadets in amount of 228 cadets was made up. The sample consisted of two groups from each year of study. Before the main survey implementation, we conducted the preliminary study of our sample in order to clarify the cadets understanding regarding the meaning of tolerance and its application in police work. In order to find out the ways of value component formation in the structure of social competence the training was performed for one group of each year with utilization of various exercises. The remained groups went through normal study process. Afterwards, we conducted comparative analysis. The experimental measuring of value component of police cadets' social competence and received data analyses showed that better results on mature value component in experimental groups, which indicates the necessity of purposeful formation of social competence within police educational institution.

**Key words:** social competence, police cadets, social values.

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### **Kutuev P.V., Gerchanovsky D.L. Sociology of development between liberalism and state-centrism: historical-sociological analysis.**

The destructive effects of neoliberal policies encouraged many researchers to turn to his ideological predecessor developmentalism, which is based on the active role of the state in the economy. Therefore, in the present conditions of sharp debate "developmentalism versus neo-liberalism" determining the origin and intellectual genesis of the developmentalism becomes very actual.

The intellectual genealogy of the developmentalism is inextricably linked with the relevant social and political practices. The subject of sociological analysis should be both experience of the United Kingdom and Netherlands, where the economy combined free market principles and practices of the developmentalism and experience of the Bismarck Germany and the Meiji Japan, where the government was the major initiator of the development.

The intellectual genealogy of the developmentalism is complicated. One of the earliest representatives of the developmentalism in sociology became the american politician Alexander Hamilton. Other early author of the developmental theory was german sociologist and economist Friedrich List, who combined the economical practices of the developmentalism and the ideology of nationalism. Another prominent defender of state economic regulation was american sociologist and economist Henry Charles Carey.

With the death of Carrie in 1879, we can talk about the end of the classical ideology of developmentalism. A new wave of interest in the state regulation of the economy - for many complex ways - appeared much later, in 1930-s, when the policy of social Keynesianism, named "The New Deal", helped the U.S. government to get out of the Great Depression. After the Second World War Keynesian economics had been a standard policy for all the states of the West (as President R. Nixon said, "We are all Keynesians now").

**Keywords:** development, modernization, sociology of development and modernization, developmentalism, the state, F. List.

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**Makeev S.A. Empirical research on classes in contemporary sociology.**

In contemporary sociology class selection and construction of inequality indices are based on mass surveys and involve several iterations of simplification. One of the most essential simplifications admits, that classes are present here and now, they can not be attributed to the past and put in correspondence with the future. Limit generalization (classes), organized in nominal or pseudometric scale form a relatively high degree of internal heterogeneity. The combination of the quantitative and qualitative methods, and the use of the Internet survey contribute partial recovery of the meanings and values (extrasensory), as well as temporal.

Classification should be regarded as acceptable in 5 - 11 positions. Nominal class scale is usually represented with the broken curve with several peaks. Pseudometric class scale drawn to the "ideal type", as if the distribution of the class position is normal, then the society has quite equitable access to wealth and social benefits. Empirical pseudometric class scale its graph, that represents individuals, are asymmetric towards lower positions.

In contemporary sociology there is no discuss about the problem of "better" classification. Probably those who give a more even distribution of individuals by class are worth more confidence.

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**Ruchkin A.V. Informal award institutions in modern Russia: the opinion of the population.**

In the article the authors reveal major institutional and non-institutional factors that affect the award process, receiving the State Award in modern Russia. On the basis of sociological research the authors clarifies how the population estimates the effects of these factors on rewarding, to identify the main problems related to the perception of the population of State awards and implemented policies in this context.

**Key words:** awards, formal institutions, informal institutions, population survey.

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## **SOCIAL WORK**

**Agarkov O.A. Social adaptation of first-year students as the direction of the institution of higher education social service activity.**

The first-year students' social adaptation to studying at the university is one of the leading direction of the institution of higher education social service activity. We can assume that the first-year students' dissatisfaction with the educational process is caused with a low social adaptation. The first-year students associate their difficulties in studying with the external factors. It fits to the fact that the external locus-control prevails and as a result the first-year students' social adaptation is insufficient (they don't take the full responsibility for their education and good studying).

Most of the difficulties described by the first-year students substitute the difficulties of another level (for anyone it's easier to tell that he does not like hard seats and dirty desks than to admit his lack of understanding of the training material). It seems that they can be ignored during training organizing. However, studying in higher education institution is associated with dramatic changes in human life. These changes cause stress, and then the events that previously could have been traced become very important. Perhaps the level of the first-year students' emotional comfort could be improved by taking into account the difficulties they speak about. Anyway it's important to teach students self-management and to get them acquainted with the university as an organization.

One of the main difficulties and problems of the first-year students' adaptation is a difficulty on learning activity (didactic aspect of adaptation) and social and psychological problems of communication and joining the student society. Therefore, the main activity of social service in this regard is to facilitate the absorption of the rules and regulations of student life, to optimize the interaction of students and teachers through coaching system, to teach student self-management and time structuring. The training programs, roundtables, leisure activities contributing to the formation of a positive student corporate culture can be used as the main forms of the social service activity.

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**Vasylichenko O.A. Professional values of social work: social and cultural aspect.**

The structural features of professional values of social work are analysed from the standpoint of social and cultural approach. The results of a sociological study of structure of the Ukrainian society values and perceptions of professional social work values, which allowed to determine the ideal value-image of a social worker, are introduced.

Special role of a social worker is that they do not only solve specific social problems of their clients, but also help people develop new moral values and norms, to find meaning in life, spiritual

and ethical guidance. All this suggests that the problem of sociological analysis of social work as a sociocultural phenomenon is important not only for improving social practice, but also for progressive development of social relations in general.

The system of social and cultural values of social workers can be represented by values at different levels: life purpose, collectivist and professional values. The main groups of social and cultural values of a social worker are those reflecting the altruistic nature /altruistic imperative of ethical professional responsibility regarded as ethical, humanistic values and ideals, as well as justice, associated with the need for self-actualization, self-improvement of a social worker (psychological, professional and operational quality and ability, professional competence).

#### **Vasylichenko O.A. Game therapy as a method of social work with children of school age.**

Recent sociological methods of game therapy applied to children of school age are of major interest of the current research. Professional performance of a social worker who applies techniques of game therapy is analysed. Game therapy is described as a technique adjusted to different groups of children: those with problems of maladaptive and antisocial behaviour and those with special needs (for example, cerebral palsy).

Game technique has long ago been used for developing creativity and imagination, and therefore for the development of progress in different areas of life.

The idea of applying game as a developing remedial method especially for improvement of mental development of children is based on the fact, that a game is the main activity a child is involved into, being a kind of an internalization of social experience and representation of the inner world of a child, as well as emotional and burial areas. A game bears some great potential for harmonizing social relations for a child, who expresses negative emotions, by establishing close contact between a child and the environment. A game contributes to the further socialization of a child.

Game therapy is applied both for groups and individuals. The main advantage of a group game training is the presence of a child in need of social communication, which is formed at the early stages of child development.

Thus, the game improves not only physical development, but also influences the development of mental processes. Features of the game reflect the rich potential of psychological development.

#### **Davydyuk O.O. Assessment of provision of social services from the perspective of beneficiaries.**

The article considers the compatibility of social services actually provided, the needs of the recipients, the findings of empirical research on the assessment process components recipients of social services on which identified the positive and negative aspects of this process, the actual needs of the recipients.

**Key words:** social services, social service recipients, criteria for evaluating social services, social policy.

## **LAW**

#### **Holosnichenko I.P. People centered policy of the Ukrainian state.**

The orientation of the Ukrainian state to ensure human rights and freedoms, the role of civil society in the establishment of the rule of law, the subordination of law, the role of the administrative law in ensuring human rights are demonstrated.

It is shown that with the help of the administrative procedural law the civil rights are granted by the government, primarily administrative, services. The state has to approve the substantive law, given the natural rights of man and citizen, as well as to take the procedural law, where the main subject is an individual act, turned to its defense. It becomes especially important when the laws governing physical relationships are passed (eg. the Law of Ukraine "On Administrative Services").

#### **Podpisnov D.S.. Signs of Realization of Legal Norms.**

This article is devoted to the realization of legal norms. Pluralistic approach to this issue called complex nature of the phenomenon. As a form of social behavior, realization be seen simultaneously from different perspectives: psychological (as a system of personal motives and aspirations of the individual to the implementation of regulatory requirements in their daily activity), sociological (as a process driven by socio-economic and socio-political factors) is actually legal (as one of the areas legal impact on social relations).

Proceeding from basic positions of the right theory, we may allocate broad and narrow approaches to understanding the realization of the law. According to the broad approach, "the realization" covers all methods and forms of external objectification of the law (namely "natural law"), its transfer to the level of reality (in particular via legislative activity). In contrast with that

approach, adherents of the narrow approach reveal the maintenance of legal realization as the process of implementation of the existing established law, namely legal norms. Within such concept, the right theory gives different definitions of the realization of legal norms. The overview of part of them allows concluding that the realization of legal norms as a multidimensional process has a few distinctive features such as:

- 1) the realization is determined by maintenance and features of concrete norm;
- 2) the realization of legal norms is mediated by consciousness of subject;
- 3) the process of realization obeys the goal of legal norm;
- 4) the process of realization acts criterion of social value the law;
- 5) the realization of legal norms is expressed in lawful behavior of the subject.

According with such features it is concluded that the realization of legal norms should be understood as conscious activities to the implementation of regulations in the lawful behavior of subjects to achieve socially beneficial results provided by the legislator, and identify social value of this norm.

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#### **M.Taranenko. Zaporizhian Sich - origin of Ukrainian Cossack state.**

One of the important stages in development of the Ukrainian Cossack state (Hetman state) is the foundation of Zaporizhian Sich and its functioning across the rapids of the Dnieper river. The paper analyzes the problem of the time length of Cossacks liberties, the views of various domestic and foreign historians are considered, the basic stages of foundation and development of Sich are specified. The author lets on the essence of Cossack democracy: the activity of Cossack Rada, Zaporizhian Cossack Army, judicial authorities, the development of legal relations at Sich. The analysis has shown that the Zaporizhian Sich as military and political organization was actually functioning as the Cossack republic, which carried out many state functions, although it has never been the state in its full sense. However, according to the author's conclusions, the Zaporizhian Sich was the origin of Ukrainian Cossack state founded by Bohdan Khmelnytsky in the middle of the XVII century.

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#### **Kostenko I. V. The main lines of the institute of scientific certification and titulature (USSR, UKRSSR, 1940-1991).**

Historical traditions of dynamics of the system of scientific degrees in Ukraine and correspond questions of terminology for a designation of concepts of attestative activity as institute of award of scientific degrees and assignment of academic statuses was consider.

This article the historical experience of the formation and functioning of the institution as a system of titles of scientific degrees and ranks in the Soviet Union / USSR during 1940 - 1991 analyzes. The ways of improvement of legal regulation in force in Ukraine the order of certification highly qualified scientific personnel.

Also, in article historical traditions and modern lines of dynamics of the system of scientific degrees in Ukraine and correspond questions of terminology for a designation of concepts of attestative activity as institute of award of scientific degrees and assignment of academic statuses was consider. The present condition and prospects of legislative process are analyzed.

As a result, on the one hand, improvement of traditional legal norms, on the other hand, the revision of traditional principles up to the middle of the first decade of the XXI<sup>st</sup> century such features and tendencies were fixed in the developing order of granting academic degrees and titles in Ukraine.

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#### **Tsyrfya G.O. Problems of legal regulations of relations in the sphere of security and protection of intellectual property specific objects using the example of «Topographies of Integrated Circuits».**

This article examines the ability of our state to guarantee the rights of intellectual property, which is a prerequisite for further integration of Ukraine in the sphere of international commercial trade. Affective functioning of intellectual property protection system is impossible without creation of an effective system of protection of intellectual property rights in the country, and with no protection for these rights at the international level through the relevant international agreements. Therefore, the article focuses on the legal regulation of relations in the field of intellectual property.

Nowadays any state can receive technical assistance of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) (nature of such assistance, the mechanisms of its implementation and evaluation processes of technical assistance should be specified for each country), and because of this reason Ukraine should also encourage the development of the sector of protection of intellectual property, including specific objects of intellectual property.

The article highlights the importance of legal protection of specific objects of intellectual property, in particular, analyzes the nature and feature of "integrated circuit" as a specific object of intellectual property. Also the article deals with the procedure of granting rights to the integrated circuit, and also some challenges and unresolved issues of protection and enforcement of the

object, points to some norms of national law which need to be improved, taking into account relevant international standards such as Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS).

International cooperation in almost all fields of human knowledge is impossible without clear rules of regulating the creation, use, and protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights, including the topography of integrated circuits.

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**Zolotarova N.I. The tax charge for the special water use and discharge of pollutants into water bodies.**

Kinds of water use and system of charges for it is studied. The establishing of the administrative liability for the unauthorized water pollution is offered.

The differentiation of rates for special use of surface water depends on the basins and the special use of groundwater depends on the region. Separate the fees are established for special use of water for hydroelectric purposes, fisheries, water transport, mine, quarry and drainage water, as well as special use of water that is a part of beverages.

For discharges of pollutants, as it is defined in the Ukrainian legislation, clear environmental fee rates are set, but they are only veiled penalties that are applied for water pollution. For any unauthorized water pollution the administrative fines should be set in the amounts depending on the volume of pollution.

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**Bardina O.O. Evolution of normative and institutional mechanism of climate change problems' solution.**

This article researches the international institutions, which play an important role in climate change problems solving. The subject of the article is very important in the light of increasing role of international regulation of the climate change problem. As far as the climate change is a global problem its solving shall be implemented by the international organizations because such institutions are made by states for cooperation abroad. The League of Nations and United Nations were innovations of twenty century. International Law has reached its contemporary evocation because of contribution of UN and has been founded by UN bodies.

First organization which was founded especially because of climate change problems was The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) - a leading international body for assessing the most recent scientific research on climate change. The IPCC reviews the most recent scientific, technical and socio-economic researches relevant to the understanding of climate change.

The United Nations General Assembly established the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for a Framework Convention on Climate Change (INC) as a single intergovernmental negotiating process under the auspices of the General Assembly. The INC has prepared the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change text and launched it at the Earth Summit.

Several institutions and bodies work within the framework of the Convention. These include those established by the Convention the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (COP), the subsidiary bodies (SBs), the Bureau and the Secretariat. They also include other bodies established by COP: committees, working groups and expert bodies.

COP is a "supreme body" of the Convention, as it is its highest decision-making authority. The climate change process revolves around the annual sessions of COP, which bring together all countries that are Parties to the Convention. The work of COP and each subsidiary body is guided by an elected Bureau. To ensure continuity, it serves not only during sessions, but between sessions as well. The Convention has established two permanent subsidiary bodies (SBs), namely the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation. The secretariat, also known as the Climate Change Secretariat, services COP, SBs, the Bureau and other bodies established by COP. Other bodies with assistant functions or other functions also act in climate change system of UNFCCC.

The research represents an overview of main subjects that represent governance, regulation and other functions in the sphere of climate change beyond UNFCCC regime. As far as the international institutions or organizations act on different levels of governance and represent different field, the research was expanded on other institutions from United Nations system and forums of different nature.

Among UN system organizations the main role in climate change process is played by UNEP and UNDP. The first one helped to build a contemporary climate change system much and now it is focused on mitigation and adaptation in the developing countries. The second one helps to extend knowledge and to implement mitigation on national strategies.

The Forums of major world economies became a stage for climate change problems' settlement. The articles reveal the work done by Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate, The Group of Eight, Group of Twenty, The Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate.

The conclusion resulting from the research done shows a considerable quantity of international organizations concerned with climate change problems. But low efficiency and unacceptable results of such impressive activity make us to think about the new approaches for reaching progress in climate change.

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#### **Tsyganov O.G. The content and features of administrative services in the field of internal Affairs.**

One of the important groups of social relations in the sphere of the interior is the work of internal Affairs agencies to provide services to individuals and legal entities of private law. Such services of the bodies of internal Affairs is certainly public services. In addition, most of these services are administrative, ie, those which are based on the actions of the bodies and subdivisions of internal Affairs, which are administrative in nature, provided by administrative procedures and aimed at creating conditions to meet the needs of private parties.

Under the administrative service in the sphere of interior should understand the activity of the division of internal Affairs, as expressed in the Commission of actions and / or decisions in the form of documented information (document), Executive orders, which come into contact with a specific individual, mainly appealing to the appropriate body (unit) with the purpose of implementation of their subjective rights and legitimate interests or the execution of its normative legal acts of the duties in the sphere of internal Affairs of the state.

The administrative services of the bodies of internal Affairs have certain features and a sign of voluntariness of their receipt private individuals are not always a priority in the activities of the police. There are a lot of such services is by police in the course of protection of public order, the protection of life and health of citizens, when such activities are of such officials as service providers actually is life character.

The activities on the provision of paid administrative services departments are responsible: expert service of the public security police, the State automobile inspection of Ukraine and the State migration service of Ukraine.

Among the officially defined by the legislation of Ukraine administrative services in the field of internal Affairs on the content of administrative activity on their granting is possible to distinguish the following types: 1) issuance of special permits (agreements, conclusions) to perform certain actions; 2) certification of products; 3) licensing certain types of economic activity; 4) state registration with the maintenance of the registers; 5) confirmation (identity) of a certain legal status and/or fact.

The greatest amount of such administrative services consists of the licensing and registration services.

The characteristics and content of administrative services in the field of interior create objective prerequisites for participation in the procedure of their granting well as other public authorities. Therefore, the urgent issue of maintaining the proper interaction between the entities providing such services.

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#### **S.V.Kalchenko. System and Sources of European Standards in Sphere of Challenging Electoral Violations.**

The issues of well recognized European standards in the sphere of challenging electoral violations and examination of election related disputes are discussed in the paper. The author has come to the conclusion that traditionally the standards concerned were studied within a scope of to the broader sphere of international (European) electoral standards.

Eventually the following definition of the standards is enunciated. Particularly, the author regard them as legal principles, requirements, and norms of binding or non-regulatory force, envisaged by international (European) treaties, recognized by international (European) institutions, or worded in decisions of European judicial bodies. Those standards are deemed to constitute results of systematization and assimilation of a long-term experience of states, international organizations, and international judicial bodies in development and application of legislation in determination of backgrounds, more optimal forms, procedure of adjudication of election related cases, with the aim to ensure that the rights, freedoms and interests of elections' participants are exercised and affectively protected to the fullest possible extent.

The following structure of the standards has been suggested in the paper:

1. Normative and legal acts of binding force. Specifically the European Convention on Human Rights has been addressed. This Convention was ratified by the respected Law of Ukraine. Hence it constitutes a part of the national legislation framework.

2. Non-regulatory legal acts. Particularly the relevant documents, reports, codes adopted by the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe, and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe are addressed in the paper.

3. Decisions of European judicial bodies. Since the European Convention on Human Rights constitutes an integral part of legislative framework of Ukraine, the state has recognized a binding nature of decisions of the European Court of Human. According to the respected Law on Ukraine, a case law of this Court shall be regarded as a source of law by Ukrainian courts of general jurisdiction.

Finally, it is underlined that all sources of European standards in the sphere of challenging electoral violations and examination of election related disputes shall be considered and applied systemically by respected authorities of Ukraine.

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**Nashynets-Naumova A.U. Legal regulation information security in civil aviation: international legal aspects.**

The article focuses on the main areas of state control and regulation of civil aviation safety information that reduced the development of long-term and short-term programs for the development of air transport, financing, technical development and research, the establishment and control of the level of tariffs for air travel and more. To carry out these functions in all industrialized countries and established a system of state bodies and institutions. Despite the fact that countries in the region have different resources have different interests and objectives in the field of civil aviation, they need to strengthen cooperation to jointly meet the challenges of tomorrow. Therefore, national parliaments need to mobilize their efforts in order to help overcome existing obstacles and improve regulatory mechanisms in order to improve the implementation of joint projects and programs and develop new ones.

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**Taranenko M. M. To the question of organization of mass disturbances.**

The article deals with one of the aspects of the riots objective side - their organization. The author analyzes in detail the main manifestations and stages of organizational work: the initial theoretical stage, agitation, propaganda and practice of gathering the crowd, turning it into aggressive one, provoking the participants to commit violence against citizens, pogroms, arson, destruction of property, seizure of buildings and structures, forced eviction of citizens, resistance to the authorities with weapons or other items that are used as weapons. The author justifies all mentioned illegal actions with specific examples from judicial practice in Ukraine. The author also believes that this criminal act has a formal structure.